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*The
Messages and Proclamations*

OF THE

Governors

OF THE

STATE of MISSOURI



COMPILED AND EDITED BY
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SECRETARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
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PREFACE

This volume of "The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri" includes the messages and proclamations of Governors Henry S. Caulfield (1929-1933) and Guy B. Park (1933-1937).

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER.

Columbia, 1946.

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GOVERNOR HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD



HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD
Governor 1929-1933

HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD

BY

JOSEPH F. HOLLAND

The career of Henry Stewart Caulfield is a picture on Missouri's history page that must be painted with bold strokes. The ruggedness of his personal appearance, the sturdiness of his mental processes, the loyalty of the man to sound precedent, the forthright willingness to decide, and to act, all combine to explain the conclusion expressed by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* upon the occasion of his retirement as Governor of Missouri in January of 1933 that here was "A friendly guide and counselor, a tribune of the people, a philosopher of government."

Mr. Caulfield was all of these. He brought to the Governorship—the executive branch of the government—a rich training in the other two constitutional divisions of public administration—judicial and legislative. It is significant that through his career in the governor's office he preserved a sound balance between the executive branch and the other two branches.

Basically, Mr. Caulfield's appeal was always directly to the people—the source of all governmental power. Instead of resenting public criticism, he invited it as a specific against such things in public administration as uneconomical management. He advocated public interest in all affairs of state and felt that "boiling over" by citizens was a helpful step toward better administration.

Mr. Caulfield was always fundamentally the lawyer and his gifts of advocacy were particularly apparent in his messages to the legislature which attracted wide attention and led to progressive reforms. A state budgetary system grew from one of his messages and so did a State Highway Patrol and a historic and important State Survey Commission as well as many other measures.

In seeking to carry out this plan for reorganization of the state government, Mr. Caulfield was merely expanding a service he had begun in 1914 for his native City of St. Louis, when, with other prominent citizens, he served on a committee which presented the new charter to the people for adoption. The City operates under that charter today.

Through the recommendation of the State Survey Commission, a bond issue of \$15,000,000.00 was submitted to the people and passed by them. These funds were used in the construction of new and added facilities at penal and eleemosynary institutions in the state.

Governor Caulfield's obvious familiarity with the operations of government—fiscal, administrative, executive, legislative, and judicial—excites natural curiosity about the school in which he learned it. It was the school of service. He had been a member of Congress; he was a judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals; he had been City Counselor of St. Louis and Excise Commissioner. Thus, before he was called to the Governorship, he had been judge, legislator, and administrator. The post of executive was a natural promotion.

Governor Caulfield enjoyed a wholesome respect from the people of the state with occasions of criticism largely limited to the inevitable displeasure of those whose partisan or personal plans were not realized. He was a bold and relentless antagonist when contest faced him, but there was always present, too, an almost boyish desire to be understood and accepted.

His love of the historic governor's mansion was most appealing. When questions of importance were presented for decision, many times he thought them out walking up and down the riverside porch, looking out across the slow current of the Missouri River to the bluffs of old Callaway to the north. When he sought the facts of a matter of some importance, he would invite those familiar with them to sit with him beside the winding stairway in the spacious entrance hall of the mansion. Great clouds of smoke rose throughout the evening until the session closed, for the Governor was an inveterate smoker.

Governor Caulfield was an intensely human person. His childhood was modest and, for all his assurance in times of crisis, there was about him an air of humility that he lost only in those instances where his sense of fairness was outraged and sharp words of censure tumbled from his lips. The trappings of power never interested him, but people and their problems always did. He was generous in appraisal of people and perhaps it is one reason why he appreciated and was so profoundly touched by a complimentary appraisal of his term of office as Governor by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* on the occasion of his retirement January 5, 1933. Since it is in a sense biographical, and is obviously authoritative, we quote it here:

"It is with regret that we note the passing into private life of Henry S. Caulfield, after four years as Governor of Missouri. In 1929, at the outset of his term, we expressed the expectation that "the Caulfield administration will be distinctive in the State's history." And that expectation has been fully met. He leaves the office with much accomplished, but with many objectives unfulfilled through no fault of his own, giving rise to the thought that the one-term clause of the State Constitution might be liberalized. When a good Governor emerges from the hurly-burly of politics, the State should be able to keep him for eight years.

In a Lincoln day speech at Kansas City, in 1929, approximately one month after his inauguration, Mr. Caulfield set the motif for his conduct of the State's business in these words:

"No man in Missouri believes in organization more than I do, and I have demonstrated this on every occasion. But, my friends, the people of Missouri have vested in me and my party the power to maintain rigid law enforcement—law and order and protection of the homes—and I cannot base law enforcement and our solemn pledges on strictly political grounds."

An examination of this four years in office will disclose, we believe, adherence to that statement, with few exceptions, only one of which was notable. We refer to Mr. Caulfield's failure to sign the redistricting bill passed by the last Legislature, and his refusal to call an extra session for the purpose. The result of that position was not only to throw the State's congressional delegation into the hands of Boss Pendergast, but it kept Mr. Caulfield's own party from having even a single seat in Congress from this State. It may be that Mr. Caulfield acted in obedience to a mistaken party strategy; nevertheless, the responsibility was his, and it was the one outstanding blunder of his administration.

In recalling the last four years, various fine examples of Mr. Caulfield's courage, independence and deep sense of obligation to Missouri come to mind. When the Legislature passed a 'terminable permits' bill and many of the most powerful influences in St. Louis mobilized in an effort to get Mr. Caulfield to sign it, his response was a veto. That was in the Cleveland manner. His reasoning was characteristically simple and to the point, namely, that the type of permit, or franchise, described in the bill was a violation of a provision of the St. Louis City Charter, which he helped to frame, limiting franchises to 50 years.

.

In his dealings with the Legislature, we have sometimes felt that we should like to have endowed Mr. Caulfield with the driving power of a Smith, a Wilson or a Roosevelt. But his temperament and his conception of an executive's attitude toward a legislative body did not lend themselves to aggressive and domineering leadership. Nevertheless, his administration was far from unfruitful in progressive legislation. We refer to the small loans law, establishment of the State highway patrol, passage of the Survey Commission

bill, the State budgetary system (now capable of improvement by success of a constitutional amendment at the last election) and many other measures.

It is true, the great problem of reorganization of the State Government remains untackled, but not because Mr. Caulfield did not urge it, in season and out. We believe his public utterances on the subject and his clear expositions of how it can be accomplished have brought Missouri to the threshold of reorganization. His final message to the Legislature, delivered today [January 5, 1933], contains a mass of specific recommendations, with whose wisdom and urgency, we believe, no one can quarrel. Governor Park has the good fortune of entering office with a program laid out, which, if completed, will go far toward insuring the success of his administration.

As to Mr. Caulfield's conduct of the routine business of the State, there can be little but praise. Prison affairs, the scandal of the preceding administration, have been put on a basis of economy and efficiency. The reformatory at Algoa has been constructed and is functioning as a model prison for young offenders, and administration of correctional and eleemosynary institutions have been improved.

In the difficult field of State finances during a time of unprecedented depression, the Governor acquitted himself admirably. He insisted on rigid economies all along the line.

In addition to being a wise and careful administrator, Mr. Caulfield, on numerous occasions, has urged the people of Missouri to take a greater interest in public affairs, and warned them that public indifference to politics and disdain of politicians are at the root of many of our ills. As the specific for governmental economy, he has prescribed "boiling over" on the part of citizens. Thus he has been a friendly guide and counselor, a tribune of the people, a philosopher of government, rather than a time-serving politician. We

salute him as he leaves office, and express the hope that elsewhere in the public service he will continue to demonstrate the fine qualities of honesty, intelligence and studiousness that have distinguished his tenure at Jefferson City.

A simple thumbnail sketch, for the formality of the record, may be added. It is the condensed history of Henry Stewart Caulfield as it appears in *Who's Who in America*.¹ It follows:

Caulfield, Henry Stewart, lawyer, ex-gov.; b. St. Louis Dec. 9, 1873; s. John and Virilda (Milburn) C.; ed. St. Charles Coll.; LL.B. Law Dept. Washington U. 1895; m. Fannie Alice Delano, of Cuba, Mo., Oct. 22, 1902; children—Elizabeth Frances, John, Jane. Began practice, St. Louis 1895; mem. 60th Congress (1907-09), 11th Mo. Dist.; Excise Commr., St. Louis, 1909-10; Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals, 1910-12; City Counselor, City of St. Louis, 1921-22; Gov. of Mo. term 1929-33; Dir. St. Louis Public Library, 1918-21; Mem. and Chmn, Bd. of Freeholders, 1925-26; Mem. State Advisory Board Fed. Public Works Administration 1933-34; Mem. Bd. of Election Commrs., St. Louis, 1937-38; dir Public Welfare, City of St. Louis since June 2, 1941. Rep. Nominee for U. S. Senate, 1938. Mem. of American, Missouri, and St. Louis Bar Associations. Republican. Club: Noonday. Address, 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

¹*Who's Who in America*, Vol. XXIII, p. 344.—Ed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 3, 1929

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1929

*Senators and Representatives, Members of the Fifty-fifth
General Assembly:*

The duties of Governor, which by the oath just taken, I have now assumed, affect in important measure, the affairs and welfare of all our people. It is said to be the highest office within the power of the people of our state to bestow upon any man. Yet every office, however limited in its sphere of activities, is of the utmost importance, as being a manifestation of the right and capacity of a free people to govern themselves. In assuming the responsibility of chief executive I feel no sense of exaltation, no feeling of superiority. Rather, the solemnity and greatness of the task that lies before me fills my heart with humbleness, and makes me glad that I may have the help and guidance and sympathy of this august body, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri. I am fortunate, indeed, that this General Assembly is composed, in part at least, of veterans in statecraft, by whose efforts Missouri has developed to its present high position among the American commonwealths. I am sure all of the members of the assembly are possessed of a desire to develop and improve our state and benefit our people. Let us strive together, not in a mean spirit of self-seeking or party advantage, but for the progress and the glory of our state. May it please our Heavenly Father to guide and help us in our great task.

Experience has demonstrated that the vesting of a single body with all the powers of government begets despotism. Therefore, by the constitution of Missouri those powers are divided among the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments. This division is not complete. There

are phases in which the several departments share or assist in the duties of the others. But in so far as the division exists it is clear, distinct and mandatory, and no department has a right, and it may be assumed none will attempt, to usurp the functions assigned by the constitution to any other department, for each must answer to the public for the manner in which its duties are performed. While it is the intent of the constitution that the three branches of government shall function independently, nevertheless they must co-ordinate, and no attempt at government can succeed without the harmony of all its parts. During my administration I will stand ready at all times to co-operate with the legislative and judicial departments.

One of my duties under the constitution is to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly such measures as I shall deem necessary and expedient.

In what I shall say to you today, I will not undertake to express views upon all subjects of legislation in which the people of the State are interested, but will merely touch upon some of the more important ones. During the course of the session, I hope, from time to time, to bring other matters of legislation to your attention, and with more detail than I shall today.

ROAD BONDS

At the last General Election the voters adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the State to issue \$75,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds from the sale of which, together with the surplus annual revenue from automobile license and gasoline taxes, are to be used to complete and widen or otherwise improve the State Highway System and to extend it three hundred miles; to construct highways to and into state parks; to reimburse those counties and other subdivisions of the State which have expended their own funds in the construction or acquisition of roads and bridges now or hereafter taken over by the State; to construct additional State highways in order to relieve the traffic

congestion in the areas adjacent to St. Louis and Kansas City; and to acquire and construct supplementary or farm-to-market roads and bridges in each county of the State.

Both of the major political parties endorsed this proposition in their platforms, and the large majority at the polls in its favor has emphatically registered the mandate of the people that the State proceed without delay along the lines set forth in the amendment.

The hard surfacing of our splendid system of nearly eight thousand miles of connected highways and the much needed construction of farm-to-market roads are both of paramount importance to the welfare of Missouri. An Enabling Act is necessary to carry the constitutional provision into effect and I recommend that this be passed early in the session.

It was suggested that an extraordinary session of the General Assembly should be called last December to consider this legislation. In my opinion it was not necessary then and should not be necessary later to incur the great expense of a special session for that purpose.

The State Highways are now designated by existing laws; the Commission and the Department are organized and for seven years have been functioning along lines prescribed by law; the provisions of the new legislation are indicated by the constitutional amendment itself and such legislation must be passed within the limits and restrictions which it prescribes.

Therefore, the enactment of the necessary legislation should be comparatively simple, and, in view of the importance of the subject, it is our duty to give it early consideration.

The State Highway Department is authority for the statement that many months of construction on the present system can be gained if action is taken early in the session, and that as soon as the law is approved the Department can make its general plans and go forward with them, even though the money may not be available until later in the year.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

A larger measure of control over appointive officers should be reserved to the Governor in the laws of the various departments.

The need for this is aptly but unhappily presented by the situation existing in the Insurance Department. Nearly two years ago, the Superintendent was stricken with paralysis. While his recovery was expected, his affliction has persisted to such an extent that he has never been able to speak or write. Under the law, the Governor has no power to deal with the situation save only to suspend him, subject to future advice and consent of the Senate. Such suspension would have been useless, because there existed no power in the Governor to appoint a successor until the Senate could meet and approve. Thus a situation has existed, beyond the power of anyone to reach, which was distressing to the family and friends of the Superintendent as well as to the Governor, and which was not beneficial to the public service.

May I most respectfully urge the General Assembly to forthwith amend the insurance law so as to provide that the Insurance Commissioner shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

May I further suggest that the salary of the Superintendent of Insurance should be increased to an amount which would be ample to compensate a competent man in this important position, and that any fees that by law may be collectable by the Superintendent shall be paid into the State Treasury. The Superintendent's salary has not been increased since the creation of the Department in the last century. At that time the work and duties of the Superintendent were infinitely less than they are now. Since then the business of the Department has become many times greater and more complicated. An increase in this salary would not increase the demands upon the general revenue, as the expenses of the Department are paid out of fees collected. In the interest of efficiency the salary should be increased.

CONSOLIDATION

In harmony with the platform declarations of both parties and with a view to the establishment of a more efficient and economical system of state government, I recommend the reorganization of the various appointive administrative departments, boards, bureaus and commissions, and the consolidation of their various functions under as few responsible heads as is practicable.

Such reorganization and consolidation may be so effected as to prevent overlapping of duties, systematize the state's activities, and place the Governor in a position to demand and enforce greater efficiency and economy.

At the time our constitution was adopted, the prevailing political philosophy demanded decentralization of control. It was thought that this would result in a better and broader democracy. Consequently, by constitutional provision, the Executive Department was broken up into five elective officers (Auditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Schools). Each of these officers is elected by the people. Over none of them has the Governor any control whatever.

Whether this constitutional breaking-up of the executive department is desirable or not we must leave to a Constitutional Convention to decide. For present purposes, it is important only to note that the Executive Department is still further broken up by legislative enactments which have created numerous offices, boards and commissions to transact the details of the Executive Department. The personnel of these various offices is generally appointed by the Governor, but his power to demand accountability, or enforce economy, usually passes from his hands, for practical purposes, with the appointment.

This process has subdivided the Executive Department, with the Governor, the nominal head, to bear the responsibility before the public, but with the real responsibility impossible to fix.

In the final analysis, the question is, whether the Executive Department shall be responsible for efficiency and economy to the Governor and through him to the people. There can be neither efficiency, economy nor responsibility in a system in which both control and responsibility are dissipated. For this reason, the various state activities should be consolidated, coordinated and made responsive.

Many states already have adopted similar consolidations, and their experience with them in general has resulted in greater economy and efficiency. The experience of our own State in such consolidations as have been effected has been very satisfactory. Because of the importance of this subject I respectfully suggest that a joint special committee be appointed to consider it.

BUDGET

There is a vital need in Missouri for and I recommend the adoption of a budget law which will provide for developing upon a scientific basis information as to the administrative needs of all departments, thus enabling the General Assembly to appropriate in a definite and exact manner.

A great state, with its biennial income and expense amounting to millions, should handle all of its operations in the same business-like manner as any private corporation.

In submitting data for the consideration of the appropriations committees of the Missouri General Assembly, the Tax Commissions have, since 1919, recommended the establishment by statute of a scientific budget system.

Thus, the Commission's Budget Report for the years 1927-1928 said:

"Appropriations, as now made under the existing laws, are at best, estimates. To put this most important governmental function on a scientific basis, a true budget system must be adopted by law so that not only the present but the future can be taken into consideration. Economy without method is impossible."

Also this is not a partisan problem but one to which both parties are expressly committed. It affects alike all taxpayers of the state without regard to their party affiliations.

CENTRAL PURCHASING

Mass production and distribution, and purchasing in volume have been adopted by the great business institutions of the country, resulting in a large price reduction to the consumer. In purchasing, Missouri may well adopt the methods of industry and by so doing effectively reduce the cost of state supplies.

Through a department of central purchasing, under the direction of a trained and experienced buyer, the needs of all state institutions could be consolidated, and their supplies classified and bought under mass contract from the lowest bidder. The advantages of such a system have been thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the federal government and many of the States. I recommend its establishment by law.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

I know it is not necessary for me to urge upon this Assembly the need for rigid economy. It is difficult, if not impossible, for us to conduct the State government properly within the present estimated revenue, yet it is our duty not to permit our expenditures to exceed the expectant income. The practice of over-appropriating the estimated revenue on the theory that the Governor will withhold portions of the sums appropriated is not to be commended. I urge you to limit strictly your appropriations in the aggregate to the amount of the estimated revenue. If, notwithstanding the observance of rigid economy, you find that the estimated revenue is not sufficient to meet the state needs, then I respectfully suggest that you should make provision for increasing the revenues.

In this connection may I also take the liberty of suggesting that the claims of department heads for appropriations is not necessarily a proper basis for apportioning the revenue. The department heads should be encouraged to state their exact needs, and the practice of overstating them with a view to compromising with the Legislature should be discouraged. It is encouraging that more heed is being given to the recommendation of the Tax Commission, acting in its budgeting capacity.

LOCAL TAXATION

Our tax burdens are not due alone to the taxes exacted by the state. Indeed, such are only a small part of the load, and by far the greater burden is cast by that which is classed as local taxation. The expense of operating our county and municipal affairs has increased gradually and imperceptibly from time to time. If we are to look for substantial relief to taxpayers, the overhead governmental cost of counties and municipalities must be reduced.

From the standpoint of cost and service, county governmental machinery has become antiquated, and in many respects is not equal to modern conditions. Some county officers may well be abolished, and their functions consolidated with those of other county offices. I recommend that provision be made for a complete survey of County government, with a view to simplifying and improving it.

SCHOOLS

The Missouri Constitution declares that:

“A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years.”

For many years Missouri has recognized its duty to its children in this respect. It has done so by the General Assembly making annual appropriations for the public schools; by giving special state aid to weak districts; by compulsory education laws; and by a remarkable centralization of powers of supervision and administration in the State Department of Education.

The contributions by the State to the counties for common school purposes have greatly increased in recent years. In the four years, from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, \$11,000,000 was paid to the counties for schools from state revenue. In the next four years \$18,000,000 was so paid, and during the last four years \$19,000,000 has been so paid.

Despite the solicitude of the State in the past for education, there has grown up, or least become apparent, an inequality of educational opportunities for our children. In many of our districts the maximum tax for school purposes, together with such State aid as is given, does not permit of more than four or five months schooling. But the problem is not wholly or necessarily financial. There are also serious and widespread inequalities in school attendance and in teachers' efficiency. 85 per cent of the rural schools of Missouri have less attendance than is necessary for them to operate efficiently. In many cases the school units are too small. Greater economy and efficiency will undoubtedly be effected by consolidation of school districts into larger units. The solution of the educational problem will be aided by the development of our road system, which now promises to proceed rapidly. Easy transportation from the farm to more distant but larger and better schools will make larger school districts more acceptable.

The inability of the small community to provide modern education is comparable to the inability of these same communities to provide modern hard-surfaced roads. As our state-wide road system is based upon surveys by capable engineers and the facts compiled by scientific procedure, so any larger state educational policy should be based upon facts carefully gathered and compiled by persons qualified to

establishment of a school, or the payment by the district for the transportation, as well as the tuition, of each pupil, for its attendance at the nearest colored school.

While ample provision has been made for the establishment and maintenance of a home for feeble-minded white people, none whatever has been made for feeble-minded colored people. I recommend that sufficient provision in that respect for colored people be made. Proper provision should be made for the education of the deaf Negro children either at Lincoln University or at some place other than the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton. Segregation, while the children are housed together, is humiliating and unkind.

It is to the interest of the State that the Negro children receive vocational training. Therefore, I recommend the establishment of a vocational training school in Southeast Missouri for the training of Negro youths.

DRAINAGE BONDS

The laws of Missouri on drainage bonds prescribe too short a maturity for such bonds. Drainage improvements are permanent to the lands and should not have to be paid off in 20 years. Some lands can stand the tax for such a payoff; others cannot.

By increasing the term of bonds, so that each district may issue bonds for such period as it may desire, up to 50 years, two distinct advantages will be obtained. (1) Those districts which have bonds outstanding now, in which the burden has proven too heavy, may refund, eliminate any sinking fund for 10 or 15 years, and then amortize the bonds without a heavy burden on the landowners. The annual tax will be very materially reduced. (2) Districts issuing new bonds can do so much more economically. I recommend that a constitutional amendment, increasing the term for which such bonds may be issued, as original bonds, or for refunding purposes, be submitted to the people.

BUILDING PROGRAM SUGGESTED

The buildings for the State eleemosynary and penal institutions are in many cases inadequate, unsafe and unsanitary. To provide new buildings to a sufficient extent and within a reasonable time out of current revenue is not feasible, and would not be just to the present generation. It is more reasonable and just to all to pay for permanent improvements by a bond issue, the principal and interest of which would be met by comparatively small payments over a period of years.

The needs of the institutions cannot be determined hastily or casually, but should be ascertained by a complete survey, aided by building and institutional experts. I recommend that provision be made for such a survey.

AGRICULTURE

The farm problem is primarily a national problem. It does not lie within the province of any State to offer an adequate solution of the problems of agriculture. Nevertheless, there are many things the State itself can and should do. Sufficient appropriations for the administration of agricultural laws means strengthened activities in behalf of the farmer. The prosperity and happiness of our farm people is of prime importance in considering the welfare of the state.

There should be sufficient appropriations in support of the agricultural educational activities of the State. The work of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station under supervision of its Dean, the State Poultry and Fruit Experiment Stations, and the Agricultural Extension Service, should be adequately financed. Experimental research must be made so that information of value in the upbuilding of agriculture may be gained and disseminated. The teaching of vocational agriculture and home economics should be encouraged. The work of the 4-H clubs, sponsored by the Federal and State agricultural agencies, has become an important factor in the training of farm boys and girls and should be strengthened and continued.

More should be done in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. In this respect Missouri lags behind other states. Grading and standardization of farm products is of importance not only to the individual but in the stimulation of co-operative marketing which is of growing importance and which is fundamentally sound. Thru the enactment of proper laws, Missouri has encouraged co-operative marketing which enables the producer to obtain a greater portion of what the consumer pays. This work should be continued and strengthened. Dairy and poultry production, which has shown remarkable advancement, lends itself readily to co-operative marketing. These industries should continue to be fostered by the State.

Conservation of our natural resources is of major importance. The problem of utilization of the many thousands of acres of cut-over and other timber land in Southern Missouri must be solved. This is the task of the newly created Division of Forestry, a department of the Board of Agriculture. Sufficient funds should be provided so that it may function properly.

The exhibiting of agricultural and horticultural products and of livestock at county fairs is of educational value as a stimulus for better quality which should mean greater profit. If sufficient revenue is available county fairs found worthy of encouragement should receive state aid as provided by law.

MISSOURI REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

The law requires that there be maintained at the Missouri Reformatory for Boys at Boonville "trade schools for their industrial training to the end that they may become intelligent and useful citizens." There is a sufficient variety of occupations already existing at the Reformatory with which to provide trade training. There is, however, little in the way of vocational teaching. The school should have a suitable supervisor of trade training.

A separate institution should be provided for colored boys now at Boonville, as already has been done for the colored girls.

NEGROES IN THE PENITENTIARY

In the Penitentiary the Negroes are confined in a cell house built in 1868, with 147 cells on 4 tiers. These 147 cells house 1003 men which makes nearly 7 men to each cell. This cell house is entirely without plumbing or sanitary conveniences. It is impossible to maintain healthful living conditions in such a building. Provision should be made as soon as possible to assure sanitary and humane conditions for Negroes confined in the State Penitentiary.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL LAWS

The law-abiding people of our State demand a more effective enforcement of the laws. Conditions of crime, especially in some of the urban centers, justify this demand. Professional criminals, in some cases operating in gangs under organized control, pursue their criminal activities with increasing boldness and unprecedented success, committing murder without the slightest compunction.

This is a matter which should engage the interest and become the serious concern of every agency in our Commonwealth charged with the enactment and enforcement of the criminal laws. To make it reasonably certain that persons who commit crimes will be promptly apprehended, prosecuted and punished should be the aim of every such agency, for there can be no doubt that justice administered with dispatch and certainty is one of the surest preventatives of crime.

It may be conceded that by far the greater number of weaknesses in the systems of law enforcement are administrative. A good law in the hands of a corrupt, indolent, or inefficient administrator will never produce adequate results. On the other hand, conscientious, able and faithful law enforcement officials find themselves seriously handicapped

by laws prescribing the procedure in criminal prosecutions, which give the criminal an undue advantage over the State.

Recent investigations have developed facts pointing to the existence of laws of that nature in our State. I deem it important that the General Assembly should give very earnest consideration to the revision of the Criminal Laws, to the end that the State and the criminal shall be put upon a more even footing in the battle to suppress crime and punish the guilty, without, at the same time, doing any violence to the fundamental rights, including the right to a fair trial, of persons charged with crime.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Constitution of Missouri charges the Governor with the specific duty of seeing that the laws are "faithfully executed." This means just what it says, and when but a moment ago, I took the oath of office, I bound myself to use every power of the Executive to enforce the laws.

Respect for, and obedience to the laws of the Nation and State are absolutely necessary to the protection of life and property. They are essential to the continued existence of the state. I have a deep reverence for our constitution and laws, and it is my purpose, by every means within my power to enforce the laws and make crime and the flaunting of authority unpopular and unprofitable. But in this work the Governor needs the aid of all our people, particularly those in authority and those who wield the mighty power of the press. I invoke that aid. I ask all citizens to aid in stamping out crime and lawlessness by themselves respecting and observing the law and by demanding respect and obedience from others.

In this connection, I remind you that the Governor's power of law enforcement is very limited. Outside of the large cities where he appoints the Police Commissioners, he has no power to remove any law enforcement officer, however grossly he may fail in his duties. If it is desired

that the Governor shall more effectively execute the laws, he must be given authority to remove derelict enforcement officers.

PRIMARY ELECTION CONTESTS

It is intolerable that primary elections should be followed by claims of defeated candidates that fraud was perpetrated in the primary election, without any means being provided for determining the rightfulness of such claims. A candidate may be deprived of the nomination rightfully due him, or, if rightfully accorded the nomination, may have his right thereto unjustly impugned without any remedy whatever. In any event, fraud is obnoxious, and should be prevented. Under the decisions of our Supreme Court, there does not seem to be any obstacle in the way of a law making proper provision for primary election contests. The law of 1921 was held to be invalid because it provided the wrong tribunal. A law which would provide for a hearing in a court of law would no doubt meet with the sanction of the Supreme Court as being within the scope of the constitution as amended. I recommend the enactment of a law providing for summary contests of primary elections in courts of law.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

At present the Public Service Commission is restricted in its important function of finding valuations for rate-making purposes, by the method of making appropriations, although this expense is not paid by the state treasury. I recommend that the law be amended so that valuation work is not hampered or delayed by these artificial restrictions.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

In the interest of economy, convenience and protection of the registration of voters of the state, I recommend a provision for a permanent and continuous system of registration of voters where registration is required.

In conclusion, I ask you to join with me for the betterment and development of our state. Let us strive together for a Missouri enriching her children with her treasures of mine and field and forest, a Missouri honestly and efficiently administrated, where farmers and merchants and toilers with hand and brain are prosperous and contented; a Missouri where the laws are faithfully enforced and life and property are safe and where our children have an equal chance for a fair education. In short, a Missouri better, richer, safer, happier!

[HENRY S. CAUFIELD.]

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 8, 1931

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1931

To the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

The Constitution of Missouri makes it the duty of the Governor, after commencement of each session, to inform the General Assembly of the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Out of this duty arises my pleasant privilege of greeting you at the very beginning of your important service; a service which, I am confident, will be rendered solely in the interests of the people, and for the betterment of their institutions and government. I pledge to you my hearty and unselfish co-operation.

For a detailed understanding of the condition of the state government, and particularly of the departments not reviewed herein, I commend to your attention the reports of the various departments and institutions, which will be presented to you. They show that the condition of the state government has been improved during the biennium. The physical properties and sanitary conditions have been bettered. This is particularly true of the penal institutions, where a vast and beneficial change has occurred. In all the institutions and departments a laudable spirit of service and a fine morale has been displayed.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

A review of the work done by the Highway Department during the past four years shows that the accomplishments of 1930 are almost double any single previous year of this period. In this banner year 342.5 miles of earth roads were graded under separate grading contracts, and 1,248.2 miles of roads were hard-surfaced. The estimated value of this work is \$34,548,000.

For the biennial period just closing there was an output of 598 miles of graded earth, and 1,856 miles of hard-surfacing, with a total value of \$53,508,800. This was more than twice the accomplishment of the previous biennium. One factor accelerating the progress of road building in Missouri was the advancing of the date of the release of federal aid appropriations.

The speeding up of the road program has been conducted during the summer and fall in such manner as to give relief to farming communities suffering from severe drought conditions. Local laborers were given preference in employment. During this period the highway department has had in its employ, on construction and maintenance, more than 10,000 men. This, together with the number employed in producing and furnishing the materials and supplies needed for road construction on such a vast scale, undoubtedly has helped greatly toward relieving the unemployment situation. It is fortunate that Missouri could engage in this great road building program at this particular time.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

The State Labor and Industrial Inspection Department, besides carrying on the inspection service, has investigated many complaints of alleged violations of labor laws, has diminished the extent of child labor, and, through its four free public employment bureaus, has obtained employment for more than twenty thousand laborers. Its receipts during the biennium from inspection fees exceeded its expenditures about \$12,000, which will accrue to the state treasury. In the previous biennium this department had a deficit of more than \$5,000.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

The combined population of the four mental hospitals, the State School at Marshall, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon, grew from 7,550 on December 31,

1928, to 8,554 in December, 1930. Improvements were made in the administrative personnel, the sanitary conditions, the physical plants, and the treatment of patients; fire hazards were reduced to a minimum and more efficient methods generally were instituted. Nevertheless, these eleemosynary institutions lived within their appropriations and finished the biennium without a deficit.

PENITENTIARY

Despite the increase in prison population and adverse business conditions which have curtailed production and earnings of the prison industries in the last year, the Missouri state penitentiary has just completed a successful biennial period, from a financial point of view. Although the exact standing cannot be determined until the inventory of the industrial department is completed, the prison is expected to close its books for 1929 and 1930 without a deficit. For the previous biennium there was a deficit of \$541,240.

The magnitude of penitentiary operations is indicated by a preliminary report of the penal board for 1929 and the first ten months of 1930, which discloses that during twenty-two months, the earnings from the prison industries, other sales and miscellaneous operations, totaled \$1,352,048.78. Productive employment of the inmates during the biennium earned enough to pay for their food, clothing, medical and dental service, tobacco, and other items of individual maintenance, and also the fuel and water used at the prison. In other words, the earnings of the prisoners met the cost of their support, leaving only the salaries of prison employees and upkeep of physical equipment to be supplied out of revenue.

During the two years the penitentiary plant has been greatly improved, through repairs, renovation, and the minimizing of fire hazards. Scrubbing brushes, soap and lye have been used liberally in all of the cell and factory buildings. The quality of the food has been improved and inmates have been furnished better clothing.

An attempted mutiny of prisoners last March was suppressed without loss of life and with but little property damage. Since that time discipline has been the best in years.

OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

During the years 1929 and 1930 the Oil Inspection Department collected in gasoline taxes more than sixteen million dollars, an increase of three millions over 1927 and 1928. The cost of collection was 67/100 of one per cent, as compared with 77/100 of one per cent for the previous biennium. In 1930 alone the collection cost was but 63/100 of one per cent.

Inspection fee collections exceeded those for 1927 and 1928 by \$38,000. From these fees, the department contributed more than \$55,000 to the general revenue.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

At the close of the year 1930, the Insurance Department turned \$200,000 into the general revenue fund of the state, from fees collected during the biennium. This was an increase of \$25,000 over the previous biennium.

During the past two years, the Insurance Department has pushed to a successful conclusion the rate litigation started in 1922, and stock fire insurance companies are now making refunds of the ten per cent excess premiums collected from November 1922, to August, 1929. The total liability for refunds is said to amount to \$14,680,000.

GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

In the last two years the Game and Fish Department distributed in public waters and private ponds and lakes of the state, 1,535,000 native game fish, besides releasing at intervals during the fishing season 200,000 rainbow trout of catchable size. Although the propagation program is still in its infancy, Missouri's results in propagation of both fish

and game compare favorably with any state in the union, in relation to the money expended.

Receipts of the department for the biennium were in excess of \$730,000, compared with \$682,000 in 1927 and 1928. There has been active enforcement of game laws, with 3,941 arrests for violations in 1929-30 against 2,897 in the 1927-28 biennium.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT

The net surplus paid into the state treasury by the Grain and Warehouse Department for the biennium just closed was \$75,000 as compared with \$48,000 for the previous biennium.

The storage space in public elevators in Missouri on January 1, 1931, was thirty-two million bushels, against twenty-one and one-half million bushels on January 1, 1929, or an increase of ten and one-half million bushels. Two and one-half millions more space is under construction at this time, which insures an increase in business during the next biennium.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

During the biennium an earnest effort has been made by the Tax Commission, and by the State Board of Equalization, to bring assessments of real and personal property to a more equitable basis, both as to different communities and different classes of property. As a result, we find that the assessed valuation of farm lands in Missouri has been reduced \$99,584,589, or 6.1 per cent, in the last two years.

In the same period the assessed valuation of city real estate has been increased \$137,252,400, or 2.8 per cent, and public utility valuations have been increased \$14,291,661, or 2.9 per cent.

BUDGET ADMINISTRATION

The Fifty-fifth General Assembly gave Missouri—for the first time—a budget law, by which the activities of the

state government may be more intelligently provided for and the expenditures necessary thereto more closely supervised. You will note in the budget to be submitted to you by the Tax Commission for the ensuing biennium that for the first time in history all requests for appropriations are classified, giving the Assembly a clearer understanding of the needs of the state government.

The Tax Commission, which by the new law is made the budget board, advises me that the law is working out well in the first year of its trial, and that all departments are co-operating in meeting its requirements.

I suggest that the budget law be left unamended at this session, so that it may be given a thorough trial at least until the next General Assembly, when its defects, if any, shall have had ample time to develop.

FINANCES

The financial showing of the state government for the biennium is gratifying. The general revenue fund has a balance of \$2,267,191.17, the largest balance in this fund at the beginning of any biennial period since 1923. At the close of the preceding biennium, the revenue fund balance was \$1,725,559.76. Total receipts into the general revenue fund during 1929 and 1930 were \$30,037,112.69. This exceeded the advance estimates. The excess was due to an increase of \$1,552,000 in inheritance tax collections and an increase of \$1,133,000 in state income tax collections over the previous biennium.

The amounts obtained from the various sources of revenue during the last two years were as follows:

Income tax.....	\$8,861,422.73
Corporation franchise tax.....	4,323,223.61
Inheritance tax.....	6,569,749.09
Property tax.....	4,804,544.21
Foreign insurance, private car and express company taxes.....	2,659,972.33

Interest on deposits of general revenue fund.....	\$484,267.30
Fees accruing to general revenue.....	1,937,371.30
Transfers, refunds and miscellaneous collections.....	396,562.12
	<hr/>
	\$30,037,112.69

Thus we find that 74.6 per cent of the total state revenue was derived from income, corporation franchise, inheritance, foreign insurance, private car and express company taxes; 9.4 per cent from fees, interest, etc., and 16 per cent from property taxes. Of the direct taxes, 80.5 per cent was derived from income, corporation franchise, and inheritance taxes, and 19.5 percent from property taxes.

The counties of Buchanan, Jackson and St. Louis, with the City of St. Louis, paid 88 per cent of the income taxes, practically the same percentage of corporation franchise taxes, and 46 per cent of the property taxes.

During the last two years the state revenue was devoted to the following purposes:

Common and high schools.....	\$10,780,115.00
University, teachers colleges and other state educational institutions.....	6,982,848.83
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Total for education.....	\$17,762,963.83
Eleemosynary institutions.....	1,136,936.51
Penal institutions.....	1,952,622.59
Courts—supreme, appeals and circuit.....	1,210,956.53
Cost in criminal cases.....	885,569.23
Assessing and collecting revenue.....	1,022,852.32
Legislature and governmental departments.....	5,523,580.27
	<hr/>
	\$29,495,481.28

Of the total expenditures out of state revenue, 60.22 per cent went for educational purposes, 3.85 per cent for eleemosynary institutions, 6.62 per cent for penal institutions, 4.1 per cent for courts, 3 per cent for criminal costs and 3.46 per cent for assessing and collecting the revenue. These indispensable state services absorbed in all 81.25 per cent of the total expenditures.

All other expenditures combined out of the revenue fund, \$5,523,580.27, absorbed only 18.75 per cent of the total. This 18.75 per cent paid the costs of legislature, the elective departments, and the various other branches of state government, including all of the agricultural, military, geological, welfare and health activities. In this connection it is only fair to point out that many of the departments supported out of this 18.75 per cent of the state revenue pay back into the treasury, through fees earned and services performed, more money than they withdraw.

It should be pointed out also that the above figures include \$95,549.33 for reliefs and a total of \$1,309,382.10 paid during the 1929-30 biennium for deficiencies incurred during the preceding biennium.

The unforeseen increases in inheritance and income taxes during 1929 and 1930 made it possible for me to release for expenditure all of the more important appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth General Assembly, although the total appropriations exceeded the expected revenue by more than \$4,000,000.

For the years 1931 and 1932, the anticipated receipts for the state revenue fund are estimated by the State Tax Commission at \$27,392,080. It will be noted that this is approximately two and one-half million dollars less than the total amount actually received during the last biennium. The difference is accounted for by the unusually large collections of inheritance tax in 1929 and 1930, and by the probability that income tax collections may be lower in the next two years as a result of the business depression.

After deducting the one-third of ordinary revenue to be transferred to the school fund and adding the balance on

hand as of January 1, 1931, it may be assumed that a total of \$20,000,000 will be available for appropriations for expenditure during the 1931-1932 biennium.

ECONOMY

In the two years I have occupied the office of Governor, I have repeatedly urged upon all departments under my control the practice of such economies as would be consistent with proper administration of their duties. The result of this policy is reflected in the financial showing for the biennium, with no impairment of service.

I am confident that the General Assembly will aid in this program. The Tax Commission has carefully estimated the expected revenue for the ensuing biennium and has apportioned that revenue to the various divisions of the government after a detailed study of their needs. Obviously, the amounts set aside for the different functions of government must bear their proper relation to the funds that reasonably may be expected, I hope that, in considering appropriation measures, you will adhere as closely as possible to the budget requests, taking into account the outlook for revenues for the biennium.

SENATORIAL REDISTRICTING

It is imperative that at this session the State shall be divided into districts for the election of senators. The duty to do this is enjoined by the state constitution, which expressly provides that such redistricting shall be done every ten years, at the session immediately succeeding the completion of the United States census.

No redistricting has been had since 1901. There is no way in which it can be done except by action of this Assembly, and at this session. If it is not done at this session, it cannot be done for another ten years.

The Missouri constitution provides that senatorial districts shall be as nearly equal in population and as compact as may be. The present senatorial districts do not conform to

this standard. The federal census of 1930 shows Missouri to have a population of 3,629,367. An equal division of this population into thirty-four senatorial districts would apportion to each district approximately 106,700 persons. Instead, the districts as they are now constituted range from about 46,000 to 328,000 in population.

Thus 46,000 people in one locality have the same representation in the Senate as 328,000 people of a different locality. They are thus given seven times the voting power in the state senate that other citizens enjoy.

It is fundamental that representative government by a free people must have as its foundation a reasonable equality of voting power for every citizen. Whenever this equality is disturbed, then the power of the people to register their opinion is diminished and legislative action in harmony with that opinion is curtailed if not entirely prevented.

This matter of fair redistricting transcends partisanship and goes to the very right of a free people to govern themselves.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

The congressional districts also should be reformed. It cannot be definitely known, until the second session of the Seventy-first Congress has acted on the subject or has adjourned, just how many congressmen Missouri should have, and that session will not adjourn until March 4, 1931.

As soon as the number of congressmen to which Missouri shall be entitled is definitely ascertained, I recommend that you proceed to divide the state into a corresponding number of congressional districts, which should be as compact and nearly equal in population as may be.

RE-APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under the provisions of Section 2, Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, it is your duty at this session to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives and apportion them among the several counties and the City of St. Louis in the manner prescribed by said section.

The population of Missouri, as ascertained by the last decennial census of the United States, is 3,629,367. Computed on the basis of said population and the rule of apportionment as laid down in said Section 2, the House of Representatives should be made to consist of 154 members, which should be divided among the several counties of the state and the City of St. Louis as follows: County of Buchanan, 3; County of Greene, 3; County of Jackson, 11; County of Jasper, 3; County of St. Louis, 6; and the City of St. Louis, 19; and each of the other counties of the state, one.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

In the interest of economy, convenience and protection of the registration of voters of the state, I again recommend a provision for a permanent and continuous system of registration of voters where registration is required.

PRISON LABOR

We are forced to an immediate consideration of the problem of furnishing the means of keeping prisoners in our penal institutions employed at profitable labor. The prison population has been increasing from year to year and on that account, and on account of the general business depression, the problem of finding employment for the prisoners is very grave. Only 1,200 prisoners are now engaged in profitable labor. The prospects in that respect are made more acute and ominous by reason of the passage by Congress of the Hawes-Cooper law.

That law provides, in part, that on and after January 19, 1934, "All goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners, * * * or in any penal or reformatory institutions, * * * transported into any state * * * and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall upon arrival and delivery in such state * * * be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state * * * to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and mer-

chandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such state * * * and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package."

The commissioner of industries for the Missouri State Penitentiary (John I. Burnett) said to me in a letter dated June 11, 1930, concerning the Hawes-Cooper act: "The passage and approval of this act in my opinion was a deathblow to the industries now operated at the penitentiary and it will no doubt effect even the operation of the farms, as it is the general opinion that it affects not only the merchandise that might be manufactured in the penitentiary, but also farm products if we should attempt to ship and sell them in violation of the provisions of the act. The act is even at this early date affecting the manufacture and sale of merchandise in the textile industries."

Under the operation of this law, it is inevitable that each state will enact laws excluding prison products from its markets. Otherwise, with its own markets open and those of other states closed to all, it may find its markets glutted with prison-made goods, competing destructively not only with its own prison industries, but with its citizen merchants and manufacturers. Any such laws enacted by a state must exclude from its own open markets its own prison-made goods, as well as those from other states. This inevitably will force us to dispose of the products of prison labor otherwise than in the open market.

I assume that you will agree with me that prisoners must be kept employed. It may be said to be the unanimous opinion of penologists all over the world that to keep prisoners in idleness would be the worst thing that could happen to the prisoner, and to the prison administration. There can be no justification for idleness in our penitentiaries. The interests of capital and labor, as well as the interests of society in general, are best served when the men and women who are confined in penal and reformatory institutions at state expense are employed at profitable labor.

The purposes of such employment of prisoners are: To train the prisoner to be self-supporting upon his release;

to protect his mental and physical health; and to lighten the burden cast by his wrongdoing upon honest folks who must pay the taxes to support him.

With the open markets closed to the products of prison labor, we must turn to what is called the state-use system. This system contemplates that convicts shall be employed by and for the state, and in productive employment for the benefit of the state, and that materials, supplies, equipment and other things needed by the state, or by any political subdivision or municipality thereof, shall be purchased only from the authorities in charge of the penal institutions, so far as they may be able to provide same.

The state-use system is in no sense an experiment. A number of states have followed it for some years, with very favorable results.

Governor Roosevelt of New York writes that his state adopted the state-use system in 1896. "Since that time," he says, "there has been no difficulty in disposing of the products of the prison industries to the various state departments, state institutions, and various political subdivisions of the state. The so-called state-use system has always been satisfactory and at the present time we are unable to meet the demand. It is probable that when the Hawes-Cooper bill becomes effective the market will be further increased."

I urge upon you the expediency of putting this state-use system into effect by proper legislation at this session. It is true that the Hawes-Cooper act will not take effect until January 19, 1934, but the three years intervening is not more than sufficient to permit of what must be a tremendous transition.

MEDICAL SERVICE AT PRISON

Medical service at the state penitentiary has been greatly handicapped for many years because an old law, which has never been changed to meet increased needs and modern conditions, limits the salary of the prison physician to \$2,400 annually. For this small sum the prison board is expected to employ a competent doctor to care for more than 4,200

persons, equal to the population of a good sized town. You will readily recognize the impossibility of keeping a competent man for so low a salary.

Until about six months ago, for this small compensation the prison board was able only to procure the part-time services of local doctors, who would give only about two hours' service daily. Last July, after a long search, we were able to induce a very fine physician, a man of splendid training and with several years of hospital experience, to accept the place on a full-time basis. The result in improved medical service has been indeed gratifying.

The prison board will not be able, however, to retain this man or any other physician of like attainments, at the present salary. I recommend the passage of an act increasing the compensation of the prison physician to at least \$5,000 annually. The physical welfare of the inmates of the Missouri Penitentiary is, in my opinion, of sufficient importance to justify immediate action on this matter.

HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOUS CONVICTS

The need of a special hospital for tuberculous convicts is very urgent. - A mere view of the disreputable looking shack now serving that purpose would, I am sure, convince this body of that need.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000 for that purpose, but the act was so restricted as to the use of such appropriation that it defeated its purpose, and I felt compelled to withhold my approval. It would have compelled the appropriation to be used for the purchase of additional land and a building already existing.

I recommend the appropriation of \$60,000, so unrestricted as to its use that the prison board will be free to provide proper quarters and hospital equipment and facilities for the tuberculous convicts, either by additions to existing buildings, or by erecting a new building, either on land now owned by the state or on land to be acquired out of the appropriation.

INTERMEDIATE REFORMATORY

The Fifty-fourth General Assembly provided for the establishment of an intermediate reformatory for convicts of the younger and less hardened type. The Fifty-fifth General Assembly appropriated \$750,000 to build and equip it. As soon as it could be determined that the revenues would permit, I released the appropriation, on February 8, 1930.

Some twenty or more proposed sites were examined by the penal board before the selection and purchase of a farm of some 319 acres, approximately seven miles east of Jefferson City and adjoining the prison dairy farm at Algoa. Not only was that location found to be the most suitable in every respect of all tracts offered, and pronounced by a soil expert from the University of Missouri as the most valuable, but it was offered at a lower figure than any other site that conformed to the needs of this type of institution. The land was purchased for \$33,000, leaving \$717,000 for erection and equipment of buildings and other costs.

Before determining on plans, inquiries were directed to all of the states and all available information was collected from those states having intermediate reformatories. Subsequently, representatives of the penal board visited several of the leading institutions in the east. As a result of this study, the institution now in process of erection in Missouri has been recognized by penologists and welfare organizations as one of the best planned reformatories of this country.

Construction has been under way since early last summer, and the buildings now are taking form. It will not be possible, however, to complete the reformatory before the lapse of the appropriation. Therefore, I ask that you immediately re-appropriate the unexpended portion of the appropriation, so that the reformatory may be completed without delay. With the \$750,000 heretofore appropriated it is planned to build a complete unit, including purchase of the land, and erection of quarters for inmates, dining hall, assembly hall, offices, shop rooms, school rooms and power plant. This complete unit will accommodate 500 men.

With a view to needed expansion in the future, the intermediate reformatory has been designed so that additions may eventually increase its capacity to 1,000 inmates, fixed by authorities as the maximum that should be confined in one institution of this kind. The power plant and the service building have been planned to take care of such expansion. The architect in drawing plans allotted buildingsites for contemplated additions and prepared plans and specifications for them.

Because of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiary, it is my opinion that the intermediate reformatory should be enlarged at once to 1,000-inmate capacity. The architect estimates this can be done at an additional cost of \$650,000. I recommend that you appropriate that sum at this session.

I hope that all of you will take occasion during your stay in Jefferson City to visit the site of the intermediate reformatory and see the work that is being done there. This undertaking is in keeping with the best modern ideas of handling criminals, and is bringing credit upon our State.

SUPERVISION OF PAROLES

More than sixty per cent of the inmates of the Missouri Penitentiary have served former sentences. One of the state's greatest problems is to keep the discharged ones from coming back. One released from prison with an outfit of clothing, transportation back to whence he came, and five dollars, is poorly equipped for the fight to again become a normal citizen. He should be accorded some measure of support or helpful encouragement during the period immediately following his release.

During the past year an important step was taken on the part of the State by the inauguration of employment service in connection with the release of prisoners on parole or after having completed sentence.

Missouri being under the fixed-sentence system, the General Assembly in years gone established the nine-twelfths

plan, allowing three months out of each year for good behavior. During the administration of Governor Gardner, the seven-twelfths plan, or so-called merit commutation, came into being, by which two months additional each year are allowed for meritorious prison record. A study of the time served under the merit plan shows remarkable agreement with the time served in states using the indeterminate sentence system.

Experience showed, however, that those released under the seven-twelfths plan were involved too frequently in subsequent transgressions of the law. This resulted in a policy, agreed upon by the Governor and the prison board, that all prisoners received at the Missouri penitentiary on and after July 1, 1930, would have the benefit of the seven-twelfths plan, only with supervision after release. The purpose of the change was twofold: First, to afford helpful guidance for the man released from prison, and, second, to safeguard society by making it possible to revoke the commutation and return the transgressor to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence if he should prove unworthy of the clemency granted to him.

In addition to the automatic parole just mentioned, executive paroles are granted in cases carefully selected by the parole board. The precision of the board in such recommendations may be understood when I tell you that less than four per cent of those paroled fail to make good under their paroles. Sufficiently enviable is the record of executive paroles in Missouri that the methods of the parole board have been under study by prison officials of other states.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the parole system, and making it possible to reduce the number who fall back into the ways of crime, I recommend that you authorize, by appropriate legislation, the employment of parole agents, or probationary officers, who will be under the direction of the commissioner of pardons and paroles. It should be the duty of these officers to investigate all parole applications and assemble facts in connection therewith, to enable the parole board to arrive at sound findings. They should

also study the cases of all inmates of the penal institutions and bring to the attention of the board those deserving of parole who do not have applications pending. It should be the duty of the parole agents to contact with all released men at regular intervals, or as often as needed, to aid them in re-establishing themselves in society, and to observe their conduct after release.

This is the recommendation of the present parole commissioner, Dwight H. Brown. It is also approved in principle by T. S. Mosby, a former parole commissioner. In this connection, another former parole commissioner, J. Kelley Pool, said in his report of 1922:

"In the judgement of the Department of Penal Institutions, the necessity exists for a closer supervision over released paroled prisoners as well as those who go out regularly under the merit system. * * * * To this end the Board of Penal Institutions recommends that an appropriation be made for the proper employment of at least two special parole officers for the Missouri State Penitentiary."

The cost of employing parole agents would be compensated for many times over in the making of good citizens and the protection of society. Such a service is, in my opinion, necessary to a proper administration of the parole system.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Fifty-fifth General Assembly made an increased appropriation out of fees earned by the Public Service Commission to enable the commission to make valuations and audits of public utilities. Previously the commission had been hampered in this important work by insufficient appropriations, although the expense of such work was not payable out of the state treasury. As a result of the increased appropriation, during the years 1929 and 1930 the commission did almost five times as much of this valuation and auditing work as during the preceding two years.

I recommend that the increased appropriation out of fees be continued, to enable the commission to make valuations and audits of all the important public utility properties in the state so that regulation may be more effective.

REGULATION OF WATER POWER

Missouri has no legislation safeguarding the rights of the state and its citizens in the construction of water powers. The Federal Water Power Act provides that the Federal Water Power Commission shall not issue a license for the construction of a dam over a navigable stream unless evidence is produced to show that the applicant has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the state within which the proposed project is to be located.

In Missouri the law requires only that a showing be made to the Public Service Commission that public convenience and necessity will be served by the construction and operation of the proposed power plant.

Reasonable development of water-power resources may be expected to exert a wholesome influence on the economic advancement of the State in future years. Such a development should be encouraged, but it should be accompanied by proper safeguards and restrictions to protect public interest. The State should not be left helpless while its natural resources, the heritage of its citizens, pass into private hands. The enjoyment of the great natural scenic beauty of our State is a public right. The great springs and streams of the Missouri Ozarks must be protected against unnecessary or unwarranted exploitation. Power should be vested in a state agency to determine whether a proposed water-power project is in accord with the public interest, and to regulate the construction, operation and maintenance of all dams and water powers.

I recommend that comprehensive legislation be passed, protecting the citizens and their property, providing for adequate compensation for damage or destruction of both private and public property, and authorizing full regulation

by the state of all water-power enterprises. Such legislation should not be designed to discourage the development of our natural resources, but should be drawn only to see that justice is done to the State, its citizens, and those who would aid in its material advancement.

REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES

Today the state highways, which are the property of the people and a matter of great pride and concern to them, are being more and more crowded with busses and trucks, which, by reason of their great length, width and weight, bid fair, unless restrained, to crowd off the private vehicles, to accommodate which, primarily, the highways have been constructed. The problem thus presented must not be approached with any feeling of prejudice and resentment, but with a broad and statesmanlike view. The trucks are serving as a convenience to farmers and shippers generally, and the busses are an accommodation to the traveling public. Their use of the highways, however, should be restricted and regulated to protect those traveling in private vehicles, and limitations should be placed on their equipment to prevent damage to the highways and to protect citizens using the highways. A tax should be levied upon such motor carriers sufficient to reimburse the state highway fund for damage and wear to the public highways, and to compensate the State in some measure for the use for commercial purposes of its highways, built with public funds.

In this connection I call to your attention the fact that while we have legislation regulating motor busses and providing for a license tax based on their seating capacity, Missouri has no legislation regulating carriers of freight, and such carriers at the present time pay no taxes except such as are paid by all other operators of motor vehicles.

I recommend that the General Assembly examine into these questions and pass appropriate legislation. Such legislation should levy a fair license tax on common carriers of freight. It should assure dependable and economical service.

Shippers and the public should be protected from irresponsible carriers by requiring the operators to carry insurance against loss or damage to goods in transit, and against damage to citizens and their property on the highways. Carriers should be required to file tariff schedules, and the State should be given full authority to regulate tariffs.

Public safety on the highways should be further assured by prescribing proper regulations as to equipment used by commercial vehicles. The few regulatory measures now in force were evolved several years ago and do not fully cover the needs of today. They do not meet the problems presented by changes in equipment and in some cases operate unfairly with respect to improved modern equipment. It is important that trucks and busses be restricted as to length, width and weight. Large freight vehicles should be broken up into small units, each equipped with brakes, safety coupling devices and warning lights.

I recommend that this assembly give full study to this problem, and enact into law an adequate highway safety code.

NEGRO SCHOOLS

The Fifty-fifth General Assembly passed an act (Laws 1929, page 382) intended to make it possible for all colored children in Missouri to receive a common school education. By said act it was made compulsory for the board of directors of a school district either to establish and maintain within such school district a separate free school for colored children, or in lieu thereof to pay the transportation and tuition charges to any district in the county wherein a school is maintained for colored children.

This was a distinct improvement in the law as it had theretofore existed, but it has developed that there are counties without any schools for colored children, and as to these counties the act of 1929 cannot apply. It will be noted that the act authorizes and requires the directors to send the colored child to a school only when there is such a school

in the county. That is the way the Attorney-General has construed the act.

To the end, then, that Negro children be given a fair chance for education, I recommend that the law be amended so as to authorize and compel the directors of a school district either to establish and maintain a separate free school for Negro children within the district, or to pay the transportation of such children to the nearest and most convenient school for Negro children, whether such school be located in or out of the county.

The same law leaves it optional with the boards of directors of school districts having Negro children, regardless of the number of them, to establish a separate free school for them, or to provide for sending them elsewhere, however distant or inconvenient the school to which they are sent may be. It even limits the cost of transportation. This is not a decent recognition of the constitutional rights of Negro citizens. I recommend that where there are eight or more Negro children in a school district, the board of directors be required to provide a school for them, and that the optional feature of the law be applicable only to cases where there are less than eight, and that the limit upon the cost of transportation be eliminated.

The last session of the General Assembly made provision for the payment of tuition of all Negro students attending college outside of Missouri and pursuing courses not offered at Lincoln University but which are offered at the University of Missouri. This has proved to be a wise provision and I recommend that it be continued. The last session also made provision for the payment of high school tuition at Lincoln University for all Negro students living in a school district that maintains a high school for the white children but none for the colored. This should be amended so that the tuition can be paid when the child attends any approved Negro high school in the state. This will help build up Negro high schools in the various sections of the state.

EMERGENCY BUILDING FUND

There is urgent need for an emergency appropriation that will make possible the replacement of state buildings which may be destroyed by fire, tornado, or other calamity, or the temporary housing of the inmates of a state institution so destroyed. At present there is no provision for replacing buildings so destroyed, no matter how badly needed, until the Legislature can meet and pass an appropriation.

A fairly recent experience emphasizes the need for such provision. On April 12, 1930, the hospital building at the State Federal Soldiers' Home in St. James was destroyed by fire. As the inmates of that institution are old and many of them sick, the hospital was badly needed. An architect examined the walls which were left standing, and said they were sound enough to be used if rebuilding could be done before cold weather. Immediate reconstruction, he said, would mean a substantial saving.

We may be thankful that the need for such an emergency fund has been called to our attention by this comparatively small occurrence. What that need would be if one of the great insane asylums of the state were destroyed and two thousand inmates suddenly ejected without housing facilities, fills one with deep concern. The situation in such a case, without funds to provide even temporary housing, would be very distressing and should be provided against.

A fund of perhaps one-half million dollars would, in my opinion, be adequate to take care of such cases.

If the Assembly wishes to make doubly sure that the fund would be used only in dire emergency, they might require, in addition to the approval of the Governor, the consent of the Speaker of the House and the President or President pro tem. of the Senate.

I recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the General Assembly.

STATE SURVEY

In order that an unbiased and comprehensive study of the needs of the state institutions might be made, the Fifty-fifth General Assembly passed House Bill No. 283 creating the State Survey Commission, which bill provided for the commission making a full and complete survey of all penal, eleemosynary, and educational institutions, as well as the public school system, to ascertain the needs, make recommendations for the remedying thereof, and suggest means for providing funds with which to make the improvements. The Governor appointed on the commission two members of the Senate, Senator William R. Painter and Senator Manvel H. Davis, and two members of the House, Honorable Claude B. Ricketts and Honorable Langdon R. Jones, and three unofficial citizens, Messrs. Theodore Gary, Fred Naeter and Allen McReynolds. Theodore Gary was named chairman of the commission. The commission, with commendable zeal and ability, aided by competent authorities in special fields of investigation, made its report to the Governor and finally adjourned as provided by the act, on November 30, 1929.

The work of this commission, as represented by the data they have collected, will prove invaluable as a future guide for the state in the development of its institutions and educational system. For their devotion, their sacrifice of time and effort, and their able service, the members of this commission are entitled to the appreciation and thanks of the people of our state.

The act creating the Survey Commission provides that the Governor shall present the report of the commission with his recommendations to the General Assembly at this session. Therefore, I am transmitting to you said report, with accompanying data.

PENAL AND ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

The Survey Commission's report sharply calls to our attention the utter inadequacy and overcrowded condition

of our penal and eleemosynary institutions. The penitentiary, built to accommodate 2,500 prisoners, contains about 4,200. The Negro cell building, with only 147 cells, contains over 1,000 prisoners. The Missouri Reformatory for Boys at Boonville, and the Industrial School for Girls at Chillicothe, also are very much overcrowded.

The eleemosynary institutions include insane asylums at Fulton, St. Joseph, Nevada and Farmington, the State School for Feeble-minded at Marshall, and the Missouri State Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon. They are all crowded beyond capacity, there being 2,363 more patients housed than there is adequate capacity to accommodate.

All of the institutions, both penal and eleemosynary, are in need of fireproofing and other provision against fire hazard. They also need proper equipment and facilities. The housing conditions in these institutions are intolerable, and should not be allowed to continue, without, at least, an earnest effort to improve them.

While it would be desirable to remedy these housing conditions immediately, this is hardly possible. An emergency tax sufficient to meet this program at once would be too great a burden. A bond issue could not be authorized until the election of 1932, and, mixed with the issues of a presidential campaign, it might fail. Moreover, it might cast another tax burden upon property. The aggregate interest upon a bond issue almost equals the principal by maturity, and thus would almost double the cost of the improvements. It is the unanimous opinion of the Survey Commission that a pay-as-we-go plan for improving these housing conditions should be followed, and I believe that the commission's reasons for adopting that plan are sound.

I suggest, then, that a pay-as-we-go program for improving the housing conditions be adopted, with a tax increase on that basis and limited to that purpose and to such period of time as will be necessary. While the limitation on the use of the increased taxes, so as to assure their being devoted only to the purposes for which raised, might not be constitutionally binding on future legislatures, it is hardly probable

that any future legislature would appropriate, for other purposes, money raised and pledged in sacred trust by this Assembly for the improvement of the housing conditions of our institutions.

On this basis I recommend that you provide, for additional housing and equipment for our penal institutions, a total additional expenditure over a ten-year period of \$5,000,000, or for each year of the ten-year period, \$500,000. I recommend that you provide, for additional housing and equipment for our eleemosynary institutions, a total additional expenditure of \$15,000,000 over a period of ten years, or for each year of the ten-year period, \$1,500,000.

The foregoing would be sufficient to overcome the present congestion, and probably would meet the need for further increase in inmate population. The ten-year program as to the penal institutions will be met in part by the full construction of the intermediate reformatory at Algoa, with capacity for 1,000 inmates, and the amount of the appropriation made or to be made and expended for that purpose may be deducted from the total recommended for the penal institutions over the ten-year period.

I also commend to your consideration the importance of preventive and curative measures as a means of checking in some degree the continued increase of state charges in the penal and eleemosynary institutions and on the blind-pension rolls. It is poor economics for the State to devote attention solely to the care of its unfortunates, without taking steps to cure and prevent the mental and physical ills that each year lead hundreds to the State's institutions.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

In studying the public school problem, it is important to consider how Missouri now provides for its schools. According to the latest available figures of the United States Bureau of Education, the total state and local expenditures for Missouri's public schools increased from \$16,633,000 in 1913 to \$28,049,000 in 1920, and to \$52,495,170 in 1928. The

same authority shows that only ten states exceeded Missouri in the total amounts expended for public schools in 1928. These ten states are California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. It will be noted that all except Indiana are greater in population than Missouri and rank as much wealthier states.

Statistics quoted by the Survey Commission's experts, which took into account eight different factors in determining the wealth of states, placed Missouri fifteenth in wealth among all the states. Only thirteen states exceed Missouri in the value of public school property. These thirteen are the ten listed above, with the addition of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the latter two but slightly above the Missouri valuation. Only six states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, have a greater number of high schools, according to figures of the Federal Bureau of Education for 1928.

From a standpoint of per capita expenditures for public schools, that is, the amount expended per school child, Missouri ranks twenty-ninth among all the states. In ability to support public schools on the same basis, that is, the amount of wealth for every school child in the state, Missouri ranks twenty-eighth.

In the matter of state support for public schools, only fourteen state governments pay out more for this purpose than Missouri. As in former years, support of education is now the greatest single item of regular expense borne by Missouri. That expenditure has increased tremendously in recent years. While the state constitution contemplates the allotment of one-fourth of the ordinary revenue for school purposes, by statute the state has for many years set aside one-third of the revenue for support of the public schools. That item does not include the amount spent by the state for its higher educational institutions, the schools for blind and deaf, for rural high school building aid, county school superintendents and for teacher-training aid.

In the year 1930, the State apportioned to the public schools as their one-third of ordinary revenue a total of more than five and one-half million dollars, a larger amount for that purpose than in any previous year. The counties received an additional amount of \$1,235,844.58 as their half of the foreign insurance tax. For higher educational institutions, blind and deaf schools, teacher-training aid, rural school building aid and county school superintendents, the State expended an additional sum of \$3,800,000, making a grand total of ten and one-half million dollars expended by the state government for education during the year. This is almost two-thirds of the ordinary revenues of the state, and does not include the expense of maintaining the office of the State Superintendent of Schools. There are, however, instances of neglect that are in urgent need of correction. Despite the increasing attention education has received, there are inequalities of educational opportunities in the rural sections of the state. In many districts the maximum tax for school purposes, together with such state aid as is given, is not sufficient to maintain a full year's schooling. Of the 7,841 rural school districts in the state, 53 have less than four months of school each year, 222 have less than six months and 873 have less than eight months.

An investigation of the one-teacher districts shows that those districts with average wealth are spending \$900 for each elementary teaching unit. By an elementary teaching unit is meant the number of pupils in the elementary grades requiring the services of one teacher for a term of school of at least eight months, and incidental expenses for that particular unit of the school. Approximately one-half of the one-teacher districts in the state are at present below the \$900 level.

The adoption of a \$900 minimum would involve raising approximately one-half of the one-teacher districts in the state up to the standard set by the Survey Commission's educational experts as a first step in the improvement of our elementary schools. It would guarantee to every rural school

in the state at least eight months schooling in every year, and otherwise improved educational facilities, and to that extent would equalize educational opportunities. This could be accomplished by the State contributing in addition to what it already does, approximately \$1,040,000 annually to schools in districts which have levied for school purposes (Teacher and incidental expenses) the maximum levy provided by law, and in which the funds so derived, together with the money on hand and the amount received from the public funds, are insufficient to give the districts \$900 for each elementary teaching unit.

I recommend that you make such provision that \$1,040,000 additional state aid may be granted to the school districts entitled according to the formula that I have just stated. This will cure the glaring inequalities of the present situation. It will relieve Missouri of the odium of having it truthfully said that many of her children are deprived, by reason of the poverty of their districts, from opportunity to obtain a reasonably adequate elementary education.

TAX RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not feasible to make provision for remedying the overcrowding of our institutions and the deficiencies in our rural schools to the extent I have recommended without increasing the revenues of the state. The program I have outlined calls for three million dollars increase in expenditures each year.

I respectfully suggest that no increase be made in the general property tax, because, while the state taxes on property are small, the local tax burden is already too great. On the other hand, while other sources of revenue contribute the major part of the state needs, they are hardly touched for local purposes.

By increasing the income tax rate from one per cent to two per cent, an added revenue of \$4,000,000 per year reasonably may be expected. I recommend that this increase be provided. This will be sufficient to meet the needs of the

program above outlined, and also to supply an additional amount of \$1,000,000 a year to meet the building and other needs of the state university, the teachers colleges, and other institutions of higher learning.

If the state university is to fulfill its true function in the life of Missouri, if it is to measure up to the responsibilities that have been placed upon it by the citizens, then it must have proper and adequate financial support. The university is not merely a training ground for the young men and women who will lead Missouri into a higher place and develop her resources. It also furnishes inspiration for culture that works for the betterment of the common schools. The Missouri state university should be looked upon as exercising educational leadership in the state. It crowns the whole educational structure.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

The Fifty-fifth General Assembly authorized the State Auditor to employ four more field agents for the collection of state income taxes. As a net result, or at least following it, income tax collections for the 1929-30 biennium were \$1,133,000 more than in 1927 and 1928. The cost of this additional help and of collecting this large additional sum was comparatively slight.

There can be no doubt that the state income taxes still are not adequately collected and cannot be adequately collected with the Auditor's present force. The federal government maintains, in Missouri alone, a force several times the number employed by the State Auditor in this work.

I recommend that the Auditor be allowed more examiners for the income tax department. He has expressed the opinion that if ten additional examiners be given him, he will be able to increase the income tax collections, even on the present basis, an additional one million dollars or more for the next two years.

It is manifestly just that our taxes should be enforced against all who are subject to their payment, and not be

collected from only a part of our people. Moreover, the additional sums that may thus be collected may well be used to afford additional support, maintenance and buildings for our Missouri state university, the teachers' colleges, and other institutions of higher learning, or may be applied toward reducing the burden of the local communities in support of the public schools.

EQUALIZING THE TAX BURDEN

I recommend to your consideration the subject of equalizing the tax burdens of the people of the state. There is no doubt that a vast amount of property escapes taxation, for the reason that it is of such a nature that it can be concealed. Inequalities of assessments cause unjust inequalities between the tax burdens of communities as well as of individuals. Inadequacy of our tax-assessing and collecting machinery undoubtedly allows many to escape taxation and casts an additional burden on others.

It is a vast and complicated subject, this matter of compelling individuals to contribute to the costs of government according to their means. The Survey Commission has had the subject examined into by experts and they have made a report. I commend that report to your earnest study and consideration. Not only its intrinsic merits should be considered, but also the question as to whether the condition of the times is such as to permit of the changes recommended being put into force at this time.

I do recommend that the subject of tax relief be not confused with any plan of state aid that would still leave the local communities the power to levy as much taxes as they do now. Taxes should not be shifted from the local community to the State merely in order that the local authorities may fill in the gap thus created. Such a procedure will not result in tax relief, but in tax increase. The farmer and other property taxpayers should be assured of the full benefit of any shifting in taxation intended for their relief.

Neither should the matter of tax relief be confused with the subject of emergency provision for our institutions and elementary schools, which elsewhere in this message has been recommended. The two matters are in their nature, and should be, in fact, disassociated.

CONCLUSION

The matters I have discussed in this message are entirely non-partisan in character, and the recommendations outlined above are prompted solely by a deep interest in the welfare of the State, and an abiding faith in the desire of our people for betterment. I am confident that they will be dealt with by you in the same spirit, that Missouri may move ever upward, and that the people may have increased confidence in their government.

[HENRY S. CAULFIELD]

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 5, 1933

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1933

To the Fifty-seventh General Assembly:

The Constitution requires the Governor, "at the close of his term of office, to give information by message of the condition of the state, and to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient." Out of this requirement arises my happy privilege of informing you that the condition of the state government has greatly improved during the last four years. The physical properties and sanitary conditions have been made better, and a splendid spirit of service developed.

HIGHWAYS

We may be proud of the work of our state in the building of highways. The transition from mud roads to surfaced highways has been rapid, especially in the last four years. The work has been accelerated by the lowering prices of road-building materials.

This vast road-building project has advanced education, cheapened and facilitated transportation, and contributed to the enjoyment and happiness of our people. In these trying times, it has been a substantial aid in meeting the grave problem of unemployment.

The growing conviction that the displacement of man by machines in production contributes heavily to present economic distress, leads me to suggest that as an emergency measure, you direct the state highway department whenever possible during a period of two years, to use hand labor in constructing and maintaining roads.

It is gratifying to record that the credit of the State of Missouri, as evidenced by the sale of Road Bonds, is second

to none in the American Union. On August 4, 1932, in the midst of widespread economic depression, the 4 1/4% Missouri State Road Bonds sold at a handsome premium.

HIGHWAY PATROL

The State Highway Patrol, newly organized, has met with public favor, and the character of the service rendered by it has established it firmly in public regard.

Since it started operations, deaths from automobile accidents have been greatly reduced, the highways have been made safer and the scattered law enforcement agencies of the state have been rendered more effective.

It has aided in the collection of automobile licenses, gasoline taxes, and commercial motor vehicle fees, in the recovery of stolen cars and other property, and in the prevention of accidents and crimes. It has been conducted economically and will return back unspent approximately \$125,000. of its appropriation.

Appointments, equally divided as to political faith, have been placed on a high plane by the use of competitive examinations. The department has been kept free from political activity.

OIL DEPARTMENT

During the past four years the Oil Department collected in gasoline taxes more than \$35,000,000, at an administration cost of less than 63/100 of one per cent. The cost of oil inspection during the four years was \$137,000 less than the amount of inspection fees collected, and \$44,000 less than the appropriation to cover such cost.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS

The great task of caring for our sick and afflicted in the state hospitals has been distinguished by a marked improvement in conditions and a fine record of progress. From the standpoint of general business efficiency, of treatment of patients and of cures effected, the four mental hos-

pitals, the school for feeble-minded, and the tubercular hospital, have been well conducted, and at a large saving in cost to the taxpayers.

The old idea of an asylum as merely a custodial institution, has given way to a new attitude having as its aim the curing of the unfortunates and restoring them to useful citizenship. Brutality and confinement, which, in former years, characterized such institutions, have been banished, and in their places have come humane treatment, kindness, an abundance of wholesome food, open air and exercise, which, with occupational pursuits, and modern and scientific study of ailments, have greatly increased the number eventually restored to normal health.

The staffs of all the state hospitals have been elevated in standards. Qualified and experienced medical officers have been placed in charge of all the institutions. Subordinate personnel has been improved in a marked degree, and incompetent, brutal attendants have been replaced with trained persons.

The buildings themselves have been improved, within the limited funds provided, and all have been made safer from fire hazards.

This program of improvement has been carried forward without increasing the cost of the institutions. On the contrary, the per capita cost has been lowered from \$314.00 in 1920 to \$240.00 in 1932, and the total expenditure out of the general revenue for the last biennium was \$183,000 less than for the biennium of 1919-20, despite an increase of 2,197 in the number of patients.

It may be pointed out that prior to 1921 the six institutions were under six separate boards. The grouping of all under a single board has made possible a more efficient plan of operation.

PENITENTIARY

The State may be proud of the record, for the past four years, of our penal and correctional institutions. Those

charged with responsibility for their management have given earnest, sincere and devoted service.

Since January 1, 1929, the inmates of the penitentiary have increased by 835, and at the present time there are 2,000 above the designed capacity. During the past four years the average number has been 902 above the average for the preceding four years. Despite such crowding the morale is high. One reason for this is the excellent work of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Prior to 1929 many prisoners eligible for parole were unable to have their cases presented. Now every inmate is automatically given opportunity to make application when he reaches the date of eligibility. The Parole Commissioner takes care of the correspondence in each case, and, where necessary, aids in the preparation of cases. Every inmate is given fair consideration.

During a prior administration, the seven-twelfths merit commutation plan was adopted, whereby prisoners with perfect records were released upon serving seven-twelfths of their terms. Their release was unconditional. On July 1, 1930, the system was changed so that those received after that date are released under the seven-twelfths rule, conditionally, that is, subject to good behavior and supervision. We believe that the new plan will afford greater protection to society, and help released convicts to go straight.

Executive paroles were granted in 1,065 cases on the recommendation of the parole board. Only 73 of those so released have failed to make good.

In my message to the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, I recommended legislation for the employment of parole officers, in order to establish a real, state-supervised parole system. The present parole commissioner and his two predecessors have made the same recommendation. I again recommend such legislation. A system of supervised paroles will more than pay for itself. A greater number of inmates may be safely released, with a resultant decrease in operating costs. It will aid in rehabilitation, which should be the real purpose of penal and correctional institutions.

The Penitentiary has been economically administered. During the four years just closed, with an average daily population 902 in excess of the preceding four years, the operating cost has been reduced \$289,083.84. The cost per man per year was \$324.77 for the period 1925 to 1928. It has been reduced to \$242.33 for the last four years. The cost per man for 1932 (estimating December) is \$207.19.

The industries have been ably managed. On account of the depression the average number employed industrially dropped nearly thirteen per cent during the past four years, yet then earnings of those employed in the industries and on the farms have earned entire support for 228 more inmates than during any other four years' period in the history of the penitentiary. Accounts receivable have been cut in half during the four-year period. The cash with the State Treasurer to the credit of the capital of the prison industries has been increased from \$33,825.21 to \$472,977.88. This has been accomplished not only by collection of accounts receivable, but by fabricating and disposing of a large quantity of raw materials, some of which were purchased at higher prices in former years, and carried forward from administration to administration. The result is a clean inventory, carried at cost or present market, whichever is the lowest, and a large cash capital with no impairment of the capital stock. In fact there is a surplus.

The penitentiary hospital has been changed from a miserable makeshift to a hospital worthy of the name. It has been placed upon the accredited list by the American College of Surgeons, a distinction enjoyed by no other prison in the United States, except Sing Sing.

The hospital for tubercular convicts is unsatisfactory. Stone has been quarried and is available for a proper building, and, if the usual appropriation for repairs and replacements is made, satisfactory quarters can be constructed without any specific appropriation for that purpose, out of general revenue.

The prison plant has been materially improved in the last four years. Numerous additions, repairs and replace-

ments have been made. The plant has never been in a higher state of repair. All the buildings have been cleaned and painted, and the grounds beautified.

Recreational facilities have been developed. The prison library has been recataloged and a modern system of issuing books installed. The entire aspect of the Penitentiary has been changed, and organizations, interested in penal welfare, have unanimously praised the progress made.

INTERMEDIATE REFORMATORY

The Intermediate Reformatory is at last a reality. It was formally opened on March 26, 1932. It is the fulfillment of the vision of forward-looking citizens who have desired that Missouri be counted in the forefront of the states which have adopted the most modern methods for the rehabilitation of young men. Already the methods adopted and the management have elicited high praise.

Prison farm No. 3 of 460 acres, and the dairy herd, have been transferred from the penitentiary to the Intermediate Reformatory. These, together with the original acreage, gives this institution one of the best farm properties in the state, affording exceptional vocational opportunities to the young inmates.

The plans for the Intermediate Reformatory provide for twelve dormitories, a service building, and an administration building. Six dormitories have been finished, and the service building, and facilities such as water, heat, light, and power, are already available for the entire plant. The condition of the State's finances is not such as to justify extensive additions in this biennium. It should be the policy to have additions constructed, from time to time, by the inmates, as part of their vocational training.

I believe the law governing this institution to be defective in that it forbids the paroling of an inmate until he shall have served seven-twelfths of his sentence and shall have made arrangements for at least six months' employment. There are no such restrictions on parole from the

penitentiary. Considering the character of this institution, the opportunity for parole from it should be more liberal, not less liberal than from the penitentiary. I recommend that these restrictions upon parole from the Intermediate Reformatory be eliminated.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Boonville Reformatory, the Home for Girls at Chillicothe, and the Home for Negro Girls at Tipton have been managed efficiently. All who have inspected them have reported favorably upon the progress made in the last four years. Conditions at Boonville particularly have been much improved.

Because of the opening of the Intermediate Reformatory, I recommend that the age limit for admission to the Boonville Reformatory be fixed at sixteen years and under, in order that the younger inmates may be more removed from contact with those experienced in crime.

The counties are charged for the support of inmates at Boonville, Chillicothe, and Tipton. These institutions have experienced difficulties in the collection of the moneys due them from the counties, and one institution now has \$6,000.-00 past due it from one county. Fees from the counties are an important part of the operating funds of these institutions, and legislation should be enacted assuring the speedy collection of these fees from the counties.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT

Nothing can be worse for our prisons and their inmates, or for the tax payers, than for the prisoners to be unemployed. Yet, unless something is done about it, in the very near future, the Hawes-Cooper law will destroy our prison industries, and impose a tremendous additional burden upon the tax payers.

The Hawes-Cooper law, passed by Congress, provides that on and after January 19, 1934, all products of prison labor transported into any state, shall upon arrival and

delivery in such state be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state.

Because of this law, each state must enact laws excluding prison products from its markets. Otherwise, with its own markets open and those of other states closed, it will find its markets glutted with prison-made goods. Any such law enacted by a state must exclude from its own open markets its own prison-made goods, as well as those from other states. This inevitably will force Missouri to dispose of the products of prison labor otherwise than in the open market.

With the open markets closed, Missouri must turn to what is called the "state-use" system. This system contemplates that convicts shall be employed by and for the state, and that things needed by the state, or by any political subdivision or municipality thereof, shall be purchased only from the penal institutions, so far as they may be able to provide same.

The state-use system is in no sense an experiment. A number of states have followed it for some years, with very favorable results.

Governor Roosevelt of New York has written to me, that his state adopted the state-use system in 1896. "Since that time," he says, "there has been no difficulty in disposing of the products of the prison industries to the various political subdivisions of the state. The so-called state-use system has always been satisfactory."

I urge upon you the need of putting this state-use system into effect by proper legislation at this session. The Hawes-Cooper act will take effect on January 19, 1934.

In my message to the 56th General Assembly I made the same recommendation. A bill was introduced to that end (H. B. 463 and S. B. 390). It failed of passage.

Even if that bill had been enacted at that time, it would have taken all the time at our disposal, to set up the industrial and administrative machinery necessary to inaugurate the state-use system. Now there will be but a few months to prepare, even if you immediately provide for the state-use system.

A failure to provide for such a system at this session will mean not only idle prisoners; it will mean that the burden upon the tax payers will be increased by at least \$750,000 a year.

INSURANCE

The activities of the Insurance Department have greatly increased by reason of the rapid development of insurance as a factor in modern economic life. And during the present depression, it has required the constant and diligent effort of the department to prevent the companies taking steps in their business management that might weaken the security of their policyholders.

The Insurance Department is maintained entirely by fees. Final figures for 1932 cannot be available until the premium taxes for 1932 are collected in the spring of 1933, but a comparison of the first three years of this administration with the first three years of the preceding administration shows a steady increase in collections of premium taxes and fees. For 1929, '30 and '31, the Department collected and turned into the State Treasury \$7,970,366.06 in premium taxes, and collected \$655,167.63 in fees. After paying all expenses of every nature, the Insurance Department made a net operating profit of \$243,265.21 during the first three years of this administration. This was nearly \$20,000.00 greater than for the first three years of the preceding administration.

The Insurance Department has continued the fight to uphold the authority of the State to regulate fire insurance rates. The cash return to Missouri policyholders during the past four years in refunds from the original rate litigation is conservatively estimated to exceed \$10,000,000. But the fundamental issue involved in this rate litigation is the authority of the State to exercise control over rates as contemplated by law, and that has not been settled. Fresh litigation was immediately begun by the companies.

What is known as the Rating Act came into existence in 1915. It, for the first time provided for uniform fire and

windstorm rates and gave the Superintendent of Insurance, under given circumstances, power to reduce rates or to grant increases. Prior thereto the companies were engaged in sharp competition. If they combined to avoid competition they became amenable to the Missouri Anti-trust laws. In fact, the companies by attempting to jointly fix rates did come into sharp conflict with the Missouri state officials. That conflict was apparently settled by the companies and the state officials agreeing upon the terms of the present Rating Act, the outstanding features of which are that the companies may maintain joint fire insurance rates and a joint rating bureau, while on the other hand, the state shall have the power, through the Superintendent of Insurance, to regulate the rates. Experience has demonstrated that combinations of insurers to fix rates are intolerable without state regulation. So the Rating Act was the product of cooperative efforts between the companies and the state officials. The companies desired it in order that they might combine to fix rates, and for that privilege they agree that the law should provide for their regulation. Ever since the law has been in effect, the companies have availed themselves of its privileges. They have received all the benefits the law intended for them. But apparently they have never conceded to the state the correlated right to regulate their rates. For fourteen years out of the seventeen years the Rating Act has been in effect, the insurance companies have made it the subject of sharp attack. They have been in almost constant litigation with the state since the act was passed, over reductions ordered by the Superintendent, or on account of his refusal to approve increases. The resultant expense to the state in the defense of its sovereign power in this litigation has run into thousands of dollars and the end is not yet in sight. This situation calls for serious consideration as to whether the companies should be permitted to continue to have the benefits of joint rate making while steadfastly refusing to submit to regulation.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission has, I believe, justified its creation. During the last four years it has received over 314,000 reports of accidents, and has caused to be paid out to or for workmen over \$15,000,000. Its decisions have been generally accepted, and, in the few appeals taken to the Courts, they have been in most cases approved.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Public Service Commission has been active in protecting the public interest. Utility rates have declined until they are substantially below the pre-war level. In the last four years the average reduction in electric rates has been in excess of \$800,000 per annum. Substantial reductions have also been made in the rates for other utility services.

The Commission has protected the investing public. There have been no collapses of Missouri operating utilities. In this time of stress, and spectacular utility failures, not a single original bond issue authorized and approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission has defaulted.

The Commission has under complete and efficient control passenger-carrying motor busses, and has made great progress in bringing freight trucks under regulation. But truck regulation is a problem of much greater complexity and difficulty than that of passenger busses. Within time, however, I believe that the trucks will be brought under as effective control as the busses.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University has made substantial progress. The new College Hall, and the new Home Economics Building, are now completed, fully equipped and in general use. Substantial improvements have been made in the general administration. The curriculum has been made to conform

fully to the best standard usage, and to all state requirements. The institution is about ready to be accredited as a standard four-year college.

GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

Results in propagation and protection of fish and game in Missouri compare favorably with any other state in the Union. The Game and Fish Department propagated and distributed over 7,300,000 game fish, five months old to catchable size, as compared with 4,237,000 in the preceding four years. It reared in the parks and refuges, and through cooperative hatch of game birds, including some purchases, birds and mammals valued at \$259,979.00. This included 885 deer, 5,805 turkeys, 30,662 pheasants and 16,520 native bobwhite quail.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE

The Grain and Warehouse Department is of great importance to the grain trade. Its major operations are at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph. By inspection and weighing, and issuing warehouse receipts it has handled more than 94,000 cars in excess of the number of cars handled in the preceding four years. This was done at a reduction of about six cents per car in the operating cost of the department.

This department is supported out of its fees and not out of general revenue. Its surplus fees go to the general revenue. During the last four years the general revenue has received a net profit of \$75,000.00 from this department.

NEW BUILDINGS

During the past four years the state has expended approximately \$1,200,000 for the acquisition of sites and new buildings and equipment. These include the site and buildings for the Intermediate Reformatory, the buildings at Lincoln University, the new hospital at the St. James Soldiers' Home, and the old post office building site in Jefferson City.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS

During the past four years an earnest effort has been made by the Tax Commission, and by the State Board of Equalization, to bring assessments of real and personal property to a more equitable basis, both as to different communities and different classes of property. As a result, we find that in the last four years the assessed valuation of farm lands has been reduced \$326,739,102, or 22.323 per cent; city real estate has been reduced \$18,602,447 or .898 per cent; public utilities have been reduced \$17,858,680 or .367 per cent; and personal property has been reduced \$150,386,845 or 23.196 per cent.

REDISTRICTING

It is imperative that at this session the state shall be divided into districts for the election of senators. The duty to do this at the last session was enjoined by the state constitution, which expressly provides that such redistricting shall be done every ten years. I urged that it be done, then, but nothing was done. The Supreme Court has ruled that it can be done at this session. No redistricting has been had since 1901. It can be had only by your action.

The state should also be divided into thirteen congressional districts, to conform to the change in Missouri's representation in Congress.

RE-APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under the provision of Section 2, Article IV of the Constitution, it is your duty to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives and apportion them among the several counties and the City of St. Louis. I recommend that you do this.

CENTRAL PURCHASING

In my inaugural message, four years ago, I recommended the establishment of a central purchasing agency.

I pointed out that purchasing in volume had been adopted by the great business institutions of the country, with a substantial reduction in costs; and that the advantages of the system had been proven by the experience of the federal government, and of many of the states. After an experience of four years, as Governor, I am more convinced than ever that the establishment of such an agency, headed by a single officer, appointed by the Governor, would accomplish a large saving.

PUBLIC MONEY SHOULD BE EXPENDED ONLY BY APPROPRIATION

I recommend that provision be made by law, that all monies earned or collected by any state agency shall be paid into the State Treasury, to be distributed by appropriation only.

Several boards, including the Dental Board, the Board of Accountancy and the Embalming Board, are authorized by law to collect certain fees, but there is no requirement that they be paid into the Treasury. The five teachers colleges, the University and the Rolla School also collect various student fees and other revenue, amounting to millions of dollars, which they spend at their discretion. Laws affecting this situation should be amended, so that every dollar of public money shall be turned into the treasury and spent only under lawful appropriation. It is contrary to our system of government, and, I believe, unconstitutional, that any state department, institution or agency, should be permitted to spend public money without leave of the people's representatives.

TEACHER-TRAINING

There is too much activity in creating school teachers in Missouri. The State University, five state teachers colleges, the teachers colleges in St. Louis and Kansas City, the high schools, many private colleges, and two privately endowed universities at St. Louis, all maintain teacher-training courses. As if this were not enough, the county

superintendents of schools have the authority to examine teachers and grant certificates of qualification to teach. All this has resulted in creating a great surplus of teachers. It is estimated that in Missouri alone five thousand teachers are unemployed.

I recommend that the Legislature consider seriously curtailing the expenditure of state revenue for teacher-training in high schools and cities, and forbid the granting of certificates according to the so-called county examination method.

POWER OF REMOVAL

The public generally attributes to the Governor large power to control the state administration. In general estimation he is held responsible for the proper conduct of all the affairs of the State. There is no greater fallacy.

By constitutional provision the Executive power is vested, not in the Governor alone, but in five other elective officers, as well. All these other officers, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Schools, are elected by the people, and over them the Governor has no control whatever.

By this constitutional provision, and laws enacted in pursuance of it, the Governor is excluded from power over a large part of the state government. And as to that part of the state's business which remains with him, his power and authority have been still further diminished, by the creation of numerous offices, boards and commissions. I am elsewhere suggesting the abolishment of some of those offices, boards and commissions, but at this point I call your attention to a very grave deficiency in the laws creating them. This is the absence of any power to remove certain boards and commissions and heads of departments. I am advised that where an officer or a member of a board or commission is appointed for a definite term, with no provision for his removal, he has the right to serve that term, regardless of even misconduct. We have a number that come within

that category. They include the Board of Accountancy, Barbers Board, Board of Chiropractors, Commission for the Blind, State University Board, Dental Board, Deaf School Board, Board of Election Commissioners of Jackson county and St. Louis county, Game and Fish Commissioner, Board of Geology and Mines, State Board of Health, Library Commission, Lincoln University Board, State Mine Inspector, Board of Optometry, Board of Osteopathy, Board of Pharmacy, Poultry Board, and Blind School Board.

I am advised that while the Governor has the right to make appointments to these places, neither he, nor the General Assembly, nor even the Courts, can remove the appointees for any cause. This is a situation not working for efficiency, dicipline or economy. I recommend that the laws be amended so as to provide for removal by the Governor of any of these officers and board and commission members, upon his being satisfied that the officer or member charged is guilty of official misconduct.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATE ACTIVITIES—ELIMINATIONS

In time past the General Assembly consolidated into one board six boards having the management of the eleemosynary institutions. It consolidated into one board the four having control of the penal institutions. These consolidations have effected economy, and increased efficiency. The time has come for other consolidations, and some eliminations. It is generally recognized that Missouri government has too many boards and commissions. A reform in this respect is universally demanded. In my inaugural address I made a general recommendation on this subject. I believe that now I may be more specific. Too much praise cannot be given to the public-spirited men and women who, as members of certain boards and commissions, have given gratuitously of their time and ability to the management of state activities. I am intensely grateful to them. The time has come, however, in my judgment, when a different system for the management and control of some of our institutions should be adopted.

STATE SCHOOLS

I recommend that the five boards now controlling the State Teachers Colleges be abolished, and that their functions be transferred to the Board of Curators of the Missouri University. Furthermore, that the state teachers colleges, as well as the Rolla School of Mines, be actually merged with and made a part of the University, and that present requirements as to the courses of study there be repealed, and the complete control and management be vested in the University Board. This would co-ordinate their activities, and eliminate useless duplication. It would make possible centralized purchasing, and a single business administration. It would eliminate six separate business administrations, with their business managers, registrars, assistant registrars, secretaries, publicity agents, stenographers, and clerks.

The Boards in charge of the School for the Deaf at Fulton and the School for the Blind at St. Louis should be abolished and their powers and duties also vested in the State University Board. These schools are educational in character, and the reasons urged for the consolidations of the teachers colleges with the University apply to them, as well.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES

I recommend the abolishment of the Board of Health, and the creation of a State Health Department, under a single officer, appointed by the Governor, to be known as State Health Commissioner.

All matters pertaining to any phase of the healing art or the conservation of the public health, should be placed directly under the jurisdiction of the State Health Commissioner. Therefore, I further recommend that the Chiropractic Board, the Osteopathic Board, the Board of Pharmacy, the Dental Board, the Barbers Board, the Optometry Board, the Nurses Board, the Embalming Board, be abolished, and that all their powers and duties be conferred upon the State Health Commissioner.

In order to meet the apprehensions of those following or interested in particular schools or branches of the healing art, and related professions, provision may be made that examinations and hearings shall be conducted by committees to be selected and appointed by the State Health Commissioner from the particular profession or activity affected.

I recommend that the office of Food and Drug Commissioner be abolished, and that all his powers and duties be vested in the State Health Commissioner.

I recommend that the Bureau of Dairying be abolished and that its inspection and licensing powers and duties, and other powers and duties designed for the protection of the public health, be vested in the State Health Commissioner, and that all its extension and instruction work shall be vested in the College of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

I recommend that the Board of Agriculture, and the State Fair Board, be abolished, and that all of their powers and duties be vested in a Commissioner of Agriculture, to be appointed by the Governor. In this connection I further recommend that the four-year terms fixed for the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and the Dairy Commissioner be abolished. The creation of these terms demonstrates most eloquently how far the government has been removed from the people; how much the Governor's hands are tied. The activities relating to agriculture are managed by a board with terms overlapping that of the Governor. There are sixteen members of this board. A Governor has to wait one whole year before he can appoint any; then, he appoints only four. He waits another year, and can appoint only four more. Still another year to appoint four more. And finally, just before he goes out of office, he can appoint the last four. Under this scheme the Governor is restrained from appointing for his own administration, but is permitted to choose the board members for his successor's administration, and, as if that were not deemed a sufficient restraint upon the

Governor, special provision is made by law that the real executive head of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary, and the Dairy Commissioner, when chosen by the Board shall hold for four-year terms, which begin shortly before the new governor takes office, and extends over until his term is about to expire.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

I recommend that the Poultry and Fruit Experiment stations at Mountain Grove be consolidated with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the College of Agriculture at Columbia; and that the two boards in charge of the Mountain Grove stations, be abolished. Each of these stations receives a substantial state appropriation for support. The Columbia station receives federal aid, but those at Mountain Grove are maintained entirely out of state revenue.

The work and activities of the Mountain Grove stations are duplicated at Columbia. The three stations have separate administrative staffs with duplicated overhead expenses. Consolidation will prevent this useless duplication of effort and expenditure. The scientific and educational work of the Mountain Grove stations can be done more effectively by the Columbia station, with little, if any, increase in the present expenditures at Columbia.

RADIO STATION

I recommend transferring the State radio station from the Marketing Bureau to the Highway Patrol for use as a state police radio station.

In its present form the radio station renders no service not available elsewhere. The broadcasting of market and weather reports is done by privately owned stations. The need for that service does not justify the cost to the state. It is a mere duplication; an inexcusable waste.

The State Highway Patrol has need of an efficient means of communication by which emergency orders and instructions can be transmitted immediately to officers in the field.

While the law gives that organization the use of the state radio station, that use is not adequate in its present form because of the limited power and restricted time allowed by the Federal Radio Commission. Those obstacles apparently can be overcome only by converting the equipment to a short wave police channel, and by so doing a service could be established that would be available also to the sheriffs and local police officers.

To abandon the station for general use and turn it over to the Highway Patrol would relieve the general revenue of the expense required for operation and maintenance, and would give to the law enforcement officers of Missouri an invaluable instrumentality in the apprehension of criminals and the prevention of crime.

STATE FAIR

I recommend that for a period of two years the Missouri State Fair be suspended. While in normal times, with normal revenue receipts, and a normal attendance, there is ample justification for imposing this cost upon the taxpayers, under present conditions the Fair is a luxury which the state cannot afford. The recent falling off in gate receipts indicates that the people would not be averse to closing the Fair for two years.

PRISON BOARD

The Board of Commissioners of the Penal Institutions, now consisting of five members, should be reduced to three. The two additional memberships are wholly superfluous, and should be abolished.

BOARD OF PERMANENT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

I recommend the abolishment of the Board of Permanent Seat of Government, and the Capitol Museum Board, and the vesting of their powers and duties in a single Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor.

GEOLOGY AND MINES

I recommend that the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines be abolished and its powers and duties be vested in a State Geologist, to be appointed by the Governor.

BUREAU OF MINE INSPECTION

The Bureau of Mine Inspection is operated for the protection of labor in the mines. It is but a phase of the work carried on by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Inspection, and should be consolidated with it.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

For the sake of economy I recommend that Section 13187, R. S. Mo., 1929, as amended by an act approved May 5, 1931, be again amended by adding a proviso, that whenever the Commissioner is of the opinion that free employment bureau's service is already being adequately provided in any city, by the Federal Government, or otherwise than by the State, then no State bureau shall be established in such city.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

I recommend the abolishment of the Board of Charities and Corrections and the vesting of all its powers and duties with respect to children in the Board of Managers of the Eleemosynary Institutions.

NAVAL MILITIA

There is no necessity for a naval force in a state that is without sea or lake coast. The maintenance from state funds of a naval force in Missouri is not warranted. I recommend that Chapter 17, R. S. Mo. 1929, relating to Naval Militia, be repealed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Our tax burdens are not due alone to the taxes exacted by the state. Indeed, state taxes are only a small part of the load. The greater burden is cast by that classed as local

taxation. The expense of operating county and municipal affairs has gradually increased. A great deal of this increase has been caused by state laws which compel local authorities to pay increased salaries. A good illustration of this is afforded by the St. Louis Police salary legislation. The police salaries are fixed by law, with an express provision that they "shall not be less." In 1932, in an endeavor to balance the budget, the city officials prevailed upon the city employees to accept a reduction of ten per cent in salaries, but the Police Board was unable to co-operate, because the state law forbade paying police any less than certain amounts fixed by law. To afford substantial relief to taxpayers, the governmental cost of counties and municipalities must be reduced, and to that end state laws imposing fixed charges on the counties should be repealed, or modified.

FINANCES

The state general revenue is that revenue which, alone, may be used for the support of the state institutions, schools, courts, etc., and for the partial support of the grade and high schools. It is to be distinguished from those taxes, such as gasoline, and automobile license taxes and blind pension and soldier bonus taxes, which are usable only for special purposes, unrelated to the ordinary operation of the state government.

About 84 per cent of the general revenue is derived from income, inheritance and other taxes in some way dependent upon business prosperity. In the last biennium, and particularly in 1932, because of the depression, the general revenue sharply declined. The receipts into general revenue sharply declined. The receipts into general revenue, for 1931-32, after transferring one-third to the common schools, was \$4,037,846.28 less than for 1929-30. The amount of general revenue for the two-year period, after transferring one-third to the common schools, was \$9,197,987.71 less than the appropriations (other than for common schools) out of general revenue.

The disparity between the appropriations of \$26,526,-739.65 for 1931-32, and the amount available to pay them, presented a serious situation to the Governor. Only by drastic action could it be met. It was met. I vetoed \$2,245,-431.42, and, with the cooperation of the institutions and many departments, cut the expenditures to \$18,129,478.62 for the biennium. This amount included the bills for December, 1930, \$1,113,313.82. This was made more difficult by the fact that the shortage of revenue receipts did not become clearly apparent until the end of 1931, and most of the saving had to be done in 1932. This is demonstrated by the fact that in 1931 our expenditures were \$10,646,537.58, while in 1932 they were \$7,482, 941.04.

The state general revenue outlook for 1933-34 is no brighter than for 1932; probably not so good. It is estimated that there will be received into general revenue in this biennium ('33-'34) exclusive of the one-third for common schools \$14,365,000.

That amount is considerably less than the actual expenditures in 1931-32. But a considerable part of the expenditures for 1931-32 did not pertain to the ordinary operation of the government, and need not be repeated in '33-'34. Roughly stated, such expenditures, which need not be repeated, include new buildings and additions, drouth relief, revised statutes, other reliefs, deficiencies which will not be repeated, diminution of legislative expenses, etc. They total about \$2,500,000. Deducting this sum greatly reduces the difference between the expenditures in 1931 and 1932 and the revenue estimated to be available for 1933-34. And even the difference which remains practically disappears when we contemplate applying the same effort for economy to both years 1933-34 that was applied to the year 1932.

Moreover, the General Assembly can compel economics that the Governor could not compel. It is easier for the Legislature to refrain from making excessive appropriations than for the Governor to cut them after they are made. Then, too, the Governor will now have the power to veto part of an item which will make economy easier. But the

estimated revenue for 1933-34 makes it mandatory that the state practice for the two years ('33-'34) an even greater economy than was practiced in the year 1932.

The Governor, with the aid of the Tax Commission, has prepared a budget which contemplates expenditures out of general revenue (exclusive of one-third for the common schools) in the aggregate sum of \$14,020,000. There will be some deficiencies to be added to this; not so much as in 1931-32. But, including such deficiencies, the appropriations can be made to balance with the expectant revenue, if the budget so proposed is adhered to by the General Assembly.

I emphasize that the total appropriations, recommended in the budget, cannot be increased, without exceeding the expectant revenue.

If you decide that any new items shall be added, or that any item shall be increased, then you should eliminate or reduce other items, otherwise the appropriations will be excessive.

If in going over the appropriation proposed by the budget, you find that they can be further reduced without seriously impairing essential state services, I am sure that the reductions will be welcomed by the people of the State; but under no circumstances do I feel that you should fail to stay within the total of the appropriations recommended.

APPRECIATION

Through you as their chosen representatives, I thank the people of Missouri for the opportunity for the public service that they have given me, and for their sustaining faith and confidence. I thank the Senators and Representatives, with whom I have served, for their splendid cooperation and kindness. I have been very happy as Governor. I wish for this General Assembly an agreeable and useful session, and for the newly elected state officials an able and honorable administration.

[HENRY S. CAULFIELD.]

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

MAY 24, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1739-1740

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senators of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor herewith to return to the Senate, without my approval, Senate bill No. 532, entitled "An act, to empower the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions to grant franchises, easements and rights-of-way over property belonging to the state and under the control of the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions for highways, electric light lines, telephone lines and gas pipe lines, with an emergency clause."

This bill confers upon the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions the power to grant easements "across or over any of the lands owned by the state and under its control." I am informed that the actual and sole purpose of the citizen at whose instance this bill was introduced, was to obtain from the commissioners the grant of an easement over one certain prison farm; and the language of the title, and also of the emergency clause, would indicate a purpose to limit the power of the commissioners to the granting of easements over lands subject to the control of the commissioners.

If the body of the bill went no farther than this, I could see no substantial objection to it, although it would be better if it contained a provision requiring the state to be compensated in case of a grant. But the scope of the bill extends far beyond authorizing the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions to grant a right of way over

lands within their control. It authorizes them to grant easements "across or over any of the lands owned by the state and under its control."

It is true that the title indicates that the bill vests the commissioners with power only to grant easements over lands under their control; but the title cannot control or vary the meaning of the body of the bill, where, as here, the latter is plain and unambiguous. Resort to the title is not justified if the body of the act is free from ambiguity. It is clear that in the body of this bill there is no ambiguity. It plainly vests the commissioners with the power "to make a grant of easement across or over any of the lands owned by the state and under its control." There is an inconsistency between the title and the body of the act, but in such case the body must control over the title. The title should not be looked to change the clear meaning of the body of the bill. Indeed, this bill may well be held unconstitutional because the title does not truly indicate the broad scope of the body of the bill.

Likewise, we cannot depend upon the emergency clause to restrain or restrict the language of the body of the bill. The emergency clause serves no other purpose than to state an urgent need which justifies expediting the taking effect of the act. It cannot overturn the plain meaning of the language employed in the body of the bill.

I believe that this bill would authorize the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions to grant easements over any and all lands owned by the state and under its control, and I do not deem it wise to grant such a broad power to these commissioners. Indeed, I am convinced that the General Assembly believed that the bill did not extend to any lands not under the control of the Commissioner of the Department of Penal Institutions.

I therefore withhold my approval from this bill.

(Signed) HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
GOVERNOR.

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VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 6, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2192

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 6, 1929.

Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

Honorable Sir: I am herewith returning to you without my approval, House bill No. 159, as passed by the Fifty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri, entitled

"An act to repeal sections 5621 and 5622 of article 2, chapter 37, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, relating to preservation of fish and game, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections pertaining to the same subject and to be known as sections 5621 and 5622," for the reason that the act in addition to repealing section 5621, also repeals sections 5622, which prohibits 'logging, rock or hand fishing,' and in re-enacting sections in lieu of the sections repealed, the bill fails to set forth the substance of section 5622, thus abolishing the prohibition against 'logging, rock or hand fishing,' which is undesirable.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 7, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2193

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 7, 1929.

Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 116,

This bill provides a method of equalizing and adjusting the assessed valuation of lands and other property situated within the limits of drainage and levee districts, for taxation for general purposes by directing the county or township assessors and the State Tax Commission to deduct from the fair value of such property, the amount of such benefits as may be then assessed or levied against the same under and by authority of such drainage or levee districts, and to fix the valuation of such property for taxation at a sum equal to the difference between said fair valuation and the amount of such benefits, if any.

I am convinced that if such bill become a law it would be held by the courts to be unconstitutional as being in violation of section 3 of article X of the Missouri Constitution commanding that taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws, and of section 4 of said article requiring all property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

While I recognize that many farms in various counties of the State wherein are located drainage and levee districts

are subject to burdensome and excessive benefit assessments, and that the owners thereof are in dire need of relief from some quarter, I believe such relief should be accomplished by means that do not conflict with our organic law.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 7, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2193-2194

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 7, 1929.

Hon. Charles U. Becker, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 594,

This bill provides for the appointment of receivers for drainage and levee districts by the Circuit Courts having jurisdiction of such districts, upon application of the holders of a majority of outstanding bonds or interest coupons issued by such district which are in default for a period of 120 days after maturity; and provides further that it shall be the duty of the receiver so appointed to do all things incident or necessary to the collection of the taxes of such district, and apply the same toward the payment of said bonds and interest.

I cannot see what remedy is afforded by this bill that is not already available in the existing law. Drainage and levee districts are civil subdivisions of government, possessing certain powers not possessed by individuals or corporations. Its officers and agents have certain ministerial duties

to perform which, if not performed, may be compelled by suit instituted for that purpose. I can see nothing but additional burdens of expense resulting from this proposed law, which would be borne by an already over-taxed people. Receivership should never be resorted to while there is other adequate remedy afforded by law.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 7, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2194-2195

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 7, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 899,

The purpose of this bill is to enable cities to vote a tax for the purchase as well as the erection of a library building. I am in hearty sympathy with this purpose, although I am informed that during the long life of the library tax law only one city in the state has thought it desirable to make such a purchase. However, a perusal of the bill shows that its enactment will add considerable confusion to the law. In section 7203, it requires as a condition precedent to the submission to the voters of a tax proposition for the purchase of building, that "the Board of Directors of the free public library of such incorporated city shall deem it necessary that

such library building should be erected, and so express its opinion by resolution."

In section 7204 it is provided that when it shall have been determined at such an election to provide for the purchase of a building, the Board of Directors shall proceed to have plans and specifications prepared and take bids for the construction of the building.

It seems to me that the library law is too important to permit of its terms being made ambiguous, if not absurd, in order to make a change, the need for which, though perhaps apparent, is not at all pressing. I withhold my approval of this bill in the hope that the next General Assembly may enact a bill more carefully drawn.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 8, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1942-1943

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 8, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill, which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Senate bill No. 84,

My objection to this bill is that it is a duplicate of House bill No. 62 which I have already approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 8, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2195

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 8, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill, which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

House bill No. 232,

My objection to this bill is that it is a duplicate of House bill No. 262 which I have already approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 8, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1943

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 8, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

Senate bill No. 724,

The law which this bill attempts to repeal provides for the improvement of the horses in Missouri. It places the State Board of Agriculture, as well as the State Government, back of all breeders who strive for well-bred and high class stallions.

The present statutes, by means of stallion registration, has discouraged the use of scrub stallions and thereby has fostered and increased the number of good horses.

The law also protects the farmer from being defrauded by the falsifying of pedigrees of breeding stock, and in its general purport is constructive and helpful. It has resulted in much good by improving the horses of the state and the law should be bettered and enforced, not repealed.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

JUNE 8, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2195

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 8, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill, which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 652,

The author of this bill informs me that it was intended as a mere revision bill, it being thought that section 5868 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, had sufficiently

supplanted sections 7259 and 7260, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, which this bill No. 652 would repeal. The author has informed me that he had figured that every material feature of article 5, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, was covered in chapter 45 Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, and more fully so. Article 5 gives boarding house keepers a lien on the wages of the default boarder which article 45 does not. I am of the opinion that if such an important change is to be effected in the lien laws of the State, it should be made deliberately and not as a mere matter of revision.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 10, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1948

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 10, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill, which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Senate bill No. 804,

My objection to this bill is that it is a duplicate of House bill No. 924, which I have already approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 10, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2196

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 10, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 136,

The Chairman of the Highway Commission has expressed disapproval of this bill, as have the representatives of a large number of truck and hauling concerns, and of industries, such as quarrying, ice and lumber, to which heavy hauling is incidental. The desirable feature of this bill is the limitation of weight of six wheel trucks on highways. The undesirable features which lead me to withhold my approval are, that the act undertakes to regulate private roads, which are entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the law-making powers of the State, and so restricts the weight of loads on feeder roads as to make it impossible for towns and places of business and industries located on these minor roads, to take advantage of the highways with the weights permitted thereon. It would restrict all business, to which heavy hauling is essential, to places immediately adjacent to the highways. It would work a distinct hardship upon the farmer whose loads are often heavier than this bill would permit. In addition, the benefits of its restrictions on roads other than highways are not at all apparent. It is true that by obtaining permits and giving bonds, etc., the act contemplates that roads may be used for loads otherwise prohibited, but these provisions for permits are so complicated and bur-

densome as to be prohibitive. I have no doubt that by requiring the breaking up of loads or the use of lighter trucks, the cost of living to those off these highways would be greatly increased if this bill become a law.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 10, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1944

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 10, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

Senate bill No. 765,

Undoubtedly the general purpose of this bill is to reduce the cost of printing in civil appeals "a consummation devoutly to be wished." This result is to be accomplished by eliminating the requirement of section 1479 that the appellant file a printed abstract. But the legislature obviously overlooked section 1482, which provides that "the courts shall have power to require parties to print abstracts of such record," etc. Since section 1482 is not repealed by this bill, the appellate courts could still, by rule, require printed abstracts, and doubtless would do so. By this oversight, the intent to dispense with the printed abstract was frustrated. Unfortunately, too, the bill is so framed as to take from the

appellant the option, heretofore enjoyed under section 1479, of filing either a printed abstract or a complete transcript. This bill would require the filing of a complete transcript of the record in all cases, while section 1482 permits the court to continue requiring a printed abstract. So if this bill becomes a law, the appellant must not only file an expensive transcript, but a printed abstract as well. Now he need only file one. If the bill is approved he must file both.

Moreover, the bill requires to be filed a typewritten copy of the bill of exceptions duly certified by the clerk of the trial court, and this would contemplate that in addition to the cost of the court stenographer typing the bill of exceptions, the clerk of the court would charge a fee of ten cents for every 100 words under section 10994, Revised Statutes, Missouri, 1919. I am convinced that Senate bill 765 would not decrease the expense but would probably increase it. I am fortified, in my resolution to withhold my approval of this bill, but the fact that both Senator Donnelly and Senator Cave, its authors, have requested me to veto it.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

JUNE 10, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2196

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 10, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, the following bill, which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

House bill No. 595,

My objection to this bill is that it is a duplicate of Senate bill No 634 which I have already approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 11, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2181-2182

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 11, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill No. 922, entitled

"An act creating and defining the State Highway Department Fund and appropriating therefrom to the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, Attorney-General, the oil department for the collection of said funds; for the collection of bus fees and the distribution of same; to the fund commissioners for salary and cost of issuing bonds; for printing and supplies, deficiency in oil fund and relief of various parties for gasoline refund, also for payment of interest and principal of bonds outstanding and due, and the sum of two million two hundred fifty-one thousand one hundred ninety dollars (\$2,251,190) for the support and maintenance of the State Highway Commission and department; appropriating therefrom fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for an emergency cash or revolving fund to be used in the conduct of the business of the State Highway Commission and department and providing how said fund may be used, appropriating therefrom seventy-

nine thousand dollars (\$79,000.00) for the acquisition, construction, furnishing and equipping of the State Highway Building; creating and defining the State Highway maintenance-construction fund and appropriating therefrom the sum of thirty million two hundred thousand dollars (\$30,200,000.00) for construction and maintenance of the state highways and bridges; creating and defining the state road fund and appropriating therefrom the sum of four million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$4,700,000.00) being the unexpended balance of an appropriation of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly, section 1, pages 92 and 93, Laws of Missouri, 1927, appropriating therefrom thirty nine million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$39,800,000.00) for the construction of state highways and bridges; providing that obligations incurred in excess of the amounts appropriated shall be chargeable to the persons incurring same, with an emergency clause," with my approval endorsed thereon, excepting as to the following items, which I have appended to the bill, at the time of signing it, and to which items I object for the reasons hereinafter stated. The items so appended to the bill, and objected to and disapproved by me, are contained and set forth in section 23 of said bill as follows:

E. F. Hahn.....	\$2,000.00
James Kuper.....	1,500.00
E. S. Mattox.....	2,000.00
George M. Faris.....	2,000.00
Mrs. Mimi Lupberger.....	2,000.00
Robert E. Thomas.....	425.00
Perry McClenahan.....	722.00
Charles and Josephine Gandy.....	2,000.00
Lee Street.....	1,500.00
Royburn Crump.....	741.50
A. B. Sutton.....	500.00
H. H. Hatcher, surviving parent of James Hatcher.....	2,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$17,388.50</u>

These items are appropriations for the relief of individuals having claims founded on injuries received by employees of the state highway department while they were engaged in the performance of their duties. While our sympathy must of necessity be strongly aroused in the consideration of these claims, nevertheless it is the duty of public officers to obey the mandates of the Constitution. I am advised by the Attorney-General that the appropriations intended to be embodied in these items are clearly contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, particularly section 46 of article IV, which clearly prohibits the granting of public moneys to any individual, and section 3 of article X, which forbids the disbursement of public funds for other than public purposes. The Attorney-General states his opinion to be that it is the mandate of the Constitution that no public monies be appropriated by the General Assembly by law for gift or relief to an individual. For the reasons stated I do object to, disapprove and veto the items above appended and set out.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 13, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2197

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 13, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, House bill No. 544, entitled

"An act to repeal section 2237, of an act of the Fifty-third General Assembly, approved April 30, 1925, found at

pages 141 and 142, Laws of Missouri, 1925, entitled, 'Conveyances: Relating to mortgages and deeds of trust' and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the same subject and to be known as section 2237."

This bill requires the recording of affidavits of lost instruments and notation of such recording on the margin of the record of the mortgage, instead of attaching the affidavits to the record of the mortgage.

To this extent, I understand, the bill fulfills the purpose of its author, and it is a laudable purpose, and a distinct improvement in the law, but unfortunately as the bill has been enrolled and presented to me for my signature it eliminates from those required to realize a mortgage or deed of trust upon receiving payment the administrator or executor of the mortgagee, cestui que trust or assignee. I do not believe that it is wise to make such a change in the law. It would at least create uncertainty and doubt as to the proper procedure in case an executor or administrator received payment and may well bring about a lot of litigation.

I therefore withhold my approval from this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 17, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1944-1945

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 17, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval endorsed thereon Senate bill No. 674, entitled

"An act defining a rapid transit improvement; authorizing cities having six hundred thousand or more inhabitants to establish, construct and own, and to acquire, by condemnation, lease, or otherwise, such rapid transit improvement; providing for the acquisition thereof by condemnation, special assessments, and the issuance of bonds, providing for the maintenance of such rapid transit improvement and granting rights to use same; and providing for the establishment of a rapid transit commission, or the office of rapid transit commissoner."

My objection to this bill is that it is an exact duplicate of House bill No. 380.

I therefore withhold my approval from this bill.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 17, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2197-2198

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 17, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, House bill No. 383, entitled

"An act to appropriate money out of the general revenue funds for the purpose of paying the pensions of ex-confederate soldiers for the biennial period of 1929 and '30 in compliance with the act of the Forty-seventh General Assembly and found on pages 88 and 89 of the Session Acts of 1913, with an emergency clause."

This appropriation is prohibited by section 46 of article IV of the Constitution of Missouri.

It is perfectly evident that pensions for any purpose are unconstitutional unless special amendments to the Constitution are first obtained, as was done in order to validate blind pensions. The blind pensions are paid out of a special levy and do not affect the general revenue fund. If appropriations for confederate pensions are ever to be validated, an amendment to the Constitution, similar to the one obtained for the blind pensions should be obtained. This subject has been a vexatious one for every governor since the law was enacted.

I therefore withhold my approval from this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

June 17, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2198

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 17, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval, House bill No. 930, entitled

"An act to designate the name for the lake to be formed in Miller, Morgan, Camden and Benton Counties, Missouri, by the construction of a hydro-electric power dam on the Osage River."

I have no objection to the avowed purpose of this bill, that is the designating as Lake Benton, of a lake to be formed by the construction of a hydro-electric power dam on the Osage river. Although I would personally prefer postponing the naming of the Lake until it shall be constructed, and then

perhaps giving it a sylvan name or an Indian name, or, perhaps, the name of the Engineer who will build the Dam; but I would not veto the bill on that account.

I do object to that portion of the bill which unnecessarily designates Thomas H. Benton as "Missouri's greatest U. S. Senator." I would not object if he were designated as Missouri's great Senator or one of Missouri's greatest Senators. I do not question Thomas H. Benton's greatness, neither do I assert he is not Missouri's greatest Senator. I do not, however, believe it proper for the Legislature to unnecessarily and without any hearing select one of our former Senators and proclaim him the greatest. Such a course invites controversy and unnecessarily wounds the feelings and arouses the prejudices of those of our citizens who revere and love Missouri's other great Senators. When the Legislature convenes again, the construction of the Lake may be at least begun, and if the Legislature still deems it proper to designate the Lake as Lake Benton, I will be glad to join with them, provided the objectionable portion of the present bill is omitted.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

June 20, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2199

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

JUNE 20, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith without my approval the following bill which reached me within ten days next before the adjournment of the General Assembly:

House bill No. 475.

The high purpose of this bill, as it was originally introduced, was to provide safe-guards for the public health insofar as it might be affected by unsanitary plumbing on the highways and in the smaller cities. There was no great need, if any, for this bill, as to the larger cities, which already have proper plumbing regulations and provisions. The bill has been amended as it comes to me so as to eliminate from its terms everything except cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and counties having a population of 100,000 inhabitants or more. It provides that in all counties which now contain or which may hereafter contain a population of 100,000 and less than 300,000, according to the last preceding decennial census, the county court shall be made the county board of plumbing supervisors, which shall appoint inspectors not to exceed two, and clerks not to exceed three, whose compensation shall be fixed by said board. The bill then provides that said board shall fix the amount of plumbing permit fees at an amount not to exceed \$2.50 for each permit. It then contains this provision:

“All fees for plumbing inspection permits received by such board shall be paid into the county treasury and set apart into a fund to be known as a plumbing inspection fund. After the payment of salaries of inspectors and clerks and other expenses of conducting said board, the remainder of such fund shall be paid to the members of such board of plumbing supervisors equally as compensation for their services as members of such board.”

This is a reversion to the old fee system which should be discouraged whenever possible. It has no place in a thickly populated county where the aggregate fees might be enormous.

This provision for fees is enough to condemn the bill.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 20, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 2189

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 20, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill No. 902, entitled

"An act to appropriate money for the support of the state government; the payment of certain contingent and incidental expenses of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the state government; and for other purposes for the years 1929 and 1930, also to pay certain deficiencies, and reliefs, also, prohibiting deficiencies and providing manner under which deficiencies may be created and to impose certain duties upon the printing commission relating to state printing, and to provide that salaries paid by virtue of this act shall be as fixed by statutory law, or in the absence of such statutory law, then such salaries shall not exceed the amounts paid for like office or position in the previous biennium, with an emergency clause," with my approval endorsed thereon, excepting as to the item contained and set forth in section 100c of said bill as follows:

"There is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury, chargeable to the board of nurses fund, the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars for the use of board, commission or agency in the administration of the law relating to crippled children during the years 1929 and 1930. Provided, that, a part of the amount herein appropriated may be used to pay the expenses of crippled children in hospitals located in cities of this state."

I object to said item and withhold my approval therefrom for the reason that the Attorney-General has advised

me that any attempt to divert money out of the Board of Nurses' Fund by means of an appropriation act and without an amendment to the section of the statute creating said fund, is unconstitutional and ineffective.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 24, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2191-2192

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 24, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith House bill No. 921, entitled

"An act to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief, for the several departments of the state government, the several boards, bureaus, and commissions and state officers, and persons, firms, and corporations for the payment of which the state may be liable; for the payment of deficiency claims for the years 1927, 1928 and prior years; and for the reappropriation of various sums to the various department, boards, bureaus and institutions of the state and appropriating funds for other purposes for the years 1927, 1928 and prior years, with an emergency clause," with my approval endorsed thereon, excepting as to the following items, to which items I object for the reasons hereinafter stated.

I veto, object to, and withhold my approval of the item of appropriation contained and set forth in section 7 of said House bill 921 because the Attorney-General has collected

the money on the checks involved, with interest thereon and protest fees, and forwarded same to the state treasurer.

I veto, object to, and withhold my approval of the several items of appropriation contained and set forth in sections 10, 58, 61, 62, 65 and 71 of said bill because the Attorney-General advises me that these items of appropriation would constitute grants of public money to individuals and would be in violation of Section 46, Article IV, Constitution of Missouri.

I veto, object to, and withhold my approval of the item of appropriation contained and set forth in Section 12 of said House Bill 921 because the statement filed with the Auditor shows that the amount due, if any, would not exceed \$12.50 and the appropriation is excessive.

I veto, object to, and withhold my approval of the several items of appropriation contained and set forth in Sections 13a, 19, 21a, 21b, 22d, 25, 26, 51 and 60, because the present state of the revenue will not permit of these appropriations.

I veto, object to, and withhold my approval of the item of appropriation contained and set forth in section 69, because the Attorney-General states that he does not believe that such incomes are entitled by law to be exempted. His statement follows:

"I do not believe that sections 13106, 13107 and 13108, pages 476, 477 and 478, Laws of Missouri, 1928, intended to exempt such incomes from taxation. There has been considerable controversy about this question and it has not been decided by our courts, but I am of the opinion that the income of a resident of this State from his labor, partly performed within the State and partly performed outside of the State, is taxable and constitutes income from sources within this State within the fair construction of section 13106. To hold otherwise would mean that a traveling salesman residing in Missouri and covering several states, or an attorney residing in this State and practicing law in several states, could apportion their incomes and not pay

taxes on the part earned outside of the State. I do not believe that such was the intention of the law."

I may add that such a precedent might prove very far reaching. There are a considerable number of men with very large incomes derived from sources outside the state. This is notably true in St. Louis. A number of the largest executives derive their income entirely from offices in Illinois, and merely reside here in Missouri. If citizens are to be exempted as to income derived from outside of the State, it should be by general law, not by relief bills favoring a few individuals. The State should not discriminate between its citizens.

For the reasons stated I do object to, disapprove and veto the items above appended and set out.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 25, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 2199-2201

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 25, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 381, entitled

"An act to amend chapter 95, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, by adding thereto a new article to be numbered article 8, authorizing the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri to grant terminable permits to certain common carriers as specified in said article; authorizing the purchase of the property of certain common carriers operating under such permits, by cities or political subdivisions of

the state in which the property of such carriers is in whole or in part located, and prescribing the terms and conditions under which such permits may be granted and terminated," for the reasons set out below:

I have given this bill serious consideration and feel deeply the responsibility of disapproving it. It has been approved by the Legislature of the State; by the Mayor and chief officers and many of the active business and civic organizations of the City of St. Louis.

The indeterminate form of franchise, properly safeguarded, undoubtedly is of great advantage to the public as well as the utility. I would sign this bill were I not convinced that it is an unnecessary and unwise invasion of the charter-making power of St. Louis. All other cities, and even St. Louis County, are excluded from its provisions. It confers upon the State Public Service Commission powers that it can exercise only as to St. Louis. It would seem that the bill was not passed upon its merits, but upon assurance to the Legislature that St. Louis, and St. Louis only, wanted it.

It is called an enabling act, but I do not find that it confers upon the City of St. Louis any power which it does not now have under the Constitution and Laws of the State and its charter, except the power to enable the Public Service Commission to grant such utilities a "Terminable Permit" or "Indeterminate Franchise," for a longer period than fifty years. The city may include in a franchise granted by itself all of the features contemplated by the proposed law for the contract ordinance precedent to the issue of the terminable permit.

Under section 10, article XII, of the Constitution as amended in 1921, the city has power to acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, street railways or any other public service institution, within or outside of its limits, and pay for such property by public utility bonds and general bonds in addition to the legal debt limit. I have signed the Rapid Transit Act passed by the Legislature at this session, which act specifically confers upon the city

power to acquire, in whole or in part, transportation utilities, within and outside of the corporate limits, and to pay for them by assessing benefits and damages in the same manner as in the acquisition of real estate for public purpose, and by the issue of bonds as provided by the Constitution.

Article XIX, section 1, of the St. Louis City charter provides that all grants or renewals of franchises shall be subject to the right of the city at stated intervals at its option to acquire any utility upon terms and conditions as provided in the granting or renewing ordinance. Subdivision 11, section 1, article I, of the charter empowers the city to acquire, construct, own, operate and maintain or sell, lease, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of public utilities or any estate or interest therein. Under these existing provisions of the Constitution, Laws and Charter, the city may include in a franchise, if it desires, all the features of the proposed law as to agreement on the capital value for purchase purposes, and methods of accounting for additions, betterments, renewals and replacements, and deductions for property abandoned or retired from the service.

Existing laws confer upon the city adequate power for the acquisition and operation of transportation utilities, and the negotiation of a franchise identical with the contract contemplated by the proposed law. I do not find that the proposed law confers on the city any additional powers of value, and contains nothing new except the terminable permit instead of a term franchise, and this innovation can be accomplished by amendment of the charter if the people desire it. Indeed, by specifying particularly the matters that may be covered in the consent to be granted by the proper authorities of the city, it may well be doubted whether anything else may be covered, and thus the present power of the city to exact favorable terms, such as requirements as to paving, may be curtailed instead of enlarged by the Terminable Permit Bill.

In short, this bill merely amends St. Louis' charter by removing a restriction imposed by the people on its Mayor and Aldermen. It repeals that portion of the St. Louis City charter which forbids the Mayor and Aldermen granting a

franchise for more than fifty years. For over fifty-two years the people of St. Louis have been proud of their right to frame and amend their own charter. They have jealously resented legislative amendment of the charter. It is important that friendly relations between the people and public utilities be maintained. The limitation on the franchise granting power is regarded by the people as an important provision of the charter. To induce the Legislature to abolish that limitation, without the consent of the people, cannot fail to arouse resentment and prejudice against the utility. All this is unnecessary. The people of St. Louis are progressive and modern in their ideas, and fully realize the importance of helping in the solution of the serious transportation problem. That they have the ability to decide rightly important questions such as this, has been demonstrated by their adoption of the present city charter, which, when adopted, was regarded as most modern and efficient, and by their generous and progressive vote upon all large bond issue propositions. Rightly appealed to, they will amend their charter so as to conform its provisions to modern ideas. If they do not amend it so as to abolish the fifty year limitation, nevertheless I believe that the utilities can secure as adequate financing through a fifty year franchise as they can through a terminable permit containing the same provisions.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 27, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1945-1946

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,

June 27, 1929.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, without my approval endorsed thereon, for the reasons hereinafter stated, Senate bill No. 533, entitled:

"An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of a hospital for the segregation and treatment of tubercular convicts, and to appropriate money for the purchase of lands and buildings for said purpose, with an emergency clause."

There can be no doubt of the need of provisions being made for the segregation and better care of convicts afflicted with tuberculosis. Neither can there be any doubt that some proper provision for such segregation and care should be made as early as possible.

This bill was first introduced as a bill for the purpose of purchasing a specific piece of property located in Jefferson City, but it has since been amended so as to allow a broader discretion to the Commissioners of the Department of Penal Institutions. I am informed that this bill was introduced at the instance of one of the land owners who desires to sell his property to the state. I mention this circumstance for the purpose of making it plain that the bill was not introduced at the instance of those particularly interested in the convicts or any one interested especially in stamping out tuberculosis.

The particular property contemplated by the bill as originally introduced is not suitable for the purpose. It contains an old residence building, considerably in need of repairs, and not designed in any way as a hospital for

tubercular patients. The house is equipped with only two bathrooms and toilets, and the sewage facilities are not connected with any sewer system; it has no running water; it is immediately adjacent to residences; it needs a great many repairs. A wall must be erected around it before it can be used for convicts. I have seen the present quarters provided for tuberculous convicts and deem them more suitable than the building contemplated to be purchased. I am informed that the owner demands \$50,000 for the property. I am also informed that there is no other property available with a house already erected that is any more suitable than this property. The state does not need any more land for this purpose. It can use land already owned by it in connection with the penitentiary. What it needs is a new building, especially designed for housing and treating tuberculous convicts. If there were money available for the erection of such a building, it could be erected on the land already owned by the state; but, unfortunately, this bill contemplates that the \$60,000 set aside may be used only "to purchase additional lands and building;" it cannot be used to erect a new building; it cannot be used to repair and properly equip a building already erected.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 25, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1227-1228

April 25, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, committee substitute for Senate bills No. 95, No. 141, No. 147, entitled:

An act to repeal sections 10712, 10713, 10714, 10715, 10716, 10717, 10718, 10719, 10720, 10721, 10722, 10723, 10724, 10725, 10726, 10727 and 10728 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to electoral and congressional districts, and enacting in lieu thereof 14 new sections, pertaining to the same subject, and to be numbered 10712, 10713, 10714, 10715, 10716, 10717, 10718, 10719, 10720, 10721, 10722, 10723, 10724 and 10725.

This is the same bill referred to in my message of April 14, 1931, as the Congressional Redistricting Measure which the Senate had passed and had transmitted to the House for its action. This bill was passed by the House, on a strictly party vote, on the very next day after that message was delivered. I can add little to what was said in that message concerning it. If my objections to the bill, expressed before it was passed, were not sufficient to influence your action, I have little hope that their mere repetition now will have any greater effect.

However, the Constitution requires that in returning a bill without my approval I state my objections. These are:

That the bill does not provide districts which are compact in territory and it does violate the principle that territory, the inhabitants of which have the same common interest and problems, should be joined for the purpose of congressional representation. That compactness has not been sacrificed for the purpose of obtaining equality of population is evident. Other plans suggested outlined districts much more compact, without sacrificing substantial equality in population.

Much has been said of the supposed partisan complexion of the districts formed both by this measure, and by other plans. I respectfully suggest that compactness of districts and the joining of people having common interests and problems should not be sacrificed for partisan purposes. The districts should not be distorted to make them either Republican or Democratic. It is not contemplated by law or principle that citizens shall be thrown together into districts, at the expense of compactness, merely because of their sup-

posed partisan affiliations, or in order to make the representation of the State in Congress predominantly Republican or predominantly Democratic.

I am returning this bill to you as soon as possible. While it was passed by the House on April 15th, it did not reach me until yesterday, April 24th. It is late in the session and I know that you are tired from your arduous and prolonged service, but nevertheless it is highly desirable that a suitable redistricting measure be adopted at this session, and you still have time to pass such an act. I indulge the hope that you will do so.

However, as I said in my message, it is better that our people be inconvenienced for two years, or even longer, than to be deprived indefinitely of fair representation in the Congress of the United States.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 4, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1418-1419

May 4, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 92, entitled:

An act to repeal section 10258 of article 5, chapter 61, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1929, entitled "Deposit to be made by candidates—funds, how used," and to enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as section 10258.

Section 10258, as it now exists, fixes the filing fees for all state and county officers. The proposed new section fixes

the filing fee for candidates for circuit judge or state senator in a district whose boundaries lie in more than one county at the same rate as under the existing law, but provides that if they are to be elected from a district wholly within one county, the county central committee, or the city committee in the City of St. Louis, shall fix the filing fee. It also authorizes the party county or city committee in the City of St. Louis to fix the filing fee for all county or township offices, and for state representative.

My objections are that this bill makes possible the fixing of a filing fee for certain primary candidates elected for or from a district wholly within one county exceeding that fixed for candidates elected for or from the whole state. It makes possible the fixing of a filing fee for certain offices, where the district lies wholly within one county, exceeding the fee for the same office with the same emoluments if the district happens to include more than one county. It also delegates to party committee what I believe to be a legislative power, viz., to fix the amount of filing fee for persons who may desire to become candidates for any county or township office, or state representative, or circuit judge or state senator, when they are to be elected from a district wholly within one county, and for members of the city central committees in cities that now or may hereafter have a population of 500,000 or over.

This bill is also inconsistent with House bill 219 in that the latter fixes the filing fee for candidates of the city central committee at \$100.00, while this bill provides that the city central committee may prescribe such fee as not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$250.00.

Under the bill the county central committee and the city central committee in the City of St. Louis may fix the filing fee for certain candidates for office at not to exceed 1% of the aggregate salary or fees which may be retained by the officer for the whole term of office. This would permit the fixing of filing fees as high as \$480.00 for persons seeking the nomination for circuit judge in St. Louis. This is too high a charge for the mere privilege of seeking a nomination.

It is difficult enough to get good men to run for circuit judge without placing them under this excessive handicap. I can see no reason why a candidate for a state office or a candidate for the Court of Appeals or for Congress, whose district includes one or more counties, should pay considerably less as a filing fee for running in the primary than one who is running in only one county.

The existing law is much more logical, in that it contemplates that a candidate for state office shall pay the highest primary filing fee, while the amount diminishes with the size of the district from which they are to be elected.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD

Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 4, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1419-1420

May 4, 1931

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 1, entitled:

An act creating the Missouri State Commission for Crippled and Physically Handicapped Children; providing for the appointment of officers and employees of the commission; providing for the removal of said commissioners and defining their powers and duties; providing that the commission shall be a body corporate for certain purposes and providing for the upkeep and maintenance of said commission and prescribing the salaries of its employees; and whose duties it shall be to provide for the rehabilitation and education of the indigent crippled and physically handicapped children of the State of Missouri;

It is with very real and grave regret that I withhold my approval of this bill. It is sponsored by many of the best friends of crippled children, animated only by the loftiest of motives. The purpose of the bill must appeal to the hearts of all lovers of children. I believe it probable that it would present a more efficient agency than the existing one. Yet, I cannot approve it because in my opinion it would set up a duplication of state administrative service probably unparalleled in the history of legislation.

Senate bill No. 1 creates a commission, whose sole duty is the care of the crippled children. It provides for the care of the children at hospitals which are accessible as possible to the homes of the children. The General Assembly has appropriated \$100,000 for the support of this commission.

In 1927 the General Assembly passed an elaborate law providing for the treatment and hospital care of crippled children at the State University Hospital at Columbia. For the biennium of 1929-1930, about \$48,000 was expended under this law. Senate bill No. 1 expressly provides that nothing therein shall interfere with the system created by this law of 1927 for the treatment and care of the same children at the University Hospital, and the General Assembly has appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose for the current biennium.

The very bill which is here presented to me (S. B. No. 1) not only creates a new elaborate agency for the care of crippled children, but expressly provides that another, equally elaborate one, shall be preserved and continue, unabated.

The existence of these two agencies, side by side, doing practically the same work, would present an anomalous situation. The result would be a useless supplication [sic] of overhead expenditures and a possible rivalry between state agencies. The two systems, if operated together, would be not only a duplication of effort, but, to some extent, they would be conflicting, and be likely to introduce confusion. The law of 1927 uses the County Court as the agency for the

examination of the child, and for its commitment and transportation to the University Hospital. Senate bill No. 1 would employ the Probate or Juvenile Court of the County for similar purposes. The 1927 law includes only children under fifteen, whereas Senate bill No. 1 would cover persons under twenty-one.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 4, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1471

May 4, 1931.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith without my approval House Bill No. 127, entitled:

"An act to repeal Section 9059, Article 2, Chapter 52, revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled, 'Registration of Births and Deaths,' and to enact a new section to be known as Section 9059, relating to the same subject."

My objection to this bill is that it would double the cost of birth and death registrations, and would transfer that cost, so increased, from the counties to the state.

It is highly probable that the revenue during the present biennium will be much less than it was during the 1929-1930 biennium. It is no time to take on additional commitments. It is difficult enough to take care of our present ones.

Very sincerely,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 5, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1426

[May 5, 1931]

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I have the honor to return without my approval, Senate bill No. 242, entitled:

An act to amend article 8 of chapter 59, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled "Taxation and revenue, collectors and collection of taxes" by adding to said article a new section to be known as section 9935a, relating to the same subject and providing that in all counties of this state that now have, or may hereafter have, a population of not less than 80,000 nor more than 95,000, according to the last decennial census of the United States, the collector shall be allowed and authorized to retain the sum not to exceed \$12,000.00 for himself and for deputy hire in any one year and providing for the turning over and remitting of fees collected in excess thereof and providing for the effective date of this act;

This bill will allow to the Sheriff out of commissions and fees received by him, a sum not to exceed \$12,000.00 per year as compensation for himself. I am informed that this allowance is insufficient to cover the salary and expenses for a properly equipped and conducted sheriff's office in a county of the size involved.

Another bill (House bill No. 496), covering the same subject in a more satisfactory manner has been passed. Inasmuch as they are inconsistent with each other, I am vetoing the one which I deem the least desirable and expect to approve the other.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 6, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1427

May 6, 1931.*Hon. R. E. L. Marrs, Secretary of Senate, City.*

Dear Mr. Marrs:

On May 5th I returned to you Senate bill 242 vetoed. This is a bill concerning the collector's office in certain counties, and through error I used the word "sheriff" and "sheriff's office" in my letter instead of "collector" and "collector's office," so that the paragraph read:

"This bill will allow to the sheriff out of commissions and fees received by him, a sum not to exceed \$12,000.00 per year as compensation for himself and for deputy hire and for all other expenses. I am informed that this allowance is insufficient to cover the salary and expenses for a properly equipped and conducted sheriff's office in a county of the size involved."

It should read:

"This bill will allow to the collector out of commissions and fees received by him, a sum not to exceed \$12,000.00 per year as compensation for himself and for deputy hire and for all other expenses. I am informed that this allowance is insufficient to cover the salary and expenses for a properly equipped and conducted collector's office in a county of the size involved."

I wish you would please have this letter made part of the record regarding Senate bill 242.

Very sincerely,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 7, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1427-1428

May 7, 1931.

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning to you herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 80, entitled:

An act to amend article 14, chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled "Corrupt practices," by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 10479a, relating to employer attempting to prevent employe from engaging in political activities; accepting candidacy for nomination or election; holding political office; holding position as member of political committee; soliciting funds for political purposes; participating in political convention as chairman or member; conducting political campaign; signing or not signing, his name to, or removing his name from initiative, referendum or recall petitions or petitions of any officer or organized body, and defining the word employer;

We have laws assuring employees time off to vote, and penalizing any employer who would coerce them into voting or refraining from voting. The proponents of this measure say that it is intended to cure conditions in smaller communities "Where employees of railroads own most of the property, pay most of the taxes, and furnish nearly all of the school children, but are denied the right to hold office as members of the city council or school board, and administer the affairs of their community."

The bill is by no means so limited; if it were, it might be assumed that the duties of the employee would not be interfered with.

The bill contains no saving clause which would prevent the employee's political activities and public job holding from interfering with his private employment. No matter how

much an employee's political activities might interfere with the duties of his employment, this bill would make it unlawful for the employer to do or say anything to curtail such activities. He could not complain to any purpose even though the employee was spending the time for which the employer pays him, in running for office, conducting political campaigns, and soliciting campaign funds. Under this the employer would be powerless to object with any effect even though the employee held a public office in addition to his non-official employment.

It is very dubious whether such a law would be valid, unreasonably interfering as it does with the right of the employer to have the exclusive service of his employees during the time for which he pays.

This bill is the antithesis of numerous state and municipal laws such as the new Highway Patrol bill, which expressly provides for the immediate discharge of any member of the patrol who shall accept or hold any other office while he is a member of the patrol, or who shall electioneer for or against any party ticket, etc.

Our insurance commissioner and his deputy are forbidden by law to hold any position as agent of any insurance or insurance company.

The Public Service Commission law expressly forbids members of and employees under the commission, holding any office or appointment under any common carrier, railroad corporation, or any other public utility corporation.

It is universally assumed that all public officers and employees who are paid therefor should give their entire time to the duties of their offices or positions. Likewise, I am sure it is universally accepted that when a man employs another to work for him he is entitled to the full and undivided services of the one employed, during the hours for which the employee is paid. There are many employments where political activities are inconsistent with the duties to be performed. It would be particularly offensive for railroad companies, gas companies, electrical companies, street car

companies and other public utilities to be active politically. It is universally conceded that they should stay out of politics. The public would attribute to the company and visit it with resentment for any excessive activities on the part of its officers and employees.

Under these circumstances the company officials should not be forbidden to enjoin upon their employees moderation in such matters.

Moreover, this bill would forbid only employers of ten or more employees from preventing their employees indulging in political activities, while permitting employers of smaller numbers to be free in that respect. I can see no reason for such a distinction.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1476

May 8, 1931.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning herewith without my approval, House Bill No. 343, entitled:

"An act to amend Article 1, Chapter 10, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to Justice Courts and constables, their qualification and jurisdiction, in certain townships by adding a new section to be known as Section 2136-A, providing for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables, their tenure of office and compensation, in townships which have been divided into justice of the peace districts and which said districts do not include the entire township, with an emergency clause."

This bill would provide three additional Justices of the Peace for Kansas City, and provides for them getting their compensation by the fee system. There are already eight Justices of the Peace in Kansas City, receiving salaries for their services, and I am satisfied that if they all do their duty there will be no need of these extra Justices. If some will not do their duty, then obviously the remedy is to select different and better Justices, and not to provide someone else to do their work.

The fee system has long been recognized as obnoxious to good government and in the cases of Justices of the Peace in cities, it is well known that it is not conducive to justice. Notoriously it operates harshly and unjustly upon the poor.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1432-1433

[May 8, 1931]

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval thereon, Senate bill No. 205, entitled:

An act to repeal section 7553, article 26, chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1929, relating to sureties on bail bonds in cities that now have, or may hereafter have five hundred thousand inhabitants or more, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, relating to the same subject;

This bill would repeal and re-enact a new section applicable to the City of St. Louis, relative to acceptance of sure-

ties on bail bonds for persons arrested and held for hearing before a police magistrate.

Under the existing law the police officers in charge are directed to refuse as surety certain individuals, among them, attorneys at law, constables or their deputies and officers or employees of the City of St. Louis, also parties with unsavory reputations or professional bondsmen whose acts in the past have tended to defeat justice. While certain of these provisions allow police officers considerable latitude in determining whom to accept as surety, still, in my opinion, the law in its present form is preferable to the new bill which eliminated the restriction against accepting as surety the above named individuals. The provision in its present form has desirable features. For instance, an attorney at law, being an officer of the court, should not be in the position of a surety for a person brought before the court charged with crime even though that person may be his client. To admit him as a surety would involve him personally to an extent which might be inconsistent with his position as such officer.

The proposed bill also eliminates from the present law a provision authorizing police officers to refuse to admit to the presence of the persons arrested, prior to their appearance before the magistrate, individuals with a reputation as grafters or shysters, or guilty of the practice of soliciting business. This provision is salutary in its purpose and, if properly administered, will tend to promote justice. I see no reason why it should be stricken from the law.

[Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1434

[MAY 8, 1931]*To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:*

I am returning herewith Senate bill No. 145, without my approval, entitled:

An act to amend article 6, chapter 88, Revised Statutes of 1929, entitled "Animals restrained from running at large," by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 12813a, providing a method whereby certain townships or an entire county which has adopted the provisions of the law restraining certain animals from running at large may vote upon the question of again permitting such animals, or any thereof not less than two species, to run at large;

This bill, if enacted into a law, will tend to re-open the long and troublesome controversy over restraining live stock from running at large, already satisfactorily settled over practically all the state. I believe it would be unwise to bring about such a situation.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1437

[MAY 8, 1931]*To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:*

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 103, entitled:

An act to repeal section 6994, of article 8, chapter 38, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled cities of the fourth class and relating to the assessment of property and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the same subject matter;

This bill proposes to repeal section 6994 relating to assessment of property in cities of the fourth class, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof.

The purpose of the new bill as shown by the difference in the language between the bill and the existing law is to provide that when the county board of equalization is sitting for the purpose of equalizing the assessment on property of cities of the fourth class, the mayor and the city assessor shall sit on the board of equalization and vote on the equalizing of such city property. This change seems to be a desirable one.

However, in drafting the new law there seems to be an omission of certain words in the first paragraph. As written the bill is, in the first few lines, difficult to comprehend, and apparently authorizes the city assessor to make the levy for city property. At least, this is the most logical conclusion to be drawn from the language used. If this is the correct interpretation, and the bill purports to authorize the city assessor to make the levy in cities of the fourth class, then in this respect the bill would be unconstitutional in that it delegates legislative power, i.e., the power to levy taxes, to a ministerial officer instead of to a legislative body.

[Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 8, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1437-1438

[MAY 8, 1931]

[To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:]

I am returning herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 213, entitled:

An act to amend section 4286, chapter 30, article 8, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, by striking out certain words and inserting certain other words in lieu thereof;

This bill would reduce the offense of receiving and recording bets from a felony to a misdemeanor. The punishment permissible under existing law is imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Under this bill the punishment would be by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The reason advanced for the amendment, which would be effected by this bill, is that juries will not convict under existing law, because the punishment is too severe, the theory being that if the punishment were reduced, then conviction would be easier to obtain, and the growing evil of race-track gambling would be sooner suppressed.

I have no doubt that such was the high purpose of the General Assembly, as well as of the author of the bill. If I could agree that that would be the result, I would gladly sign this bill.

The evil of betting on horse races is widespread, and becoming more flagrant all the time. Our cities are becoming overrun with professional gamblers who lure the young and the poor into giving them their money. This thing is producing a great deal of poverty. It leads to embezzlement and other crimes. The bookmakers and their hangers-on are waxing fat. They contribute nothing to the community. They are an unmitigated evil. They become more and more daring, constantly committing felonies in open defiance of existing law, of the police, and of the courts. They reduce the morale of the community, and create an atmosphere conducive to greater crimes.

However, it will be noted that there is no requirement under existing law that the jury fix the punishment at incarceration in the penitentiary; the punishment may be as low as a \$500.00 fine or imprisonment in the county jail for six months. I do not believe that juries will be reluctant to convict because of the severity of the punishment, in face of the fact that they, themselves, can fix the punishment as low as is permitted by existing law.

There is another reason that this bill should not become a law: The Circuit Attorney of St. Louis is making an earnest effort to obtain convictions under the existing law. At present he has procured eight indictments, which are pending for trial, and some twenty-three additional cases are ready for presentation to the Grand Jury. He promises vigorous and continued prosecutions. To reduce the offense to a misdemeanor would remove this class of cases from under his jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 12, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1438-1439

May 12, 1931.

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 259, entitled:

An act to assure to persons the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching;

Lynching is murder, punishable by death, but the present statute against murder is not effective to punish lynching, because the State is not allowed to take a change of venue, and prosecution must be held in the county where the crime occurred, and, where, usually, the state of the public mind is not favorable to conviction. This bill will suffer from the same infirmity. It will have no effect to prevent lynching, because prosecution can be had only in the county where the offense charged shall have been committed.

It is most defective, however, in that it would punish only the acts or neglects of "a state or municipal officer" and not those of a county officer, such as the sheriff. Under the repeated rulings of our Supreme Court, and in the opinion of the Attorney-General, a sheriff is not a "state or municipal officer" within the language of this bill. He is a county officer. Thus, this bill omits from its provisions the very officer, the sheriff, upon whose shoulders falls almost exclusively the high duty of protecting the prisoner from mob violence.

The situation would not be aided, but would be complicated, and the people lulled into a false sense of security, by this bill becoming a law.

The crime of lynching is a grave one. The present law seems to be inadequate to properly cope with it; but the true remedy, in my opinion, lies in providing a tribunal, outside

of the county, to summarily remove the derelict officers. This tribunal may be the Supreme Court or the Governor. I urge upon you the enactment of a law providing such a remedy.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 14, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1478-1479

May 14, 1931.

To the Members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, House Bill No. 372, entitled:

“An act to repeal Chapter 97, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, in relation to Missouri Products and to enact a new chapter in lieu thereof to be known as Chapter 97, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, in relation to the same subject and prescribing forms of advertisements, bids, requests and notices for purchase of all material, products, supplies, provisions and other articles purchased at public expense.”

I am not signing this bill because its purpose is substantially like Senate Bill No. 228 which I have signed. It is practically a duplication.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1480-1482

May 18, 1931.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning to you herewith, House Bill No. 283, entitled:

"An act to appropriate money for the construction of buildings and equipment, the erection and installation of power plants, laundry, and fireproofing of buildings for the six eleemosynary institutions of the State of Missouri and rebuilding hospital at State Federal Soldiers' home at St. James, and to buy land and construct improvements thereon, for the Missouri State University, for the restoration of Baldwin Hall group of buildings at the Northeast Missouri Teachers College, for the construction of a Geology and Ceramics Building at the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, for the construction of a hospital and other buildings at the Missouri Reformatory, for constructing a Training School Building for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, for the construction of a wing to the Library building for Missouri State University, for the construction of an administration and/or poultry sheds for the Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove. For construction of an industrial and mechanical arts building for Lincoln University, for the purchase of eight parcels of property for the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, for the purchase of land for State Hospital No. 2 at St. Joseph, Missouri, for the construction of psychopathic hospital at Kansas City, Missouri. For the construction of a health and physical education building and equipment at the Central Missouri State Teachers College."

With my approval as to the items embodied in sections numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), Six A (6A), nine (9) and eleven (11), respectively; and without my approval as to the items embodied in sections numbered two A (2A), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19), respectively.

The said items which are not approved by me may be briefly designated and described as follows:

Section 2a, appropriating for a mortuary at State Hospital No. 1..... \$7,500

Section 5, appropriating for a building or buildings and equipment at State Hospital No. 4.....\$100,000

Section 6, appropriating for erection of a power plant and laundry, and for purchase of equipment and installation thereof for the state school at Marshall.....\$190,000

Section 7, appropriating for a building or buildings and equipment at Mt. Vernon..... \$50,000

Section 8, appropriating for use of Missouri State University in the purchase of land, and for structures, fences, water systems, and other necessary improvements thereon.....\$115,000

Section 10, appropriating for a Geology and Ceramics Building for the School of Mines and Metallurgy..\$250,000

Section 12, appropriating for a Health and Physical Education Building and equipment at the Central Missouri State Teachers College.....\$295,000

Section 13, appropriating for use of the Northwest Missouri Teachers College for teachers training building and equipment.....\$250,000

Section 14, appropriating for erection of a wing to the library building at the University of Missouri.....\$300,000

Section 15, appropriating for the construction of an administration building, and poultry sheds and trap nesting sheds for the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove..... \$25,000

Section 16, appropriating for the construction by Lincoln University of an Industrial and Mechanic Arts Building..... \$50,000

Section 17, appropriating for the use of the Missouri State Penitentiary in purchasing certain property. \$40,000

Section 18, appropriating for the purchase by the Elleemosynary [*sic*] Board of land at St. Joseph... \$8,100

Section 19, appropriating for the construction of a psychopathic hospital at Kansas City.....\$150,000

All of said appropriations are intended and expressed to be out of the state treasury, chargeable to the General Revenue Fund.

My objections to the aforesaid items embodied in sections numbered two A (2A), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), and nineteen (19) of the said Bill No. 283 are as follows:

There is not even a remote probability that there will be sufficient general revenue available for said items or any of them, after providing, out of the general revenue fund, for other items which are absolutely essential to continuing certain established and necessary functions of the state government.

According to my advice we cannot safely depend upon having available, for all purposes, out of the general revenue fund, after apportioning one-third to the grade and high schools, more than twenty million nine hundred fifty-four thousand nine hundred eleven dollars (\$20,954,911). This amount is the estimate of the State Tax Commission. While we may expect more efficient income tax collection, by reason of the larger force granted to the Auditor, any betterment in income tax collections on that account will probably be offset by the already apparent falling off in income tax payments, due to the current business condition.

Against this estimated amount of twenty million nine hundred fifty-four thousand nine hundred eleven dollars (\$20,954,911) of available general revenue, the bills passed

have appropriated approximately twenty-six million five hundred seventy thousand dollars (\$26,570,000). Thus the appropriations exceed the expectant revenue by more than five million six hundred sixteen thousand dollars (\$5,616,000). It is quite evident that a large part of this excess should be cut off. Much of it cannot be reached by the veto because it consists of additions to amounts which are essential, and the Governor has no power to veto part of an item. The veto power, in the interest of a proper economy, must be exercised as to items which are segregated, and though desirable, are not absolutely essential.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 21, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1463

May 21, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I am herewith returning without my approval, Senate Bill No. 117, entitled:

"An act to amend section 10540 of article 16 of chapter 61, Revised Statutes of Missouri, for the year 1929, relating to registration in cities of ten thousand and less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, by striking out words 'ten thousand' in the sixth line of said section and substituting in lieu thereof the words 'fifteen thousand';"

Registration is a salutary protection against illegal voting. It is especially necessary in cities. It is highly desirable in cities of ten thousand inhabitants and over. Formerly the 'Constitution, section 5, article 8, expressly required and commanded the General Assembly to provide for registration in cities and counties having a population of

more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, but merely granted them permission to provide for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand.

But in 1924 the people amended said section so as to make it read as follows:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of voters in counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand and in cities having a population of more than ten thousand, but not otherwise."

By this amended provision it is clear that the people intended to expressly require and command the General Assembly to provide for registration in all cities having a population of more than ten thousand. In 1925, section 10542, R. S. Mo., 1929, was amended so as to conform to the change in the Constitution.

Now, by this Senate bill 117, it is proposed to change the section so as to exclude cities of ten thousand to fifteen thousand population. For the reasons already stated, I do not think this should be done. It would be flying in the face of the Constitution; it would serve to make it more difficult to prevent illegal voting.

[Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 21, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1463-1464

[MAY 21, 1931]

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I am herewith returning without my approval, Senate bill No. 186, entitled:

"An act to amend article 1 of chapter 41, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled 'Motor vehicles,' by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 7792a."

The new section, which this bill would add to our motor vehicle laws, will, in effect, require every automobile in Missouri to be equipped with a container to be furnished by the State, in which container shall be kept the owner's certificate of title. For this the owner pays the state 50 cents each year, in addition to the various taxes and fees already imposed upon him.

In 1930 there were 760,000 automobiles in Missouri. Therefore, at 50 cents each, the requirement of these containers would impose upon automobile owners an additional \$380,000.00 per year. These containers are patented, and the statute does not limit the price which the state must pay for them. While it said that there are several makes, there is nothing to prevent the owners from combining or the ownership becoming single. Then the state would be in the unenviable position of being forced by this act to buy the patented containers at a price fixed by the patentee, and to sell at a price fixed by law. What this might cost the state is a matter of conjecture. I cannot see, in the requirement of this patented device, a usefulness which will be commensurate with the cost to the automobilists, and possibly to the state.

Missouri and Nevada would stand alone in requiring this container. I was informed that Mississippi, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and North Carolina required them, but upon inquiry of the proper officials in those several states, I found that there was no such requirement. I am informed that a few years ago Mississippi did pass such a law, but that it was repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

Such a law as this could not really be effective unless adopted by all of the states surrounding Missouri. If this bill should become a law the Missouri cars stolen in Kansas City could be driven into Kansas, and Missouri cars stolen

in St. Louis could be driven into Illinois, the containers removed and the cars sold there.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1496

May 22, 1931.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning herewith without my approval House Bill No. 541, entitled:

"An act to amend Section 5691, Article 2, Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, by adding to said section after the period at the end of the last line thereof, certain words pertaining to the same subject."

This bill would amend Section 5691, R. S. Mo. 1929. This section relates to life and accident insurance companies and, in its present form, provides that dependent upon the form of organization and distribution of profits, such companies shall be considered either joint stock companies or mutual companies. This bill would add a proviso that certain associations known as mutual benefit associations shall not be "considered a life insurance company under any law of this State."

The purpose of this bill is said to be to exempt such local associations from state supervision and regulation.

But as it is drawn the bill would fail of that purpose. Section 5893, R. S. Mo. 1929, provides that no individual or association of individuals "under any style or name, shall be permitted to do business mentioned in this chapter (insurance business) within the State of Missouri, unless he or they

shall first fully comply with all the provisions of the laws of this State governing the business of insurance."

Consequently, although by the passage of this bill the associations governed by the proviso may not be considered as life insurance companies, yet by the terms of Section 5893 if they transact insurance business they are subject to regulation. There is another substantial reason why the bill should not be approved. It is unsound in principle. It would permit certain classes or associations to transact the business of life insurance without complying with the laws of the State, and without being subject to regulation by the State or its agencies. To permit organizations engaged in insurance to operate without any supervision or regulation is dangerous and ill advised. The associations to which this bill is directed are intended to appeal in large part to poor people, who most need the protection afforded by state regulation and supervision.

The scheme of insurance practiced by these associations is frankly conceded by proponents of House Bill No. 541 to be actually unsound. Sooner or later the people paying in their money are bound to lose. It is the very thing that has been abandoned by certain fraternal societies, because unsound. Moreover, it is inconsistent with the accepted practice of regulation and supervision of insurance that certain groups shall operate without regulation, while others in the same field are regulated.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1486

MAY 25, 1931

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning herewith House Bill No. 634, entitled:

“An act appropriating money to pay salaries, wages and per diem, for the original purchase of property, for the repair and replacement of property; for the operative expenses and for other purposes of the several state agencies herein designated out of the funds in the amounts set out and for the specific purposes herein expressed; for the biennial period beginning January 1, 1931, and ending December 31, 1932, with an emergency clause.”

With my approval as to all items thereof excepting those items set out below:

Item B, of Section 1, Additions (Missouri State Fair):

Labor, material and supplies for the construction and installation of water supply and plumbing \$10,000.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of this expenditure at this time.

Section 2. (Missouri State Fair):

Revolving Fund. \$40,000.00

I am satisfied that the gate receipts and receipts from the sale of concessions and other sources are sufficient to take the place of this revolving fund.

Item B of Section 34, Additions (Missouri Resources Museum):

Original purchase of operative equipment, consisting of educational equipment, laboratory, scientific and testing equipment and office furniture and equipment.. \$4,600.00

The state of the revenue does not justify this expenditure.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1488-1492

May 26, 1931.

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I am returning to you herewith, House Bill No. 640, entitled:

"An act to appropriate money for the support of the state government; the payment of certain contingent and incidental expenses of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the state government for the years 1931 and 1932; and to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief; for the several departments of the state government, the several boards, bureaus and commissions and state officers, and persons, firms, and corporations for the payment of which the state may be liable; for the payment of deficiency claims for the years 1929 and 1930 and prior years; and for the reappropriation of various sums to the various departments, boards, bureaus and institutions of the state and appropriating funds for other purposes for the years 1931 and 1932 and prior years, with an emergency clause."

With my approval as to the items embodied in sections numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20,

23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 85A, 85B, 85C, 86, 88, 90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, and without my approval as to items embodied in sections numbered 1, 2, 16, 17, 21, 22, 25, 44, 45, 52, 59, 75, 79, 87, 89, 91, 94, 96, 101, 102, 103, 120, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, and 137.

The said items which were not approved by me are hereinafter briefly designated and described, and in that connection my objections thereto are stated, as follows:

Section 1, appropriating for the purpose of paying the local registrars of births and deaths..... \$75,000.00

The bill providing for the state's paying said local registrars was not approved by the governor. Therefore, there is no authority of law for this appropriation.

Section 2, appropriating for paying deficiency claims for wolf scalp bounties. The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for such a purpose at this time..... \$50,000.00

Section 16, appropriating as an emergency fund for stamping out and controlling diseases of live stock and for paying for diseased animals slaughtered..... \$10,000.00

The purposes of this appropriation are covered by regular appropriations and the state of the revenue will not permit of tying up this amount in an emergency fund.

Section 17, appropriating for paying bounties..... \$10,000.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for such a purpose at this time.

Section 21, appropriating to grant state aid for county fairs..... \$10,000.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for such a purpose at this time.

Section 22, appropriating for the support of the Black and St. Francis River Commission..... \$10,000.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for such a purpose at this time.

Section 25, appropriating money to buy land between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion..... \$100,000.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for such a purpose at this time, and it is better to have this amount entirely free to meet other necessary appropriations.

Section 44, appropriating for payment to Ridenour-Baker Grocery Company..... \$1,241.42

This is to cover interest on payments for three cars of sugar which payments are alleged to have been delayed. When a contract with a state department is let the contractor necessarily takes his chances on prompt payment according to the state of the appropriations, and we should not set a precedent which will encourage claims for interest on that account.

Section 45, appropriating relief for Mrs. C. E. Chrane, widow of the late Professor Chrane who was killed by Tony George Vriski, an escaped inmate of Missouri Reformatory..... \$2,000.00

Our sympathy for this widow, which is profound, should not lead us into establishing a precedent that the state is financially chargeable for the crimes that may be committed by criminals whether they be at large with or without authority. It would be impossible for the state to guarantee that convicts will not escape, or that if they do escape, they will not commit crimes.

Section 52, appropriating for the relief of Dora M. Hornberger because her husband, a constable, was killed while serving a warrant..... \$2,000.00

The state should not establish a precedent that it will pay a substantial compensation for the death of law enforcing officers. If this claim is justifiable, the widows of all policemen who are killed and the policemen themselves who are injured, would be drawing upon the state treasury. The resources of the state government will not permit of such a course being adopted.

Section 59, appropriating for the relief of H. L. Brashear for damages sustained in being kidnapped by three escaped convicts..... \$600.00

What I have said in regard to Mrs. Chrane's case applies here. The state cannot assume financial responsibility for the acts of criminals whether or not they are convicts.

Section 75, appropriating for the relief of George W. McDavid for injury received while in service of the National Guard..... \$109.08

The state should not establish a precedent of compensating its National Guardsmen for injuries, thus in effect becoming an insurer.

Section 79, appropriating for relief of Elizabeth Cosart as the widow of Elmer P. Cosart who died as the result of injuries through the alleged neglect of attendants and employees of State Hospital No. 1..... \$2,000.00

Private hospitals have no legal liability for damages in such cases, and the state should not set a precedent whereby it would assume such liability.

Section 87, appropriating for payment to John C. Hall for rent of Armory to the National Guard in 1917 and 1918..... \$160.00

This rent, if payable at all, should have been payable out of the National Guard appropriation at that time. The claim for it is too stale now to justify its being paid.

Section 89, appropriating for the relief of Mrs. Lula Bray on account of her husband having been shot and killed while discharging his duty as deputy sheriff of Jasper County, in attempting to prevent a jail delivery..... \$2,000.00

What has been said in regard to section 52 will apply here.

Section 91, appropriating for the relief of H. H. Wentzelman who was injured while in the employ of the state museum commission..... \$500.00

The state of the revenue will not permit of paying this amount for that purpose at this time.

Section 94, appropriating for relief of Jackson County for rent for the use of the Kansas City Court of Appeals chambers for 1925-1926..... \$4,000.00

The city of St. Louis is now furnishing spacious and elaborate quarters for the St. Louis Court of Appeals free of charge, it being deemed to be for the convenience of the lawyers and the citizens to have the court of appeals in the court house. If Jackson County is to be paid for space in its court house, then St. Louis should be paid. The state of the revenue will not permit of establishing such a precedent.

Section 96, appropriating as a refund of excess inheritance taxes paid into the state treasury through error..... \$5,467.04

This item is so confused that it will be impossible to carry it out. The amount appropriated is \$5,467.04, while the several separate claims to be paid therefrom aggregate \$7,850.33. It will be impossible for the state auditor to determine how much should be paid to each, there being insufficient appropriation to pay all, and each being equally entitled.

Section 101, appropriating for the relief of the Marriott Coal Company for coal supplied by them to the vocational school at Dalton, Missouri..... \$118.94

I am informed that there was no authority for the purchase of this coal at the expense of the state.

Section 102, appropriating for the relief of Janie Boles, widow of N. B. Boles, ex-sheriff of Taney County, who was killed by a paroled convict..... \$2,000.00

It is manifest that the state cannot become the insurer of the conduct of criminals merely because they have once been in prison and are paroled. It was not because he was paroled that he committed this crime, but because of his criminal tendency for which the state cannot assume financial responsibility.

Section 103, appropriating for payment of salary and office expense for the State Service Officer for 1931-32..... \$6,000.00

This covers items of salary and office expense which are provided for in section 138 of this bill. This section is disapproved in order to avoid duplication in appropriation.

Section 120, appropriating for relief of Lucy Lee Hospital at Poplar Bluff for expense of surgical services performed in an operation upon Charlie Eastwood on account of hospitalization and care. \$190.00

This man was sentenced to the state reformatory at Boonville and became ill before having been removed from Butler County, and while he was a charge of the state. It would seem that this claim would be against the county and not the state. The man could not have been a charge of the state unless he was committed to the Reformatory. It does not appear that any state official sanctioned this account or had any authority to sanction it.

Section 124, appropriating out of the highway department fund for injuries sustained by John Moore while engaged in work in State quarry No. 4 as an inmate of the state prison. \$1,500.00

Manifestly this charge is not properly make against the highway department fund. This man was in no way employed by the highway department. He was inmate of the state prison and was working for the penal department.

His claim, if he had one, was against the state penal department.

Section 125, appropriating for the relief of the Dalton Hardware and Lumber Company on account of goods, wares and merchandise alleged to have been sold to Lincoln University on account of the Demonstration Farm at Dalton, Missouri. \$445.75

This item is subject to the same objection stated as to the item embodied in section 101.

Section 126, appropriating for relief of Knight and Rucker for goods sold for use at the Demonstration Farm at Dalton, Mo. \$236.40

This item is subject to the same objection stated as to the item embodied in section 101.

Section 129, appropriating for the use of and to be administered by the Missouri State Commission for Crippled and Physically Handicapped Children. \$100,000.00

This appropriation automatically falls away because the act creating the Missouri State Commission for Crippled and Physically Handicapped Children was not approved and therefore there is no such commission.

Section 132, appropriating for the use of the experiment station for the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla. \$50,000.00

This item is not approved for the reason that a like amount for this purpose was included and provided for in House Bill No. 638.

Section 137, appropriating for the relief of Grover Brent for injuries alleged to have been received by him while servicing a warrant of the state of Missouri in Des Moines, Iowa, he being at the time a deputy sheriff of Pettis County. \$1,500.00

The state cannot assume financial responsibility as an insurer of officers against damages received while enforcing the law.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 52

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

January 15, 1929.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I respectfully request your honorable body to return to me for further consideration all vacation appointments now in your hands for confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 22, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 91

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

January 22, 1929.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Oliver T. Remmers of the city of St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; and I hereby designate

said Oliver T. Remmers to be chairman of said board. The said Oliver T. Remmers belongs to the Republican party.

James Y. Player of the city of St. Louis as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; and I hereby designate said James Y. Player to be secretary of said board. The said James Y. Player belongs to the Democratic party.

Clifford G. Haley of the city of St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; and said Clifford G. Haley belongs to the Republican party.

Joseph W. Hannauer of the city of St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, the said Joseph W. Hannauer belongs to the Democratic party.

Richard S. Brownlee of Brookfield, as a member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1933, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 28, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 187

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointment to office, subject to the approval of the Senate:

A. A. Speer, Jefferson City, as a member of the Board of Curators of the State University, for a term ending January 1, 1935, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 284

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointment to office subject to the approval of the Senate:

Mr. DeWitt Masters, of Perry, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for Deaf, for a term ending February 1, 1933, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 4, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 284

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you the following appointment to office, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Amanda D. Hargis, Springfield, Mo., as Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection, for a term ending July 3, 1931, or until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 311

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 7, 1929.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

William Buchholz of the city of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; and I hereby designate said William Buchholz to be chairman of said Board. The said William Buchholz belongs to the Republican party.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 311

February 7, 1929.*To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Virgil Yates of the city of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; and I hereby designate said Virgil Yates to be secretary of the said board. The said Virgil Yates belongs to the Democratic party.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 312

February 7, 1929.*To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Wilton A. Smith of the city of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the city of Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified. The said Wilton A. Smith belongs to the Republican party.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 312

February 7, 1929.*To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Charles H. Moore of the city of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified. The said Charles H. Moore belongs to the Democratic party.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 369

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.*To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Russell Field of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Kansas City, for a term ending March 9, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 369

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Bert S. Kimbrell of Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Kansas City, for a term ending March 9, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 369

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mrs. May S. Hunt of Macon, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 495

February 19, 1929

To the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly:

As Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines, I herewith respectfully submit the biennial report of the State Geologist for your approval.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 20, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 401

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to inform you that Ben C. Hyde has submitted to me in writing his resignation as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. I respectfully ask your honorable body to concur with me in accepting said resignation as of March 10, 1929.

I have the honor to also submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to said office to take effect as of March 10, 1929:

Joseph B. Thompson of Kansas City, Missouri, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, for a term ending July 1, 1929, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 435

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

As chairman of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines, I herewith respectfully submit the Biennial Report of the State Geologist for your approval.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 26, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 467

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Milton Tootle, Jr., of St. Joseph, as a member of the board of Curators for the State University at Columbia, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 26, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 468

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Mercer Arnold of Joplin as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University at Columbia, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 27, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 479

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. C. O. McNamee of Fulton as a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 672

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,
MARCH 15, 1929.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Jay J. James of Kansas City, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, for a term ending November 16, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Alroy S. Phillips, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 18, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 672

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Orin H. Shaw of Jefferson City, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, for a term ending November 16, 1934, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 29, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 798

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. C. W. Green of Brookfield, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College No. I, at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 29, 1929

*From the Journal of the Senate, p. 798**To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Beverly L. Bonfoey of Kirksville, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College No. 1, at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 4, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 840

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. H. W. Brand of Carrollton, Missouri, as State Game and Fish Commissioner for the State of Missouri, for a term ending May 13, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 5, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 870

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Daniel Bartlett of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Allan C. Orrick, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 5, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 870

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Lon O. Hocker of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 5, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 870

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. F. H. Kreismann of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 5, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 870

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. N. P. Zimmer of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 8, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 892-893

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Hon. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Dr. I. N. Evrard.

Also,

Mr. Edgar R. Rombauer, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson

City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Clifford Scruggs.

Also,

Mr. J. B. Coleman, Columbia, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice C. G. Williams.

Also,

Mrs. W. P. Curtis, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Freeman L. Martin.

Also,

Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Dr. E. C. Bunch.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 9, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 921

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Dr. Jesse Miller of Maryville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northwest Missouri State Teach-

ers College at Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

Dr. L. D. Greene of Richmond, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northwest Missouri State teachers College at Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 11, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 970-971

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments:

Mr. Roy Monier of Carrollton, Missouri, as President of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. M. A. Bliss of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Wm. T. Robinson, resigned.

Mr. C. F. Bloker of Caruthersville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary

Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Augustus Hockaday of Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Judge Jesse McDonald of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Ralph Brissenden of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as Grain and Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, for a term ending April 15, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Mr. Roy Monier, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 16, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1025

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Beverly L. Bonfoey of Kirksville, Missouri, whose name was submitted to you on March 22, 1929, for appointment as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, has declined to accept the appointment.

Therefore, I request your honorable body to return the appointment of said Beverly L. Bonfoey.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 16, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1025

[To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:]

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. H. W. Brand of Carrollton, Missouri, whose name was submitted to you on April 4, 1929, for appointment as State Game and Fish Commissioner, has tendered his resignation for the reason that it will be impossible for him to serve in said office.

Therefore, I request your honorable body to return the appointment of said H. W. Brand.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 16, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1025

[To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:]

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. D. C. Simons of Grant City, Missouri, as State Game and Fish Commissioner for the State of Missouri, for a term ending May 13, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 19, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1078-1077

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. Milton R. Stahl, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1935, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified; vice Dudley Calfee. I further designate the said Milton R. Stahl as Chairman of said Commission, in the place as Chairman of Hon. Almon Ing.

Mr. W. C. Bahn of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southeast State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Ralph E. Bailey of Sikeston, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southeast State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 24, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1117

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Joseph D. Elliff, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice E. H. Otto, resigned.

Mr. Herman H. Hackmann of Creve Coeur, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the county of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified. The said Herman H. Hackmann belongs to the Republican party.

Mr. O. E. Morton of Clayton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the county of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified. The said O. E. Morton belongs to the Democratic party.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 1, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1268

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. C. J. Baxter of Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Beverly L. Bonfoey, resigned.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 1, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1268

[To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:]

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. W. W. Largent of Portageville, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term ending August 16, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 7, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1347

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. A. H. Harrison of Steelville, Missouri, as a member of the State Prison Board, for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified. I further designate the said A. H. Harrison as director of said board.

Mr. Frank B. Jones of Stotts City, Missouri, as a member of the State Prison Board, for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified. I further designate the said Frank B. Jones as superintendent of farms.

Mr. John Burnett of Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Prison Board, for a term ending June 19, 1929, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified. I further designate the said John Burnett as Superintendent of Industries.

Louis Megede of Richmond, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Lawrence S. Geiger of Sedalia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Charles E. Wright of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1932, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified.

Mr. William R. Seaman of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph, for a term ending

April 28, 1931, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified.

Mr. A. H. Baker of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1933, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1789

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 15, 1929.

To the 55th General Assembly:

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes, I have the honor to transmit to you, in behalf of the Board of Penal Institutions, the biennial report of the department of penal institutions covering the biennial period from January 1, 1927, to December 31, 1928, inclusive.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1476-1477

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Miss Elinor L. Keely, Boone County Hospital, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1929, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Miss Matilda Papenhausen, Trinity Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1930, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Miss Rose Hales, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1931, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. Louise K. Ament, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1931, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. Louis J. Wolfort, 314 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1929, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 15, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1487

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. W. J. Sewall of Carthage, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest State Teachers

College No. 4 at Springfield, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. C. R. Skinker of Bolivar, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Seneca C. Taylor, 1026 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Athletic Commission for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Mr. George Wagner, Jefferson City, Missouri, as State Building and Loan Supervisor for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 16, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1499

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. C. H. Manville, 22 Bellinger Building, St. Joseph, Missouri, as State Food and Drug Commissioner, for a term ending June 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 17, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1516

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. Harry S. Davis of Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Athletic Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Dr. Horace W. Carle, Physicians and Surgeons Building, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. Ed Sanborn Smith, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending July 1, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; vice, E. T. McGaugh, resigned.

Dr. Francis M. McCallum, 1014 Argyle Building, Kansas City, Missouri, as member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. James Stewart, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. H. L. Kerr, Crane, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 17, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1535

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mrs. Harry Edwards, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, for a term ending June 25, 1933, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. William Jay Delano, St. James, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction, for a term ending June 25, 1933, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. W. G. Hughes, Bucklin, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. John H. Holliday, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Henry Guhleman, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. F. C. Wallower, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified; vice Edgar Z. Wallower, resigned.

Mr. John H. Parshall, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Barber Board, for a term ending

May 4, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. William Rebsamen, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Barber Board, for a term ending May 4, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Ben H. Gist, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Barber Board, for a term ending May 4, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 20, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1590

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. Edwin J. Stark, Louisiana, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Trustees of the Fruit Experiment Station for a term ending November 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Thomas Jefferson Halsey, Holden, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Central Missouri State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. Daniel Hoefer, Higginsville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Central Missouri State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. Charles E. Dewey, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents of the Central Missouri State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 21, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1615-1616

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Mr. John T. Waddill, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission of Missouri for a term ending June 17, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified. I hereby designate said John T. Waddill as chairman of the State Tax Commission.

Mr. Jesse A. Mitchell, Ava, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission of Missouri for a term ending June 17, 1929, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 24, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1725-1726

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Almon Ing, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mr. J. Fred Hull, Maryville, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice J. P. Painter.

I have the honor to inform you that I wish to withdraw the name of John H. Parshall of Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Barber Board.

Mr. Claude M. Shepherd, 4940 E. 24th St., Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Barber Board for a term ending May 4, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. Thomas F. Maher, 3518 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. Louis Litsch, 3347 California Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. B. Boyer, 201 Westover Building, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1931, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. Charles E. Hendrix, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1930, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Dr. P. E. Saxer, Bethany, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1932, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. W. P. Armstrong, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1, 1931, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. Virginia Garrett Duggins, Slater, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1, 1931, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MAY 25, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1866

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

As Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines, I hereby respectfully submit the Biennial Report of the State Geologist for your approval.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 27, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1886

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

George H. Lutzenburger, Salem, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Mrs. J. C. Scott, Lebanon, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until her successor is commissioned and qualified.

Lon Sanders, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, for a term ending January 16, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 28, 1929

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1890

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.

To the Senate of the 55th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Frank G. Fenix, Joplin, Missouri, as State Mine Inspector for a term ending May 1, 1933, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 12, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 22

January 12, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

W. L. Shouse, Shelbina, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College, at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

J. E. Wetherly, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast State Teachers College, at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 17-19

January 13, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you herewith a list of appointments to office, made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate.

I am also including a list of appointments made from which the appointees have resigned, and need not, therefore, be confirmed.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

January 25, 1930—P. E. Donnell, Webb City, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a term ending January 4, 1934.

January 21, 1930—Chas. D. Bellows, Maryville, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a term ending January 4, 1934.

January 21, 1930—John F. Case, Wright City, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a term ending January 4, 1934.

January 21, 1930—Arthur T. Nelson, Lebanon, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture for a term ending January 4, 1934.

August 1, 1929—Robert D. Caldwell, 1100 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Charities and Corrections for a term ending June 25, 1933.

July 8, 1929—J. T. Garner, Carrollton, as a member of the Board of Charities and Corrections for a term ending June 25, 1935.

March 27, 1930—Dr. H. J. Heitner, 5521 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1933.

March 31, 1930—Dr. Thomas F. Maher, 3518 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1933.

December 31, 1930—Arthur B. Boyer, Westover Building, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1934.

October 8, 1929—A. H. Steinbeck, Union, as a member of the Board of the School for the Deaf at Fulton for a term ending February 1, 1933.

February 25, 1930—Thomas J. McNamara, 4700 Margaretta Ave., St. Louis, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19, 1932.

June 18, 1930—Dr. M. A. Bliss, Humboldt Bldg., St. Louis, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19, 1935.

June 18, 1930, Allen McReynolds, Carthage, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19, 1935.

January 15, 1930—Rex V. Hedrick, Buckner, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

January 15, 1930—Dr. N. R. Holcomb, Oak Grove, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

January 15, 1930—Frank C. Marqua, Independence, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

January 15, 1930—Jesse L. Martin, Independence, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

October 28, 1930—Samuel J. Crecelius, St. Louis County, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

October 28, 1930—Louis Kunz, Webster Groves, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County for a term ending January 15, 1934.

September 2, 1930—John H. Ross, Bethany, as State Game and Fish Commissioner for a term ending May 13, 1931.

April 24, 1930—Dr. W. E. McCourt, Washington University, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Geology and Mines for a term ending May 22, 1933.

February 11, 1930—C. T. Orr, Webb City, as a member of the Board of Geology and Mines for a term ending May 22, 1933.

February 11, 1930—Edward M. Shepard, Springfield, as a member of the Board of Geology and Mines for a term ending May 22, 1933.

June 30, 1929—Elias S. Gatch, 5266 Westminster, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Geology and Mines for a term ending May 22, 1933.

March 27, 1930—Mrs. L. D. Murrill, Marshall, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville for a term ending December 1, 1931.

December 18, 1929—Jesse McDonald, 506 Olive Street, St. Louis, as a member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1935.

August 27, 1929—Joseph B. Thompson, Kansas City, as Superintendent of the State Insurance Department for a term ending July 1, 1933.

March 26, 1930—John B. Edwards, Liberty Central Trust Bldg., St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1933.

January 2, 1931—Dr. J. D. Elliff, Columbia, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1935.

March 26, 1930—T. B. Watkins, 1729 Lydia, Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1933.

July 14, 1930—Oliver Abel, Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Optometry for a term ending June 30, 1935.

July 14, 1930—Sterrett S. Titus, 1016 Walnut, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Optometry for a term ending June 30, 1934.

December 31, 1929—Henry A. Perriguet, Linn, as State Oil Inspector for a term ending August 16, 1933.

August 25, 1930—D. C. Simons, Grant City, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933.

September 10, 1929—Dwight F. Brown, Poplar Bluff, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933.

July 22, 1930—H. W. Reuter, 5801 Gravois Avenue, St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term ending July 2, 1935.

August 16, 1929—W. C. Bender, St. Joseph, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term ending August 16, 1934.

January 11, 1930—Daniel Bartlett, 506 Oliver Street, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis for a term ending January 1, 1934.

April 23, 1930—August F. Behrendt, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of Kansas City for a term ending March 9, 1932.

November 5, 1929—Jesse A. Mitchell, Ava, as a member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 17, 1935.

January 2, 1931—W. S. Chandler, Mountain Grove, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College for a term ending January 1, 1937.

January 2, 1931—Sam E. Trimble, Springfield, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College for a term ending January 1, 1937.

December 2, 1930—Jay J. James, 1125 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for a term ending November 16, 1936.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS MADE FROM WHICH APPOINTEES
HAVE RESIGNED, AND NEED NOT BE CONFIRMED:

January 8, 1930—Louis T. Golding, St. Joseph, as a member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1933.

December 20, 1929—Frank B. Jones, Stotts City, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the State Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
GOVERNOR.]

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 19

[JANUARY 13, 1931]

[To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:]

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

William F. Phares, Maryville, Mo., as a member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, effective January 20, 1931, vice Louis T. Golding, resigned.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 19

[JANUARY 13, 1931]

[To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:]

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Allen T. Broughton, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is commissioned and qualified, vice Samuel B. Shirky, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 15, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 38

January 15, 1931.*To the 56th General Assembly:*

In accordance with Section 12, p. 131, Laws 1921, Extra Session, and Section 12, p. 351, Laws 1929, I submit to you herewith a statement giving full information in relation to the issuance, maturity and redemption of Road Bonds issued by the State under an act approved August 27, 1921, and an act approved February 15, 1929.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 19, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 46

January 19, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

J. Fred Long, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Commission for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice F. C. Wallomer. This appointment is effective February first.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 28, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 105

January 28, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Dr. Louis J. Wolfort, 314 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1932, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Eleanor Keely, Columbia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1932, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD.
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 29, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 105

January 29, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Arthur B. Baer, 7th and Washington Sts., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Commission for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 29, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 127-163

January 29, 1931

To the Members of the 56th General Assembly:

In accordance with Section 8 of Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri,

I submit to you herewith a list of all reprieves, commutations and pardons granted by me during the years 1929 and 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

REPRIEVES, COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS FOR 1929-1930.

To the Members of the 56th General Assembly:

I, Henry S. Caulfield, in compliance with Article 5, Section 8 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, beg leave to submit the following report with respect to reprieves, commutations and pardons for the years 1929-1930:

PAROLES

Claude Hoff, St. Louis City; 2 years from April 12, 1928; rape.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. The Penal Board recommended his parole, also the circuit attorney's office, Judge Wm. Zachritz.)

Henry Thomas (Col.), St. Louis City; 15 years from January 17, 1922; murder second degree.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. The Penal Board recommended his parole because of recommendation of trial judge, Hon. Cranville Hogan, and because of extraordinary service in keeping peace in Penitentiary.)

Ira Corneilson, Webster county; 3 years from November 16, 1927; felonious assault.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. Penal Board recommended his parole because of recommendation of prosecuting attorney and county clerk.)

Norman Craig, Vernon County; 5 years from December 7, 1926; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. Penal Board recommended his parole because of recommendation of prosecuting attorney and numerous citizens of Vernon county. Charged

with stealing cigarettes from National Guard encampment at Camp Clark. First offense.)

Emory Powell, Barry county; 4 years from June 7, 1927; forgery.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. Penal Board recommended his parole because of recommendations of trial judge, Hon. Chas. L. Henson, and numerous citizens. Wife ill and children in need.

Louie Cantrell, Oregon county; 2 years from June 4, 1928; stealing chickens in the night time.

(Paroled February 25, 1929. Penal Board recommended his parole because of recommendation of trial judge, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and many citizens. Serious question of guilt.)

Carl Nicholas, St. Louis City; 5 years from March 18, 1927; Robbery first degree.

(Paroled April 18, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner is suffering from a serious heart trouble and further confinement would endanger his life, and there is serious doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.)

H. C. Keller, Dunklin county; 12 years from February 27, 1926; murder, second degree.

(Paroled April 18, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because thought he was defending his life when the crime was committed; many people who knew both parties have signed petition for prisoner's parole. Prisoner has been trusty and of service to the State.)

Houghie Hathman, Boone county; 12 years from January 1, 1923; robbery first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled April 18, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner has served over six years and his health is failing; only has few more months to serve; parole is recommended by former attorney-general and many people of his county.)

Clen Butler, Shannon county; 2 years from October 6, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was only 20 years of age when crime was committed; parole recommended by the prosecuting attorney and the prosecuting witness; the prisoner pled guilty and gave aid to state in convicting others. This is his first offense.)

Floyd Crain, Phelps county; 5 years from February 24, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was only 19 years of age when sentenced and had good character prior to this time. Prosecuting attorney and many good citizens of Pulaski county recommend parole. He was originally charged with robbery, but the jury failed to agree on a verdict and a charge was then made charging the crime of grand larceny.)

John Hawkins, Butler county; 5 years from March 1, 1927; assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was the prisoner's first offense; that he had previously been an honest, hard-working negro boy; prosecuting attorney states this was a case of an illiterate darkey going into court and pleading guilty to a charge against him. He has been a good prisoner, there is serious doubt as to whether he is guilty.)

John Honey, Scott county; 2 years from April 12, 1928; forgery.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was the prisoner's first offense; his term will soon expire and his conduct has been beyond criticism. Has a family who need his help and it is believed that his parole will work a benefit and not a harm to the community in which he lived.)

Roy E. Luckey, Daviess County; 2 years from December 20, 1928; breaking jail.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner and two others were driving through Daviess county and ran out of gasoline, the boys stole some gasoline and were put in the county jail from which they escaped. Have many signed petitions of good citizens of Jackson county where the boy lived and the boy's employer of his previous good character, Prosecuting attorney has no objection to parole.)

Joe Spano, Jackson county; 2 years from June 1, 1928; selling corn whiskey.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character and good conduct in prison, and his time will soon be up. Ten members of the jury, prosecuting attorney and the trial judge recommend a parole. There is some doubt as to his guilt.)

John S. Vermillion, Osage county, 10 years from October 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the crime was the result of a fight in which the prisoner in the excitement used more force than necessary; he has served all but seventeen months of his ten years and his conduct has been good. Ten members of the jury and the prosecuting attorney have asked for parole.)

Lloyd Wilson, Cole county; 5 years from June 6, 1927; burglary.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the crime was committed with two other boys who were sentenced to the reformatory for two years and one of them was paroled from the bench. The prisoner will have employment upon his release.)

Harve Winslow, Douglas county; 3 years from December 18, 1928; selling intoxicating liquor.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and he stood well in the community in which he lives. The prosecuting attorney and many prominent people recommend parole.)

Howard Wilson, Jackson county; 5 years from October 29, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled April 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because only one man participated in the robbery and the victim of the robbery states he does not feel that Wilson conspired with the robber and did not wish to prosecute him. The man actually doing the robbery made affidavit later that Wilson had nothing to do with the robbery.)

Joseph Jackson, Cooper county; 10 years from September 11, 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled May 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner believed his life to be in danger from the deceased at the time he fired the shot; the man shot was of dangerous nature and usually went armed. His punishment has been sufficient to satisfy the requirements of justice.)

R. A. Lancaster, Henry county; 3 years from June 7, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are exactly as those in the R. C. Lyons case in which parole was issued on this date.)

Arthur Coon, Callaway county; 5 years from September 4, 1928; stealing an automobile.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner was only 18 years of age; two other boys with him; all three from state of Tennessee; letters from home indicating previous good character; punishment already suffered is sufficient.)

Richard Thoni, Callaway county; 5 years from September 4, 1928; stealing automobile.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made as in the case of Arthur Coon, paroled on this date.)

Leslie Coleman, Callaway county; 5 years from September 4, 1928; stealing automobile.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board which recommendation was made as in the case of Arthur Coon, paroled on this date.)

Clyde Howard, Greene county; 50 years from September 26, 1916; robbery first degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; crime consisted of stealing cheap watch and fob, under direction of ex-convict and much older man. Judge and prosecuting attorney petition for parole in this case.)

Elvin Trotter, St. Louis City; 10 years from March 18, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; crime committed with Ben Crews who made affidavit that Trotter had nothing to do with the crime committed. Assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis and warden of city jail think he should be paroled.)

Henry Kuebler, St. Louis City; 5 years from March 9, 1929; rape.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this crime was committed without violence and the young people intended to marry but were hindered by older people. They now promise to live together and care for the child.)

William Bauer, Jefferson county; 2 years from January 5, 1929; possession of still and use of same in manufacture of liquor.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; he was an honest farmer and father of large family; he leased his barn to two men

from St. Louis who put in still and were operating same. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge both recommend parole.)

R. C. Lyons, Henry county; 3 years from June 7, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; larceny consisted of theft of few domestic fowls of small value. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge both recommend parole.)

O. W. Keller, Douglas county; 2 years from November 20, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; larceny consisted of taking a dog which did not belong to him when he was hunting and prisoner under the influence of liquor at the time. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Elmer Moffitt, Sullivan county; 5 years from June 20, 1927; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this boy was only 20 years of age and of very fine family. Prosecuting attorney, sheriff, probate judge, county clerk and other prominent citizens petitioned for commutation or parole.)

Willie Carr, St. Charles county; 5 years from December 9, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are exactly in accord with the facts appearing in the case of Frank Johnson who is also paroled. Johnson case following.)

Frank Johnson, St. Charles county; 5 years from December 9, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; crime charged with taking

small sum of money in the night time; evidence circumstantial and proof far from overwhelming. Held responsible position prior to this. Parole recommended by trial judge and prosecuting attorney.)

Henry Hayes, Ozark county; 10 years from June 15, 1927; murder, second degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense; person killed was dangerous and quarrelsome and had threatened the defendant's son; many letters from citizens of that county and signed statement of all members of the jury in the case asking for pardon or parole; also trial judge and special prosecutor recommend parole.)

Charles Sedrick, Butler county; 20 years from October 23, 1925; rape.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the young woman charging the crime was of bad repute and was placing blame of another upon Sedrick which was afterwards revealed. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge and number of good citizens recommend his parole.)

Raymond Thompson, Franklin County; 10 years from August 7, 1924; forgery; 2 charges.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner has shown evidence of complete reform. Many letters from good people of that county, prison secretary of Salvation Army at Chicago is interested in this case; also Salvation Army of Jefferson City want to help him.)

Emil Laufer, St. Louis City; 25 years from June 19, 1916; murder, second degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner has shown evidence of complete reform. Has served all but two years of term; trial judge recommends parole; sentence too heavy for crime.)

Press Rozelle, Christian county; 10 years from January 27, 1926; murder, second degree.

(Paroled June 28, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense and his prison conduct has been good. He was with the man who did the killing. The prisoner fired no shot. The man killed had been wounding and maiming live stock owned by the prisoner and the man who killed him. All twelve trial jurors recommend parole; also recommended by county officers, many prominent citizens, the trial judge. Sentence too heavy. Should not have been as great as his co-defendant.)

Thelma Smith, Howard county; 5 years from February 29, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled June 7, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was her first offense, prison record clear; is now only 21 years of age; was forced to commit robbery by an older man; parole recommended by the prosecuting attorney and judge does not object to parole; will have employment upon release.)

Alfred Greer, St. Francois county; 5 years from January 11, 1929; felonious assault.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character; because the prosecuting witness made affidavit that she had committed perjury at his trial. The trial judge, special prosecuting attorney, both recommend parole.)

William Gould, Shannon county; 20 years from June 23, 1927; rape.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character; was 62 years of age, it is many people's belief that he was mentally unbalanced, and pled guilty when he was not. The victim later made affidavit, which completely exonerated her father. No investigation was made after he pled guilty, but it appears now that

affidavits made later tend to fix the responsibility for the condition of the girl elsewhere. Many good citizens, the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney recommend parole.)

William (Buster) Brown, St. Louis county; 10 years from May 16, 1927; manslaughter.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and his conduct has been excellent and that there is a doubt as to his guilt. Trial judge advises his opinion is that Brown acted in self-defense. His punishment more than sufficient.)

Lester Divers, Jackson county; 6 years from August 31, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and his conduct has been good. The prosecuting attorney states this could be a case of mistaken identity, and that he doubts his guilt. The prosecuting witness also recommends parole.)

John Bochlein, St. Louis City; 5 years from October 14, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner was only 20 years of age, his conduct in prison good, and that his term will soon be over. The prisoner is assured of profitable and honorable employment upon his release and the officers of the Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis are interested in this case.)

Clyde Campbell, Vernon county; 4 years from January 20, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner's conduct has been good and this is his first offense. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole; city attorney of Nevada states that he doubted this boy's guilt, and that he was victim of bad company.)

Fred Razor, St. Louis City; 5 years from October 14, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in his case are the same as those in the case of John Boehlein, who is today being paroled, and Razor should be accorded the same treatment.)

Robert Clark, Jackson county; 10 years from May 22, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the proceeds of the robbery was five cents and a bunch of keys, and that a confession of guilt was obtained through duress, force, and putting them in fear; the prisoner and the man he was with still maintain their innocence of this crime. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney state sentence was too much for crime.)

John Jackson, Jackson county; 10 years from May 22, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this case is identical with the above case of Robert Clark, and he should be accorded the same treatment.)

Warren Perkins, Douglas county; 2 years from September 18, 1928; selling liquor.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner has served all but four months of his sentence. The trial judge and the assistant prosecuting attorney state that Perkins was used as a witness for the state and parole has been promised him.)

Clarence G. Egholm, St. Louis City; 5 years from March 10, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this prisoner was an accessory to a robbery. He stood outside the store while Clyde James robbed the store of one package of cigarettes of the value of 15 cents. No gun was used. James was sentenced to two years and is already

out of prison. Trial judge states the penalty was too severe, and he and the assistant circuit attorney recommend parole.)

Forrest Pugh, Grundy county; 4 years from July 2, 1927; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he committed this crime with two others who received only 2-year and 3-year sentences and have long since served their sentences. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney have no objections to parole. All the jury recommend parole.)

Melvin Ehlers, St. Louis City; 5 years from October 10, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he was only 18 years of age, and acted under the influence of a much older man who was an ex-convict. Had good character before convicted and will have honorable employment upon release.)

John Janes, Pemiscot county; 4 years from December 27, 1927; transporting liquor.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character, and good conduct. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge, county officers and city officials of Caruthersville and many prominent citizens recommend parole.)

John Mills, Saline county; 3 years from May 17, 1928; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character and good conduct in prison. He permitted his truck to be used to haul chickens which he says he did not know were stolen. Prosecuting attorney and others recommend parole.)

Pearlie English (Col.), Pettis county; 3 years from December 26, 1928; rape.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character and good conduct in prison. Victim has tuberculosis. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney have repeatedly recommended parole. Prosecuting witness has made two sworn statements that the charge against the prisoner was false.)

Babe McFarland, Jackson county; 10 years from October, 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of her previous good character and has served all but one year of her term. Parole is recommended by trial judge and special assistant prosecuting attorney. Punishment already suffered by prisoner has been ample.)

Ralph Zimmerman, Howard county, 5 years from February 29, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner was only 18 years of age. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and trial judge. Was influenced by older man. Was convicted with his sister and she was paroled June 7, 1929.)

Victor Halstead, Jackson county; 5 years from February 4, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this boy drove the car when the filling station was robbed, but did not leave the car; two others did the actual robbing. Previous good character; punishment has been sufficient.)

Claude E. Richardson, St. Louis City; 10 years from June 10, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the statement of facts in this case is erroneous in some parts. The persons robbed recommend parole. Affidavits that prisoner was elsewhere when crime committed.)

Charles Anderson (Col.), St. Louis City; 20 years from December 29, 1920; murder, second degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner has served most of his time. Have no authoritative statement of the facts in the case, and can find no one who knows anything about the case. Prisoner committed murder when he thought himself in great danger. Has been good prisoner.)

Frank Perry, Cedar county; 10 years from July 25, 1924; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was between the ages of 18 and 21 and a stranger in this state. Sentence excessive, conduct good, and he has now served most of his time.)

Austin Creaves, St. Louis City; natural life from March 15, 1911; murder, first degree.

(Paroled July 8, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previously good character and he was then 56 years of age. Has served more than 18 years and is oldest man in prison. Circuit attorney not against parole. He has been conspicuous for good conduct.)

Fred Nelson, Stoddard county; 2 years from December 28, 1928; burglary and grand larceny.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was the prisoner's first offense, and his conduct in prison was good; served a long jail sentence prior to entering the prison. The prosecuting attorney and prominent citizens recommend parole.)

Hadley Duncan (Col.), Cooper county; 2 years from July 31, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct has been good and he has served all but two

months of his sentence; was a good worker. Circuit judge and landowners in his neighborhood recommend parole.)

Ezra Owens, Howell county; 2 years from October 11, 1928; forgery.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was just 17 years of age when the crime was committed. Prosecuting witness, the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney recommend parole.)

Arthur Carlson, Jackson county; 20 years from December 22, 1922; highway robbery.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was charged with two other boys, who for the same crime were given only 5-year sentences; he was not the leader; his conduct has been good. Relatives are to care for and provide employment for him upon his release; six members of the jury, trial judge, recommend parole.)

Elton Treadway, Iron county, 10 years from January 21, 1928; robbery.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was charged with Gus Orrick, who was acquitted by a jury, and another man who was never apprehended; Treadway pled guilty and was sentenced to 10 years. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge ask for parole.)

Lonnie Tucker (Col.), Butler county; 4 years from January 17, 1928; larceny from a dwelling.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was only 16 years of age when convicted; this is his first offense and his conduct has been good; has been honest and industrious prior to this time. Punishment has been sufficient to meet the end of the law.)

Tom Ellison, Howell county; 2 years from October 8, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because

the prisoner's conduct has been good, and has only a short time more to serve; has a wife and five children dependent upon him; prisoner made complete restitution. Sentence commuted July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board because he gave valuable aid in the capture of an escaped convict without the aid of the guards; his conduct in prison has been good. Parole is recommended by trial judge, the prosecuting attorney and the prosecuting witness.)

Arthur Decker, Laclede county; 2 years from July 20, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner is totally blind; his conduct has been good; the crime consisted of renting his car to boys to haul stolen hides; his term is about up. Parole is recommended by trial judge, prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Elizah Flourney (Col.), Jackson county; 30 years from February 25, 1922; murder, second degree.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's conduct has been good. Parole recommended by many good citizens of Jackson county, the trial judge; has been a trusty at prison for several years; gave valuable aid in capture of escaped prisoner.)

Chas. Zoller, St. Louis City; 5 years from January 7, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct has been exemplary. Parole recommended by trial judge, circuit judge, circuit attorney; the prosecuting witness makes statement that he does not feel that prisoner is guilty of this crime. Jury also recommends parole.)

COMMUTATIONS

Claude Toliver (Col.), St. Louis City; 2 years from December 10, 1928; manslaughter.

(Sentence commuted July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board because he gave valuable

aid in the capture of an escaped convict without the aid of the guards; his conduct in prison has been good.)

Leon Macklin (Col.), Jackson county; 2 years from March 14, 1929; grand larceny.

(Sentence commuted July 26, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board because he gave valuable aid in the capture of an escaped convict without the aid of the guards; his conduct in prison has been good.)

Jesse Coggens, St. Louis; life from April 2, 1915; murder, first degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was only 16 years of age when convicted, and his conduct has been exemplary; was intoxicated at the time crime was committed; had no home, education; mother was dead and father very unworthy; prisoner has studied in prison, taken correspondence course and has acquired a fair education. Circuit attorney recommends parole.)

Paul Roy Jones, Jackson county; 10 years from March 18, 1926; manslaughter.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's conduct has been good; he rendered valuable service to engineering department of prison; the man was killed in a struggle with the prisoner after he had tried to defraud the prisoner. Parole is recommended by sheriff of Jackson county and the trial judge.)

Troy Overcash, Dallas county; 2 years from October 8, 1928; feloniously transporting hootch.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and has served most all of his sentence; he is a farmer with family; there was no evidence that he was commercially interested in the transporting of liquor, but had the liquor for his use. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Chas. Turner (Col.) St. Louis; life from March 22, 1912; murder, second degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct in prison has been good, and he is afflicted with tuberculosis and when released will leave the state to live with a sister in Colorado. Trial judge, assistant circuit attorney and four of the jury recommend parole. Evidence in case very weak; punishment already inflicted is sufficient.)

John Goldsberry, Dallas county; 2 years from October 8, 1928; transporting hootch.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are similar in detail to above cited case of Troy Overcash.)

Elizah Townsend (Col.), Jackson county; 3 years from April 19, 1928; larceny motor vehicle.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct in prison has been good and has served all but six months of his sentence. There are many recommendations as to his previous good character; prisoner rendered service in rounding up a gang of colored shoplifters in Kansas City.)

Lon Morrison, Ozark county; 10 years from August 10, 1926; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because there were two charges in this case and sentence given in each of five years. Judge states the sentences were to run concurrently but clerks made mistake and wrote consecutively; prosecuting attorney asserts the above to be the intention of the court; prisoner has more than served the first five-year term; his conduct has been good.)

Abbie Rigler, Jackson county; 2 years from January, 1929; obtaining money under false pretenses.

(Paroled August 19, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the penitentiary physician reported the prisoner to be in the

sixth month of pregnancy and the birth of a child has never been permitted in the Missouri prison.)

Carl Mitchell, Phelps county; 20 years from June 27, 1923; murder, second degree.

(Paroled September 1, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was given a 20-year sentence and his brother a 10-year sentence for the same crime, for which there seems to be no good reason. Brother has been discharged from prison and the prisoner has served more than ten years, merit time.)

SICK PAROLES

James Flack, Greene county; 5 years from May 3, 1927; highway robbery.

(Paroled September 6, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner is afflicted with cirrhosis of liver, an incurable disease and because further confinement will greatly endanger or shorten his life.)

Roscoe Clay, Randolph county; 3 years from December 9, 1927; receiving stolen goods.

(Paroled September 6, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's conduct has been good in prison and his term will soon expire. The man he received the goods from got the same sentence the prisoner did but has been discharged under the old merit system. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Mollie Schaeffer, Jackson county; 2 years from September 13, [sic] 1929; arson, third degree.

(Paroled September 6, 1929, [sic] upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the penitentiary physician reported the prisoner to be in the last month of pregnancy and the birth of a child has never been permitted in the prison.)

Russel Carr, Iron county; 12 years from November 22, 1923; robbery and assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's conduct has been good in prison; this is his first offense; parole recommended by the prosecuting attorney; prisoner's family is prominent in Washington county. His wife, who is now gone, was a bad influence.)

Charles Crabtree, Phelps county; 5 years from September 10, 1927; malicious destruction of property.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has served more than half his time; prisoner had been hard-working man; the property destroyed was that of a man for whom he had worked and had some difficulty with; prisoner was intoxicated at the time. Parole is recommended by the prosecuting witness, trial judge and prosecuting attorney.)

Joseph Cavenah, St. Louis county; 2 years from January 22, 1929; attempted burglary, second degree.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because prisoner's conduct in prison has been good and his character good prior to this time. Prisoner and two brothers attempted to break into a store but were frightened away. Prosecuting witness recommends parole. The boys have employment upon their release.)

Raleigh Cavenah, St. Louis county; 2 years from January 22, 1929; attempted burglary.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are identical in detail to the above case of Joseph Cavenah.)

Carl English (Col.), Pike county; 25 years from May 5, 1917; murder, second degree.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's conduct has been good and he has served all

but two years of his sentence. Crime was the result of a fight while under the influence of liquor. Letters from prominent citizens of Louisiana as to prisoner's good character.)

Eugene Laws, (Col.), Callaway county; 5 years from September 9, 1927; robbery.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct has been good and he has served all but ten months of his sentence. The prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Norwood H. Marsey, Jackson county; 5 years from June 11, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct has been good and he has served all but four months of his sentence; prisoner has rendered valuable service to the Farm Department and will be employed upon his release. Trial judge does not oppose parole.)

Austin Ramsey (Col.), Audrain county; 4 years from June 7, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his conduct has been good; trial judge and prosecuting attorney do not object to parole; the company from whom he stole the money asks for his parole and are willing to help him.)

Sherman Rose, Greene county; 3 years from May 21, 1928; stealing chickens in the night time.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previously good character and good conduct in prison; prosecuting attorney and many other citizens recommend parole; prisoner gave valuable aid in catching others with him.)

William Ross, Randolph county; 5 years from December 19, 1927; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled October 9, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made

because of his good character prior to arrest; prisoner stayed outside the building while the other six men robbed it; the six pled guilty and each received two-year sentence; Ross got a five-year term. Many citizens, the trial judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole.)

Luther Stillwell, Wright county; 2 years from February 25, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 10, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good record; he is a married man with large family. Many citizens of Wright county, the prosecuting attorney, sheriff and trial judge recommend parole.)

Boone Wright, Stone county, 2 years from March 15, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 10, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is good; was convicted with two others of stealing six cases of eggs from a store; the other two absolved Wright from any blame of breaking into the store. Judge and many citizens, county officials have asked for his parole.)

Marion Bailey, Greene county; 3 years from November 12, 1928; burglary.

(Paroled October 10, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is good; stole some wheat together with another man; the other man received only a jail sentence and was paroled. Trial judge and prosecuting attorney do not object to parole.)

SICK PAROLES.

A. W. Murray, Buchanan county; 4 years from October 1, 1928; forgery, second degree.

(Paroled October 10, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prison physician states the prisoner has been in hospital since May, suffering with gastric ulcer. Prison

not equipped to care for this disease successfully and that he should be released and placed in a hospital.)

Jim Battles (Col.), Pemiscot county; 15 years from March 25, 1922; murder.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's record is good and has served all but one year of his term. Crime was committed in what he thought was self-defense. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Aubry Hollis, Lafayette county; 3 years from March 29, 1929; grand larceny of motor vehicle.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are identical with those in the following case of James Dawson.)

James Dawson, Lafayette county; 3 years from March 29, 1929; grand larceny of motor vehicle.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good conduct in prison and previously good character. Prisoner and Aubry Hollis were hiking through the country and took an automobile at Higginsville and drove to St. Louis. Prisoner will have employment upon release. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Vincent Gottnegim, Webster county; 5 years from December 18, 1928; feloniously ravishing and carnally knowing.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good record in prison and there being some doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. Prominent citizens of that county, the prosecuting attorney and nine members of jury recommend parole.)

Arch Ellis, Wright county; 2 years from June 10, 1929; arson.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and because he spent several

months in jail before coming to prison; punishment has been sufficient; he was hired by the owner to burn a crib.)

Gene Flippin (Col.), Jasper county; 25 years from October 12, 1921; murder, second degree.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; prisoner had gone to home of the deceased to buy liquor and during a quarrel struck the negro with a knife; should have been a manslaughter case for which he would only have received a 5-year sentence. Has served eight years.)

Vernon Childers, Oregon County; 2 years from February 25, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts in this case are the same as those in the following case of Roy Childers.)

Roy Childers, Oregon county; 2 years from February 25, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner's prison record has been good; because these boys were led into the crime by an older man, an ex-convict, and the boys confessed and gave aid to the officers about other robberies. Prominent citizens recommend parole.)

Jess Wood, Greene county; 7 years from February 1, 1926; robbery and grand larceny.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a good prison record; he was sentenced on two counts and there is some doubt that he was guilty in both cases. Trial judge, prosecuting attorney and sheriff recommend parole.)

Roy Laxton, St. Francois county; 2 years from February 27, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of good conduct in prison and previous good character.

Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge, prosecuting witness and many prominent citizens.)

Edward Shelton, Jackson county; 5 years from May 22, 1928; burglary, second degree.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison conduct; prisoner and another man stole a victrola and an umbrella from a fruit stand; prisoner was under influence of intoxicants at time, has a good position when released.)

Courtney McFarland, Howell county; 2 years from November 2, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of good prison record and he has served most of his sentence: prisoner stole car from man at West Plains, Mo., and man recovered his car. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness.)

Edward Hall (Col.), Lincoln county; 16 years from September 17, 1923; murder, second degree.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of prisoner's previous good character and good prison record. Trial judge states the prisoner "has already served too long for the offense;" the prosecuting attorney and number of prominent citizens recommend parole.)

Frank Lammers, Cole county; 2 years from February 18, 1929; assault.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is good; has wife and large family. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Austin Luna, Howell county; 2 years from February 18, 1929; forgery.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is good. Prosecuting attorney states he believes

the punishment already inflicted is sufficient. Paid back the money for the forged check.)

Leonard Kelsay, Christian county; 2 years from June 8, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled October 29, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his prison record is good; prisoner was led into crime by his stepfather; trial judge and prosecuting attorney recommend a parole.)

George Lester, Reynolds county; 4 years from November 29, 1927; selling intoxicating liquor.

(Paroled November 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense and had a good record; he has served most of his time and sentence was rather excessive. Parole urged by petition filed by citizens of Reynolds county.)

Fred Jenkins, Lafayette county; 5 years from May 8, 1929; setting up and keeping gambling device.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, previous good reputation and because punishment was too severe. Parole was recommended by former employers of Jenkins and many citizens of Lafayette county.)

Seretha Johnson (Col.), Butler county; 2 years from January 29, 1929; manslaughter.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was prisoner's first offense and she has a good prison record. She stabbed her husband at a carnival after he had made threats at her. Parole recommended by the prosecuting attorney and many prominent citizens. She also has a good job.)

Ralph Park, Cass county; 2 years from March 4, 1929; receiving stolen goods knowingly.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made be-

cause this is his first offense and he has good prison record. Other men connected with this case were not sent to prison. Prosecuting attorney does not recommend parole. Judge Cockrell recommends parole and many prominent citizens of Cass county recommend parole.)

Cleve Eldridge, Cape Girardeau county; 4 years from June 11, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this boy was only 21 years old; this was his first offense and his prison record is good. He and another boy took some clothing, cigarettes and other small articles from a store. The prosecuting witness recommends parole. The prisoner will have steady employment when released.)

Virgil Harris, Greene county; 7 years from February 1, 1926; robbery and grand larceny.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this boy was only 19 years old; this was his first offense and his prison record is good. The man connected with him in this crime was paroled some time ago. Harris' father, who is now dead, had a bad influence over the boy. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend a parole.)

Tom Walker, Ozark county; 2 years from March 11, 1929; selling 1 quart of whiskey.

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good reputation. Eleven members of the jury recommended parole, also the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge states there was some doubt as to Walker's guilt, and that he has been sufficiently punished.)

William Jellison, St. Louis City; 5 years from October 10, 1927; robbery, first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled December 4, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and his prison record is good. The prisoner and two others robbed a man of \$32.00. Assistant circuit attorney recommends a parole. Prisoner's

father is in city sanitarium and his mother is ill and needs his help. He will be given employment when released.)

P. C. Becker, McDonald county; 5 years from June 24, 1928; check drawn to cheat and defraud.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, his prison record is good, and he has a large family in destitute condition. The judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole as they believe sentence was too severe.)

John E. Brewer, Jasper county, 5 years from October 3, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is the prisoner's first offense; was just 19 years of age and his prison record is clear. He is and has been for several months in bad health. Brewer and two other boys robbed a man of his money, but the other two were never apprehended. Parole asked for by many citizens of Lamar, Mo.)

Bill Goodwin, Dunklin county; 5 years from December 27, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is the prisoner's first offense and his prison record is clear. He has a family who are in need of his support and he has served all but one year, merit time. The trial judge, prosecuting attorney and eleven members of the jury recommend parole.)

Lester McDowell, Stone county; 2 years from December 11, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was only 30 years of age, this his first offense and his prison record is good and would have only a short time to serve, merit time. The prosecuting witness protests his parole, but the prosecuting attorney, trial judge and many Stone county citizens recommend his parole.)

Oscar B. Roderman, St. Louis City; 20 years from April 19, 1921; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner had a previous good character and his prison record is exemplary. The four other men implicated in this robbery have been released from prison. The prosecuting witness and the circuit attorney recommend his sentence be reduced to 10 years.)

Theodore Howard, Jackson County; 5 years from February 16, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled December 24, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is the prisoner's first offense and that previous to his conviction had an excellent reputation. He planned the hold-up in which \$190.50 was taken. Many citizens of Kansas City and his former employers have recommended parole.)

Phillip Miller, Clark county; 2 years from June 10, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 21, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this crime was committed when the prisoner was in his teens and that the prosecuting witness greatly exaggerated the value of the property and the prosecuting witness, the trial judge, the jury and many citizens of Kahoka, Mo., recommend his parole.)

PARDONS.

Desmond Nestor, Jasper county; 2 years from September 24, 1928; grand larceny.

(Paroled January 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good record at prison and his time was soon up and he was to be deported to Ireland because he had not been in this country five years prior to this conviction.)

Charles Tolle, Cedar county; 2 years from April 5, 1929; forgery, second degree.

(Paroled January 29, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of the prisoner's good record; money paid back for forged check of \$10.00. Trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens recommend his parole.)

Steve Thrasher, Shelby county; 2 years from June 24, 1929; unlawful transportation of hootch.

(Paroled January 29, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner has clear record. This his first offense and judge recommends parole as his family needs his support.)

Harry Drew, Butler county; 5 years from December 18, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled January 27, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, first offense. Parole recommended by trial judge, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and many others. Did not convict the other men who committed this crime.)

Tom Burke, Shannon county; 2 years from March 19, 1929; manufacturing liquor.

(Paroled January 27, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good reputation prior to this and because he was 74 years old when convicted. Has only a short time to serve and his parole is recommended by many citizens.)

Ralph Snyder, Scott county; 2 years from March 10, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his prison record is good, by merit system his time is out in May and the trial judge has no objection to his parole.)

Jra, [sic] W. Oliver, Dunklin county; 2 years from March 22, 1929; stealing chickens.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear, most of the chickens were recovered, his time would be out May 21, 1930, merit time, and parole recommended by several prominent citizens of Poplar Bluff.)

Madison Nunn, Barry county; 2 years from February 21, 1929; larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon recommendation of Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, was only 19 years old. Prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

William Robinett, Butler county; 50 years from January 30, 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is good, shot man who made improper advances toward his wife and had threatened the prisoner. Prosecuting attorney, trial judge and others state there was a miscarriage of justice in this man's sentence and his punishment excessive.)

Albert Meier, Jackson county; 2 years from May 1, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his prison record is good; he was only 20 years of age, has served half his sentence, merit system. His father has paralysis and his mother old and helpless and he is willing to help them.)

Clifford Greer, Pettis county; 4 years from April 9, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of the prisoner's youth, previous good character and good prison record. Stole groceries so his mother and sister would have something to eat; was out of work. Prosecuting attorney recommends a parole.)

Rex Gallatin, Jackson county; 3 years from May 6, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his youth, previous good character. Prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and many good citizens recommend parole.)

Earnest Faulkner, Barry county; 2 years from February 1, 1929; larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; time up in May. He stole to get food for his children. Prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Roy Connor, Howard county; 10 years from February 21, 1926; murder, second degree.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character and good prison record. He killed a man who jumped on Connor several times and beat him badly. Prisoner has worked as a trusty and has been of service to the state. He served a long jail sentence also.)

Nathan Breece, Dunklin county; 2 years from January 21, 1929; stealing chickens.

(Paroled February 7, 1929, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and he has a family of small children dependent upon him. He contends he did not know the chickens were stolen and merely hauled them. Many citizens of this county recommend parole.)

Roy B. Allstun, Scott county; 2 years from August 13, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 7, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the facts and recommendations are exactly in accord with those in the case of Ralph Snyder. Facts given on forward page.)

PARDON.

Arthur Bone, Dade county; 2 5/6 years from June 18, 1928; stealing chickens.

(Paroled February 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good character and clear prison record; has mother and sister desperately in need of his help. (Had taken care of them prior to his sentence.) Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and many prominent citizens.)

J. N. Caruthers, Ripley county; 2 years from June 8, 1929; operating motor vehicle while intoxicated.

(Paroled February 19, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his previous good reputation and good prison record. Was driving his family on right side of road around curve and hit a car coming in opposite direction. Prosecuting attorney and judge have no objection to his parole.)

Clifford R. Lemon, St. Louis City; 7 years from April 7, 1927; robbery, first degree and assault to rob.

(Paroled February 20, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his youth, good reputation prior to this, his good prison record. Has served all but 16 months of his sentence, merit system; he has never violated any trust imposed in him.)

Melvin Rowe, Jackson county; 6 years from September 28, 1927; grand larceny of an auto.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he was only 18 years old; car and all accessories were recovered; has served over four years, merit time, and many citizens recommend parole.)

Elmer Roberts, Andrew county; 12 years from February 11, 1927; assault intent to rob.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and previous good character,

has served five years, merit time. Prosecuting attorney, judge and prosecuting witness recommend parole.)

Gid Stapleton (Col.) Cooper county; 10 years from October 26, 1925; murder, second degree.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear record, previous good character, has been a hard worker and will have employment when released. Prisoner shot another negro who had been quarreling and attacked prisoners wife. He has served more than 7 years, merit time.)

Harry Snyder, Shannon county; 2 years from May 17, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear record and previous good character. Many citizens recommend parole. He is due out in July, 1930, merit time.)

Roy Wester, Shelby county; 2 years from June 6, 1929; driving auto when intoxicated.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear record and previous good character. Jury, prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole. Sheriff states he believes prisoner was trapped and should not have been arrested under the circumstances.)

Ottie Burton, Stone county; 2 years from March 15, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; he is due out May 14, 1930, merit time. Prosecuting attorney, trial judge and many citizens recommend parole.)

Herman Conrow, Jackson county; 5 years from November 26, 1927; driving auto while intoxicated.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear prison record, good character prior to this. He

received severe sentence as an example to reduce this crime. Parole recommended by many citizens, and employment is assured him.)

John Miller, Douglas county; 4 years from December 18, 1928; transporting intoxicating liquor.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear prison record, good character prior to this. Was charged with two other men, both of whom are out of prison now. Trial judge, prosecuting attorney and jury recommend parole.)

Will Hicks, Livingston county; 2 years from April 11, 1929; stealing chickens.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear prison record, is due out in June, always helped support his father and family. Prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Jerald Gibson, Mercer county; 4 years from April 19, 1929; transportation of moonshine.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and previous good character. Parole recommended by jury, trial judge and many citizens. Prisoner has been trusty for some time and performed his duties in a most commendable way.)

Cecil Cooley, Jackson county; 10 years from January 13, 1927; rape.

(Paroled February 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character. Parole recommended by the prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and judge, as well as many citizens.)

Leonard Leslie, Jackson county; 10 years from December 27, 1924; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled March 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record. He is due out in October, merit

time; is to take care of his mother. Foreman of jury recommends parole.)

Millie Rachel Gunn, St. Francois county; 2 years from August 5, 1929; arson.

(Paroled March 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of her good prison record, previous good character. Prosecuting witness and judge recommend parole.)

Lillie Turner, St. Francois county; 2 years from August 5, 1929; arson.

(Paroled March 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner was found to be pregnant; other facts in case are same as the one above.)

Thomas Wiggar, St. Francois county; 35 years from May 10, 1915; murder, second degree.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, previous good character and parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge and prosecuting witness.)

Henry Shelton (Col.), Jackson county; 10 years from December 13, 1924; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear prison record and previous good character. Has served all but 8 months, merit time, and he will have employment.)

Thomas Meeks, (Col.), Jackson county; 2 years from May 11, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear prison record and previous good character. Is due out in July and parole is recommended by many citizens of Kansas City, Kansas.)

George Moreland, Jackson county; 5 years from September 5, 1928; robbery, first degree,

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his clear record and previous good character; his employers speak well of him. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge and prosecuting witness.

Alvin Feldkamp, St. Louis City; 5 years from December 8, 1929; robbery, first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and previous good character; was but 20 years old. Judge does not object to parole, prosecuting witness recommends parole, many letters on file for him.)

Frank Carey, Marion County; 4 years from January 3, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record and his previous good character. Prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness, 10 members of jury and many citizens recommend parole.)

Thomas Boyle, Jackson county; 10 years from March 22, 1926; grand larceny.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; his previous good character; did not try to keep the cars, just drove them and then left them. Judge recommends parole, also many citizens; will have employment.)

Clifford Allison, Buchanan county; 5 years from January 6, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled March 11, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character; time up December 5, 1930. Many citizens recommend parole.)

Bennie Banjo, Jackson county; 10 years from May 21, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of

his good prison record and his previous good character. Prosecuting witness and many prominent citizens recommend parole. Prisoner will have position when released.)

Francis Fletcher, Cole county; 2 years from May 31, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; his previous good character. He stole a car with his older brother and another man; drove the car back from Colorado for the sheriff without making any trouble. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney.)

Emil Holtenreiter, St. Louis City; 5 years from April 27, 1928; robbery, first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character; was charged with two other men, all were drunk, both robberies committed the same evening. Will have employment upon release. Former employer recommends parole.)

Theodore Robinson (Col.), Jackson county; 4 years from February 21, 1929; burglary, second degree (2 charges).

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear, amount stolen was \$15.00. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness and the man for whom he had worked.)

Richard O'Neal, St. Louis City; 10 years from March 4, 1925; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear, was only 17 years of age when convicted. Judge has no objection to parole, prosecuting attorney, a number of guards and foremen for whom he has worked, and many citizens recommend parole.)

Hugh Braden, Jackson county; 15 years from November 2, 1925; larceny of motor vehicle.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this

was his first offense, record clear, sentence was excessive; was just 19 years of age; has been trying to better himself by study.)

Frank Pierce, Dunklin county; 10 years from March 9, 1927; highway robbery.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; he could have broken jail with the man who committed this robbery with him, but he stayed while the other man ran away and is still at large. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness, trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many petitioners.)

John E. Bennett, Jackson county; 4 years from March 12, 1928; false pretenses (2 charges).

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness and a number of citizens).

John Glaze, Barton county; 2 years from June 7, 1929; carnal knowledge of female under age of 16 years.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear, the girl has since gotten married, then gotten into trouble and is now in the Industrial Home at Chillicothe. Prisoner's family are in need and he has promised to take care of them.)

Morris Mason, Chariton county; 10 years from November 10, 1927; rape.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; was under influence of liquor. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, 11 of the jury and a large number of citizens. Charge should have been intent to rape rather than rape.)

Agnes Mateska, St. Louis City; 10 years from August 25, 1925; murder, second degree.

(Paroled April 3, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was her first offense, record clear, crime committed in what she thought to be self-defense; will have a good home to go to. Parole recommended by circuit attorney and her former employers.)

Charles Howard, Buchanan county; 25 years from May 25, 1917; murder, second degree.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character; victim might have died from heart trouble since he was afflicted with same, although the prisoner had badly beaten the victim earlier in the evening. Has served about 12 years.)

Harley Laws, St. Louis City; 5 years from April 7, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character; prisoner charged with robbery of \$18.00. Number of citizens and former employer recommend parole.)

Jess Woodall, Bates county; 2 years from August 5, 1929; selling moonshine.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character. Parole was recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff and many citizens.)

Ed Talley, Howell county; 2 years from October 18, 1929; manufacturing intoxicating liquor.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record, his previous good character. Trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens recommend parole.)

Roy Russell, Polk county; 2 years from September 16, 1929; manufacturing moonshine, etc.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; his previous good character. Trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens recommend parole.)

Charles Newsham, St. Louis City; 7 years from December 28, 1928; assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled April 2, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good prison record; his previous good character. Ten of jury, judge and prosecuting attorney and many citizens asked for his parole. He will have steady employment. It is believed the verdict was unfair.)

Leo Dohogne, Cape Girardeau county; 3 years from January 11, 1929; embezzlement.

(Paroled April 25, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear, has had employment in warden's office while in prison. Parole recommended by trial judge and many influential citizens; will have employment.)

William A. Taylor, St. Louis City; 3 years from August 2, 1928; forgery, second degree.

(Paroled April 25, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear. Parole recommended by circuit attorney and former employers and many citizens; will have employment.)

Otis Houston (Col.), Dunklin county; 25 years from September 3, 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear; some doubt as to his guilt. Parole recommended by assistant prosecutor, judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens.)

Clarence Walton, Marion county; 2 years from October 31, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this

was his first offense. Parole recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney; will have employment.)

Thomas Doyle, St. Louis City; 20 years from July 5, 1923; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear; has served over six years; sentence too great. Parole recommended by circuit attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Clarence Miller, Pettis county; 2 years from December 13, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, judge and assistant prosecuting attorney.)

Joe Simpson, Cass county; 4 years from April 19, 1929; grand larceny and burglary.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; parole recommended by judge and number of influential citizens.)

Wheeler Richey, Cooper county; 5 years from March 8, 1928; robbery, first degree.

Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; punishment already sufficient. Parole recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney, six of the jurors and many citizens.)

Adolph Nelson, Christian county; 2 years from November 7, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Lissie Thompson (Col.), Boone county; 5 years from October 24, 1928; manslaughter.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was her first offense; record clear; punishment thought sufficient. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness and prosecuting attorney.)

Virgil Lee Burrows, St. Louis City; 2 years from June 28, 1929; attempted robbery.

(Paroled May 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; his wife and family need him. Parole recommended by judge, plumbers union, number of citizens.)

Orville McLain, Stoddard county; 2 years from June 8, 1929; selling pint of moonshine.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole.)

Lisle H. Haverfield, Holt county; 4 years from November 9, 1928; grand larceny (2 charges).

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney; punishment has been sufficient; many testify as to his previous good character.)

Harry W. M. Herring, Jackson county; 15 years from July 25, 1925; robbery first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommended parole.)

Helen Foster, Jackson county; 15 years from July 25, 1925; robbery, first degree (2 charges).

(Paroled May 6, 1930, for the same reason as in the above case of Harry W. M. Herring, as the facts are the same in both cases.)

Jack Herman, Jackson county; 4 years from October 8, 1928; forgery, second degree (4 charges).

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; amount of forged check was \$9.75. Prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Toney Talwell, Howell county; 2 years from August 21, 1929, breaking jail.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole; trial judge does not object to parole. Record clear.)

Joe Ferling, Jackson county; 5 years from February 10, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. When he committed the crime it was thought by the chief of police that the prisoner was mentally unbalanced. Judge and prosecuting attorney have no objection to parole; will have employment.)

Marion Elbert (Col.) Pettis county; 20 years from October 21, 1923; murder, second degree.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served more than 10 years, merit time. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge and many prominent citizens.)

Elston Dugan, Wright county; 4 years from February 25, 1929; burglary and grand larceny.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness, large number of citizens; will have employment.)

Charlie Cook, Jackson county; 6 years from September 28, 1927; grand larceny of auto (3 charges).

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Judge and prosecuting witness recommend parole.)

Henry Burke (Col.), St. Louis City; life from October 11, 1915; murder, first degree.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 14½ years; made good prisoner and perfectly clear record; has worked hard in the prison; worked in one place for over 12 years. Judge recommends parole.)

Harry Ross, Jackson county; 5 years from February 16, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 6, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which was made because this was his first offense; record clear. This is companion case to Theodore Howard who was paroled December 24, 1929. Parole recommended by large number of citizens.)

W. A. Yates, Douglas county; 2 years from July 27, 1929; forgery.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record and the judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole. He has employment when released.)

Albert J. Fokker, Jr., Jackson county; 5 years from February 5, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because the prisoner has a clear record; this is his first offense and prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

W. W. Tripp, Butler county; 7 years from April 18, 1927; forgery, second degree.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has made a model prisoner and the prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Lew Smith, Greene county; 2 years from October 12, 1929; embezzlement.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has clear record. Prosecuting attorney and prosecuting

witness do not oppose parole. His family needs his care. He will have employment.)

Clyde Anderson, Howell county; 5 years from August 18, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and he was a good prisoner. Parole recommended by trial judge, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and many citizens.)

L. Hardin, Dunklin county; 2 years from December 9, 1929; transportation of moonshine.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record. Parole is recommended by the trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens.)

Andrew Hickman, St. Louis county; 2 years from April 15, 1929; obtained money under false pretenses.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, has a good record, and the assistant circuit attorney and trial judge do not recommend parole but have no objection to a parole.)

Edward Gessing, St. Louis City; 7 years from April 7, 1927; robbery, first degree, assault to rob.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; he has a clear prison record. Prosecuting witnesses recommend parole and the prosecuting attorney does not object to parole.)

Coy Schofield, Jackson county; 10 years from January 20, 1926; robbery.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; his record is clear and parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and assistant prosecuting attorney.)

Sam Oberdan, St. Louis City; 4 years from April 29, 1929; manslaughter.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense: his record is clear and parole is recommended by eleven jurors, a number of citizens and the judge and prosecuting attorney have no objection to a parole.)

Tom Dickens, St. Louis county; 15 years from March 12, 1925; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, his record is clear and parole is recommended by the prosecuting attorney and trial judge.)

Amos Brewer, Lawrence county; 2 years from July 10, 1929; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because of his good record and previous good character. Parole recommended by trial judge, prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and a number of citizens.)

Frank Hill, St. Francois county; life from June 21, 1916; murder, first degree.

(Paroled May 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has made a good prisoner, has studied hard in prison and served almost 14 years of his sentence. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and trial judge.)

Adrian Riddle, Pulaski county; 4 years from November 10, 1928; burglary and larceny (2 charges).

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record and this is his first offense. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge, prosecuting witness and a number of business men of Dixon.)

John Hudson, Howell county; 5 years from August 18, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record and has made a good prisoner. Prosecut-

ing witness, prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

H. H. Coburn, Carroll county; 4 years from September 17, 1928; embezzlement.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record and this was his first offense. Prosecuting attorney and judge and other citizens recommend parole.)

Don Fike, Texas county; 2 years from February 22, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and his record is clear. Parole is recommended by prosecuting witness, the sheriff, six of the jurors, prosecuting attorney, trial judge; and applicant intends to re-enter the University.)

Fred Cannon (Col.), St. Louis county; life from July 3, 1928; murder, first degree.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; his prison record is clear. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and judge and by many citizens.)

Fred Webb, Ripley county; 5 years from December 27, 1927; rape.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a good record at prison and this is the first offense. Parole is recommended by the judge, prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and 10 jurors.)

Ted Watson, Jackson county; 3 years from November 30, 1928; larceny motor vehicle.

(Paroled May 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has made a good prisoner and has a clear record; was only 21 when convicted; stole a motor vehicle in Kansas City.)

George Nelson, Carter County; 2 years from October 28, 1929; stealing a horse and hogs.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because he has a good record; this is his first offense. Judge does not oppose parole.)

Claude Leonard, Barry county; 40 years from December 19, 1919; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense. The judge recommends parole since sentence was thought to be too severe. President of bank, prosecuting attorney and number of citizens recommend parole.)

Robert Frogge, Barry county; 40 years from December 19, 1919; robbery.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, for the reasons stated in the above case of Claude Leonard.)

Herman Johnson; life from October 27, 1908; murder.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made, he has served almost 22 years and was one of the oldest men in the prison. This would be a good influence on the discipline of the prison.)

Charlie H. Finley, St. Louis City; 8 years from December 18, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is clear and he has made a good prisoner; will have employment when released. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney, and judge do not oppose parole.)

Joe Duagan, Lewis county; 5 years from May 15, 1929; burglary and grand larceny.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, which recommendation was made because his record is clear and he has made a good prisoner. Parole

is recommended by the prosecuting witness, judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff and a number of citizens.)

Joe Emis, Jackson county; 10 years from February 16, 1928; robbery.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense and his record is clear; because his family need him so badly the judge and prosecuting attorney favor a parole.)

George Caldwell, Carter county; 2 years from December 16, 1929; manufacturing hootch, moonshine, etc.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and his record is clear. Prosecuting attorney objects to this parole. Parole is recommended, however, by judge, all county officials of Oregon County and many citizens.)

Ollie Barker, Newton county; 20 years from October 21, 1921; murder, second degree.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and he has been a model prisoner; will have employment when paroled. Parole recommended by trial judge and many citizens.)

Hugh Scurlock, Schuyler county; 3 years from May 10, 1929; stealing sheep.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, has clear record and parole is recommended by a large petition, the prosecuting witness and the judge do not oppose parole. There is some doubt to his guilt.)

Bonnie L. Ray, Harrison county; 2 years from January 28, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled June 14, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, has clear record and parole is recom-

mended by numerous citizens, the prosecuting attorney, prosecuting witness and judge.)

William O'Neal, Jackson county; 5 years from October 13, 1928; bigamy.

(Paroled June 27, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, has a clear record. Judge and prosecuting attorney do not oppose parole, complaining witness has obtained a divorce from applicant.)

Frank Hutchens, St. Charles county; 20 years from March 31, 1925; rape.

(Paroled June 27, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and he has a clear record; he has served over five years and the judge and the prosecuting attorney believe his punishment sufficient. Eleven of the jury recommend parole.)

Emmet Lorton, St. Charles county; 15 years from June 12, 1925; rape.

(Paroled June 27, 1930, for the same reasons as stated in the above case of Frank Hutchens.)

Thomas Deveny, Jackson county; 25 years from August 23, 1924; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled June 27, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this prisoner has clear record, judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole because sentence was too heavy.)

Barney Bruce, Dunklin county; 4 years from October 15, 1929; stealing hogs (3 charges).

(Paroled June 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, has clear record. Parole recommended by judge, the prosecuting attorney and many citizens. Prisoner has pulmonary tuberculosis with very little chance for recovery.)

Leonard Johnson, Saline county; 2 years from November 25, 1929; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled June 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, has clear record. Parole recommended by several petitioners. Three persons protect his parole.)

Emmett Underwood, Vernon County; 10 years from July 10, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled June 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because he has a clear record. Parole recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney who believe his sentence was unjust from later evidence; county officials of Vernon county ask for his parole.)

Lee Woods (Col.), Buchanan county; life from June 30, 1917; murder, first degree.

(Paroled June 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, he was a good prisoner, was always hard working, had good reputation; his former employer recommends parole, he has served 13 years.)

L. H. Neal, Wright county; 5 years from December 23, 1927; assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record. Parole recommended by trial judge, prosecuting attorney, eight of the jurors and many citizens.)

Robert L. McCormack, Cape Girardeau county; 4 years from October 8, 1929; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; has served eight months. Judge does not oppose parole; many citizens recommend parole.)

Nick Kerbel, St. Louis City; 5 years from May 7, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because

this was his first offense; has clear record; has served 1½ years. Judge does not object to parole; prosecuting attorney recommends parole as the prisoner was probably coerced [sic] in this crime.)

Leo Kaiser, Cole county; 2 years from November 2, 1929; stealing chickens.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; has served 8 months. Prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and trial judge recommend parole.)

Grover Hazleton, Buchanan county; 5 years from October 7, 1929; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has good record; has served 8 months. Parole recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney.)

Charles Gucciardo, Jefferson county; 3 years from May 13, 1929; felonious assault.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; has good record; has served over a year; some doubt as to his guilt. Parole recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney and large number of citizens.)

Harry Griffin, Cedar county; 2 years from January 27, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record. Parole is recommended by prosecuting witness and large number of citizens, judge and prosecuting attorney do not oppose parole.)

John Geringer, Perry county; 2 years from October 19, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because

this was his first offense; has clear record; has served 8 months. Prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Oliver Gearing, St. Louis City; 5 years from June 15, 1928; assault to kill.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has a clear record; has served 2 years. Circuit attorney recommends parole. Wife testified at the time of trial that she did the shooting, not the prisoner.)

Andrew Dumphrey, Buchanan county; 20 years from November 27, 1925; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense, has a perfect prison record. Judge and prosecuting attorney do not oppose parole; many citizens recommend parole.)

Charles Wurtz, St. Louis City; 12 years from January 19, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because he has been a good prisoner and has a clear record. Five jurors and several citizens recommend parole; judge has no objection to parole.)

Joe Smith (Col.), Jasper county; 10 years from June 21, 1927; murder, second degree.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense and he has a clear record. Parole recommended by judge and number of citizens. He shot a man who attempted to appropriate his wife.)

Charles Arthur Sherrell, Wright county; 2 years from February 24, 1930; selling liquor.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has good record; prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole because he was a minor,

had very little schooling; was under influence of an ex-convict and other bad company.)

Eliza Ripper, Lawrence county; 2 years from September 14, 1929; attempting burglary and larceny.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; has clear record. Prosecuting witness thinks punishment sufficient and parole is also recommended by prosecuting attorney.)

Albion O. Daniel, Iron county; 2 years from February 14, 1930; forgery.

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because his record is clear; has served a previous term over this same matter and prosecuting witness recommends parole, also recommended by ten jurors, prosecuting attorney and many citizens. He will have employment upon release.)

Bruce Odell, Stoddard county; 5 years from May 7, 1928; burglary and grand larceny (8 charges).

(Paroled July 12, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because his record is clear; this is his first offense. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole, as punishment he has received is ample; several citizens recommend parole.)

Dr. Marlin Braustater, Lawrence county; life from May 18, 1914; murder, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; had clear record; served over 16 years; has perfect prison record. Prosecuting attorney and judge do not oppose parole.)

Archie Hustin, St. Louis City; 15 years from July 9, 1924; robbery, first degree (8 charges)

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole board, which recommendation was made because of his good record, having lost 30 days time; his first offense;

has served 6 years. Two prosecuting witnesses recommend parole; judge and prosecuting attorney do not oppose parole.)

John Andrews, Macon county; 2 years from January 7, 1930; larceny.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; has good record. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, trial judge and many citizens.)

Clyde Booth, Jasper county; 25 years from February 2, 1922; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because of his perfect record; this is his first offense; has served over 8 years; the woman who lead this and another boy into this has been paroled. Prisoner was only 18 years of age. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney, judge and many citizens.)

Kenneth Hoyt, Jasper county; 25 years from February 8, 1922; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, for the same reasons as those in the above case of Clyde Booth as the facts are alike in both cases.)

Herman Brewer, Jackson county; 10 years from December 21, 1927; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; his record is clear. Parole is recommended by judge, prosecuting witness (believe sentence is too severe) and by many citizens.)

A. C. Wilson, Nodaway county; 5 years from October 20, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; his record is clear. Prosecuting witness does not object to parole, prosecuting attorney recommends parole since Wilson had a family who are extremely hard up.)

Edward M. Whalen, Jackson county: 5 years from February 18, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, has good record; has served over two years; will have employment when released. Parole recommended by judge.)

Sam Radford, Howell county, 2 years from October 7, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has a clear record. Prosecuting witness and prosecuting attorney and many citizens recommend parole. He is but 17 years of age and shows evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.)

Raymond Riddle, Butler county; 5 years from July 7, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, because this was his first offense; his record is clear; will have employment when released; some doubt as to his guilt. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, the son of prosecuting witness and many citizens.)

Richard Klein, St. Louis City; 8 years from April 27, 1928; robbery, first degree and attempted robbery.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record is clear; has served over two years; has employment when released. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney.)

James Haynes, St. Louis City; 5 years from January 26, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; record clear; has served over two years. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney as he thinks punishment has been sufficient.)

Richard Elliot, Jackson county; 5 years from July 20, 1929; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record is clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney, trial judge, foreman of the jury. Prisoner was inmate of the American Legion hospital in Kansas City at time of the robbery, being a casual of the World War.)

Edward J. Clayton, St. Louis City; 5 years from January 7, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled July 23, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has a clear record; has served 2½ years. Prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Leslie Houston, St. Louis City; 12 years from January 9, 1925; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; he has a clear record; has served 5½ years; has steady employment upon release. Parole is recommended by circuit attorney, ten of the jurors, prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Isaaco Jennings, Laclede county; 2 years from February 7, 1930; issuing bogus checks.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; his record was clear; the amount of the check was \$2.00. Parole recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Raymond Mahon, St. Charles county; 3 years from May 23, 1929; assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; has served over a year. Parole is recommended by the judge and prosecuting attorney because the prisoner was under influence of liquor when crime was committed.)

Perry Williams, Johnson county; 20 and 2 years from December 15, 1919; rape and assault.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; has served almost 11 years. Parole recommended by trial judge, prosecuting attorney and many citizens. Boy was only 16 years of age, woman was about 26 and married.)

Richard Smith, Jasper county; 6 years from June 30, 1927; rape.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; has served 3 years; prisoner has rendered valuable service to the prison in connection with thefts, etc., on prison farm No. 3.)

I. L. Smow, Wright county; 2 years from February 24, 1930; manufacturing moonshine, etc.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; has clear record. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and judge, who think he has been punished enough; will have steady work.)

Gus Lyle, Howard county; 10 years from December 25, 1926; murder, second degree.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; has clear record. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommend parole because the evidence was circumstantial; he gave valuable aid to prison board when two men escaped from prison.)

C. S. Snow, Wright county; 2 years from February 24, 1930; manufacturing hootch, etc.

(Paroled August 1, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; will have employment. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, judge and many citizens because they believe punishment has been sufficient.)

John Eggers, Crawford county; 2 years from January 6, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness and judge.)

N. W. Harris, Marion county; 2 years from December 11, 1929; transporting liquor, etc.

(Paroled August 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has employment upon release. Judge does not oppose parole; 11 of the jurors and many citizens recommend parole.)

William Browning, Cape Girardeau county; 2 years from October 8, 1929; driving auto while intoxicated.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, judge and about 30 citizens.)

Homer Feurt, Caldwell county; 4 years from July 2, 1928; receiving deposits when bank was in failing condition.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over two years. Parole is recommended by 7 members of grand jury, 8 trial jurors, county officials, board of education and many prominent citizens.)

Harry Murphy, St. Louis city; 2 years from January 4, 1930; manslaughter.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; some doubt as to whether the lady was in the safety zone. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and several citizens; will have employment upon release.)

Thomas Crabtree, Stone county; 2 years from January 4, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made be-

cause this was his first offense; record clear; has served seven months. Parole recommended by the judge, prosecuting attorney and several petitions.)

Floyd Foster, Pulaski county; 2 years from March 19, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by 12 jurors and many citizens; parole not opposed by judge or prosecuting attorney.)

Leslie Lovelace, Cape Girardeau county; 10 years from January 4, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has clear record; things stolen were of small value and returned. Parole recommended by many citizens, judge and prosecuting attorney have no objection to parole.)

Victor Murphy (Col.), St. Louis City; 15 years from March 28, 1924; murder, second degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 6 years; has perfect record and good services rendered while in prison.)

William Bright, St. Louis City; 7 years from January 28, 1927; robbery, first degree; assault to kill.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; good record; has served 3 years and 7 months; amount stolen small. Parole recommended by several petitioners, judge and prosecuting attorney neither recommend nor oppose parole.)

Raymond T. Wilking, Jackson county; 5 years from November 2, 1930 [sic]; burglary, first degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has employment upon

release. Parole recommended by 12 jurors, trial judge, prosecuting witness and many citizens.)

Beverly Alcorn, St. Francois county; 2 years from March 7, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; will have employment upon release. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Stephen Kolb, Miller county; 2 years from September 16, 1928; possession of still and manufacturing of moonshine.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; served 10 months; will have employment upon release. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney, judge and large number of petitioners.)

Clarence Stewart, Jackson county; 5 years from March 11, 1929; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled August 19, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; served almost a year and a half. Prosecuting attorney does not recommend nor oppose parole.)

Roy Wilson, Jackson county; 50 years from August 28, 1920; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled August 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served 10 years solid; other man implicated in this crime received a 5-year sentence and has been out of prison some years. Prosecuting attorney, judge and others recommend parole.)

Herman Ranciglio, St. Louis City; 5 years from June 26, 1929; robbery, first degree (3 charges).

(Paroled August 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; will have employment when released. Parole recommended by several citi-

zens; circuit attorney neither recommends nor opposes parole.)

John Farris, New Madrid county; 12 years from February 7, 1927; murder, second degree.

(Paroled August 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Parole recommended by 11 of the jurors and number of citizens. Has been a trusty at prison; man he killed had threatened him.)

Eugene Daveggia, St. Louis City; 5 years from June 26, 1929; robbery, first degree (3 charges).

(Paroled August 28, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; will have employment upon release. Circuit attorney does not oppose parole; parole is recommended by several citizens.)

Vincent Zito, St. Louis City; 7 years from February 4, 1928; robbery, first degree; attempted robbery, first degree.

(Paroled September 30, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; will have employment. Parole recommended by prosecuting witness, judge does not oppose parole, also recommended by a number of citizens.)

Harold Fatham, Carroll county; 2 years from February 20, 1930; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Judge and prosecuting attorney does not oppose parole; parole recommended by 11 jurors, prosecuting witness and number of citizens.)

Paul Blakely, Carroll county; 2 years from February 20, 1930; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, for the same reasons as the above case of Harold Fatham, as the facts are the same in both cases.)

Otis Sellars, Pulaski county; 5 years from July 8, 1929; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because he has made a good prisoner; record clear; has served over 3 years; will have employment upon release. Judge and prosecuting attorney do not oppose parole. Prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Lee Jackson, Chariton county; 2 years from February 20, 1930; selling moonshine liquor.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this is his first offense; record clear; will have employment upon release. Prosecuting attorney does not oppose parole; judge and number of citizens recommend parole.)

John J. Hughes, Jackson county; 5 years from May 8, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because he was a good prisoner and his record is clear; has served a previous term. Prosecuting witness and many citizens recommend parole; judge does not oppose parole; will have employment upon release.)

Archie Hilton, Stone county; 2 years from October 8, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; lost 10 days good time. Prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole.)

Clifford Chapman, St. Louis City; 2 years from September 7, 1929; larceny of motor vehicle.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served 11 months; record clear; good prisoner. Prosecuting attorney does not oppose parole; a number of petitioners recommend parole.)

Elwood Lipps, Daviess county; 7 years from May 24, 1927; stealing automobile.

(Paroled September 20, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was the prisoner's first offense; record clear; car was returned. Prosecuting witness recommends parole; will have employment upon release.)

George Culbertson, Dunklin county; 2 years from February 27, 1930; manslaughter.

(Paroled October 10, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; was 47 years of age when convicted and is needed at home. Sheriff, prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole.)

Henry Hunt, Taney county; 50 years from April 20, 1920; murder, second degree.

(Paroled October 10, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 10 years; has been trusty for long time. Parole recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney, who think punishment is sufficient, and many petitioners.)

Charles Harris, Washington county; 30 years from September, 1921; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled October 10, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; was a good prisoner, having lost only 20 days; has served 9 years; bankers association protest his parole, but the officers of the bank he robbed recommend parole. Special prosecutor, prosecuting attorney, recommend parole.)

Delvert Kelley, Iron county; 6 years from September 27, 1928; burglary and larceny (2 charges). Stealing chickens at night and stealing a motor vehicle.

(Paroled October 10, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 2 years; was just 21 years of age. Prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole.)

Floyd A. Temple, Howard county; 10 years from November 4, 1926; forgery (2 charges).

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served almost four years. Prosecuting attorney and judge do not object to parole and is recommended by numerous citizens.)

J. J. Shuls, Cape Girardeau county; 2 years from January 7, 1930; manufacturing moonshine.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; served 9 months; was 57 years of age when convicted. Parole recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney.)

John R. Williams, Sullivan county; 8 years from September 6, 1927; forgery.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 3 years; has employment upon release. Judge and prosecuting attorney recommend his sentence be reduced to two years; prosecuting witness recommends parole.)

Allen Rawls (Col.), Jefferson county; life from September 28, 1912; murder, first degree.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served 18 years. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney; has made an excellent prison record.)

Joel B. Pringle, St. Louis county; 2 years from December 19, 1929; burglary.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 10 months; will have employment upon release. Parole recommended by several citizens and prosecuting attorney does not oppose parole.)

Joseph Harrington, St. Louis City; 2 years from February 21, 1930; burglary, second degree.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 8 months; things taken were of small value and were returned.)

John Grinner, Lafayette county; 5 years from March 20, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 2 years and 7 months. Prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

James Bomeman, Cape Girardeau county; 15 years from August 31, 1923; not stated.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 7 years. Judge recommends sentence be cut to 7½ years; parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness and her father and mother.)

Charles A. Bailey, Carroll county; 5 years from June 1, 1928; transporting moonshine.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 2 years and 4 months; was 43 years old. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and several citizens.

George Aurentz, Greene county; 20 years from June 6, 1926; murder, second degree.

(Paroled October 31, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Judge does not oppose parole; prosecuting attorney, sheriff and several citizens recommend parole as the murder was committed in self-defense.)

Earl Bastin, Jasper county, 10 years from November 12, 1927; murder, second degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served almost three years. Parole is recommended by 12 jurors, six members of coronor's jury; large number of prominent citizens, judge and prosecuting attorney neither recommend or oppose parole.)

Hugh G. Halloway, Carroll county; 2 years from March 4, 1930; embezzlement.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear. Judge does not oppose parole; prosecuting attorney and many citizens recommend parole.)

Frank Bright, Mercer county; 2 years from May 7, 1930; manufacturing moonshine.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has employment upon release. Judge and many citizens recommend parole; prosecuting attorney neither recommends nor opposes parole.)

George Washington, Cooper county; 2 years from February 26, 1930; receiving stolen goods.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served nine months. Prosecuting attorney and several citizens recommend parole.)

Alex Isenhower, Dunklin county; 2 years from February 24, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; 47 years of age; has served 8 months. Prosecuting attorney recommends that his prison sentence be cut in half.)

James Duke, Butler county; 10 years from January 16, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear, was just 17 years of age when convicted; has served almost 3 years; will have employment. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney, president and other officers of the bank and building and loan association, and many citizens. Loot was all recovered.)

William Jackson, Boone county; 2 years from November 29, 1929; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served one year; was 57 years of age; record clear; judge recommends parole.)

Earl Carroll, St Louis City; 5 years from April 30, 1928; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 2 years and 5 months; will have employment. Prosecuting witness and prosecuting attorney recommend parole.)

F. E. Presler, Stoddard county 12 years from July 1, 1925; rape.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served over 3 years; record clear. Parole recommended by 12 jurors, prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and many citizens; has employment.)

Ralph Taylor, Lafayette county; 3 years from September 2, 1929; forgery, second degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over one year; amount of check was \$4.50. Prosecuting attorney does not oppose parole.)

Andrew Baker, Greene county; 50 years from September 26, 1916; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; has served 14 years; has employment when released. Judge, prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness have no objections to parole.)

Willie Medlock, Douglas county; 2 years from January 18, 1930; stealing chickens at night.

(Paroled November 24, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense, record clear; was 21 years of age; served 10 months. Prosecuting attorney has no objection to parole.)

Leonard Zacharias, Vernon county; 2 years from June 4, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was the first offense; has perfect record; served six months; was only 19 years of age. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and prosecuting witness.)

Arthur Bright, Vernon county; 2 years from June 4, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, for the same reasons given in the above case as the facts are alike in both cases with the exception as to age. Bright was 21 years of age.)

Dee Winget, Cape Girardeau county; 10 years from January 4, 1926; robbery, first degree.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record perfect; has served 4 years and 11 months; his partner in this crime was paroled last August. Parole not objected to by prosecuting attorney and judge and recommended by several citizens.)

Lewis Tabor, Howell county; 2 years from April 24, 1930; manufacturing liquor.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 8

months; was 44 years of age. Parole is recommended by prosecuting attorney and many citizens.)

John T. Pyles, Jasper county, 2½ years from March 7, 1930; removing mortgaged property.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 8 months. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and citizens.)

John Short, Cape Girardeau county; 2½ years from October 17, 1929; assault with intent to kill.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served one year and 8 months; was 63 years of age. Parole not objected to by judge and recommended by prosecuting attorney and several citizens.)

Lester R. Kelley, Cedar county; 2 years from January 27, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over 10 months; his wife and 4 small children dependent upon him. Parole recommended by prosecuting attorney and many citizens.)

Roy Hayes, Pulaski county; 5 years from July 8, 1929; burglary and larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served 1 year and 5 months; was but 18 years of age; merchandise stolen was returned. Prosecuting attorney and judge recommend parole.)

Frank Ferling, Crawford county; 2 years from February 26, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; served 10

months; was 21 years of age. Prosecuting attorney, judge and several petitioners recommend parole.)

Lonnie Clark, Lincoln county; 15 years from March 14, 1925; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served five years and nine months; was but 20 years of age. Parole recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney and arresting officer.)

Donald Carter, Pettis county; 3 years from September 6, 1929; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; has served over a year, was 23 years of age; parole recommended by prosecuting witness, prosecuting attorney and arresting officer; judge does not oppose parole.)

Melvin Abernathy, Oregon county; 2 years from May 22, 1930; forging check.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; was 23 years of age. Judge has no objection to parole; prosecuting attorney recommends parole.)

Ed Eaton, St. Francois county; 2 years from March 7, 1930; grand larceny.

(Paroled December 18, 1930, upon recommendation of the Parole Board, which recommendation was made because this was his first offense; record clear; 42 years of age; his partner in the crime was paroled in August; will have employment upon release. Judge and number of citizens recommend parole.)

PARDONS

Alvin Craig, Jefferson county; 10 years from March, 1929; murder, second degree.

(Unconditionally pardoned September 25, 1930, upon the recommendation of the Penal Board, because other parties submitted confessions which conclusively establishes the innocence of Craig.)

Walter Hess, Jefferson county; 10 years from March, 1929; murder, second degree.

(Unconditionally pardoned September 25, 1930, for the same reasons as stated in the Alvin Craig case as the facts are the same in both.)

RESPITE

Thomas Murphy, St. Louis City; death; murder, first degree.

(Commute punishment from death to imprisonment during his natural life. Evidence presented at a hearing before the Governor created a reasonable doubt as to this man's being guilty of 1st degree murder. This was done on July 17, 1930.)

COMMUTATIONS

Ross Cox, Lawrence county; 4 years from February 9, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Commuted May 23, 1929, because conduct as prisoner has been very good; convicted with his brother. Trial judge has written many letters asking for commutation for these two boys for reason that sentences were imposed through misunderstanding; prosecuting attorney recommends two-year sentence.

Tom Cox, Lawrence county; 4 years from February 9, 1928; burglary and larceny.

(Commuted May 23, 1929, because it is a case exactly as the one of Ross Cox.)

Steve Thrasher, Shelby county; 2 years from June 24, 1930; transporting hootch.

(Commuted December 18, 1930. Thrasher was out on parole and his parole was to be revoked because of his arrest for disturbing the peace. Prosecuting attorney advocates the revocation be dropped since the charge was not of a serious nature and that Thrasher is doing all right and supporting his family.)

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 30, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 135

To the Members of the 56th General Assembly:

In accordance with Section 3364, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, I submit to you herewith the report of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 30, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 105

January 30, 1931.

To the Members of the 56th General Assembly:

Mrs. Leslie Dana of No. 1 Brentmoor Park, St. Louis, Missouri, is very anxious to obtain possession of the portrait of her father, Hon. B. Gratz Brown, former Governor of Missouri, which is at the present time stored in one of the vaults in the basement of the capitol building.

I have advised her, that I believe, since this is the property of the State, a resolution of the General Assembly would be necessary for her to obtain possession of the picture.

The Board of Permanent Seat of Government recommends that she be given the picture.

I submit this to your honorable body for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 30, 1931

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 135

To the members of the 56th General Assembly:

In accordance with Section 13695, Revised Statutes of Missouri 1929, I submit to you herewith the biennial report of the Bureau of Geology and Mines for 1929-30.

Yours very truly,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 17, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 272

February 17, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Leslie Rudolph, Boonville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. Mr. Rudolph is designated as Warden.

J. H. H. Mote, Carthage, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. Mr. Mote is designated as Farm Commissioner.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 17, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 272

February 17, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

E. B. Julian, Seymour, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1933, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 19, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 307

February 19, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

H. W. Lenox, Rolla, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University at Columbia,

Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

James E. Goodrich, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University at Columbia, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

H. J. Blanton, Paris, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University at Columbia, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Please issue commission accordingly.

Yours very truly,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 24, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 370

February 24, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Roy D. Williams, Boonville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice George A. Campbell.

Leslie Randall, Licking, Texas County, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice Henry Clymer.

Herman Lark, Steelville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home at St.

James, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice Mrs. Rosa M. Edledge.

John F. Hodge, St. James, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; reappointed.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 5, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 436

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Dr. W. A. Clark, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending July 1, 1934, until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Dr. H. S. Gove, Linn, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending July 1, 1934, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Dr. Ed Sanborn Smith, Kirksville, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending July 1, 1934, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 5, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 436

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to your for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

F. Lee Wallace, Lexington, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice T. H. Cloud.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 6, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 482

March 6th, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment of office:

Charles A. Calvird, Jr., Clinton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for Central State Teachers College No. 2. Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice J. T. Hull.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 7, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 513

March 7, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

H. A. Gardner, Monett, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, for a term ending Nov. 15, 1935, and until his successor has been duly commissioned and qualified; vice J. A. Chase.

[Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 9, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 513

To the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to inform you that the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress," approved June 18, 1929, has transmitted to me his certificate, attested by the Seal of the House of Representatives, showing that the State of Missouri shall be entitled in the Seventy-third Congress, and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under said Act or subsequent

statute, to thirteen Representatives in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. I have transmitted said certificate to the Secretary of State.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 584

March 13, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

J. I. Moore, Warrensburg, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the State Teachers College at Warrensburg for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice T. J. Halsey.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 584

[MARCH 13, 1931]

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit to you for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Eugene L. McGee, Poplar Bluff, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the State Teachers College at Cape

Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Julien N. Friant, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 19, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 629

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Waldo Smith, Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the School for the Deaf at Fulton, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; reappointment.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 19, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 629

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Dr. C. C. Chesterson, 315 S. Grand, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice Fred H. Kreisman.

Henry Guhleman, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; reappointment.

Arthur Baer, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 24, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 659

March 24, 1931.

To the 56th General Assembly:

On March 2, 1931, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered decisions in three separate cases involving the application of the federal estate tax law in cases where the decedent during his life time conveyed property in trust, reserving to himself for life either the income from the property or the right to designate who should enjoy the income from said property.

Prior to the rendition of these decisions it has been the prevailing opinion, and the Treasury Department had so held, that such transfers were taxable as being made in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the death of the transferor and hence

taxable within the provisions of Section 302(c) of the Revenue Act of 1926. See U. S. C. A., Title 26, Section 1094.

The analogous provisions in the Missouri inheritance tax law is Section 570 of the Revised Statutes of 1929. This section provides in part that a tax is imposed upon any transfer by a decedent during his lifetime, made in contemplation of death or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death.

The Attorney-General had consistently ruled that by virtue of this section transfers during the lifetime of a decedent were taxable where the decedent reserves to himself for his life the income from the property transferred or the right to designate who should enjoy the income therefrom. By the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, considerable doubt is now cast upon the correctness of such rulings. The decisions appear to have opened a "loophole," by means of which owners of property can avoid death duties.

In order to eliminate possibility of such evasions of the Federal estate tax, Congress on March 4th amended the law to meet the new situation that had arisen. It is essential that a similar amendment be made to the Missouri inheritance tax law in order that transfers of large amounts of property may not escape taxation. I urge the immediate adoption of a measure effecting such an amendment.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 26, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 715

March 26, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Mr. Edgar C. Nelson, Marshall, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf, for a term ending February 1, 1935, or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice Edwin S. Stephens.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 2, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 838

April 2, 1931.*To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 4, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 852

April 4, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Edward G. Hopson, 1125 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice Mrs. W. P. Curtis.

Yours very truly,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 6, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 868

April 6, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Hon. A. T. Weatherby, Chillicothe, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest State Teachers College at Maryville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice T. P. Parr.

Dr. John M. Perry, Princeton, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest State Teachers

College at Maryville, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice Miss Laura Schmitz.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD.
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 6, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 868-869

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointments to office:

Louis H. Waltke, Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind, at St. Louis, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice E. G. Miller.

Forrest C. Donnelly, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Missouri School for the Blind, at St. Louis, Mo., for a term ending February 1, 1933, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 10, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 942

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Forrest Smith, Richmond, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 17, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; effective June 17, 1931.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 10, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 942

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Miss Ruth Storey, Kirksville, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1933, and until her successor is appointed and qualified; vice Matilda Popenhausen.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APRIL 14, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1031

April 14, 1931.*To the 56th General Assembly:*

Gentlemen: I desire to appear before a joint session of your assembly today for the purpose of delivering a special message. I request that you fix a time at your convenience, preferably between the hours of 11:00 A. M. and 12 noon.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 15, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1049

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 15, 1931.

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

J. H. Porter, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1937, and until his successor is appointed and qualified: reappointed.

[Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 15, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1049

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Ralph Brissenden, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as Commissioner of the State Grain and Warehouse Commission, for a term ending April 15, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; reappointment.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 23, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1175

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Melvin Binswanger, St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; vice Garrett A. Walsh.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 4, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1418

To the Senate of the 56th General Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, with my approval endorsed thereon, Senate bill No. 63, entitled:

An act to repeal section 4116, article 5, of chapter 30, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929.

Section 4116, repealed by this bill, in effect, makes it a felony for any president, director or other officer of a banking institution, to receive or assent to the reception of a deposit, after he shall have had knowledge that the institution is insolvent, and makes the mere failure of the bank *prima facie* evidence of his guilt.

There is little incentive, at best, for men to go upon boards of directors of banks. That they must face a criminal prosecution and perhaps conviction of a felony, upon a mere showing that the bank shall have failed, is so harsh that good men are increasingly reluctant to go upon bank boards. Any law that makes it difficult to get good men on bank boards is not to the interest of the depositors.

Now is such a provision necessary for the safety of deposits, or for maintaining the confidence of depositors? The federal law makes no such provisions as to National Banks, and yet the National Banks enjoy the esteem and confidence of the people.

The state, as well as the nation, has other laws punishing wrongdoing by bank officials and directors. In Missouri, by sections 5381 and 5382, R. S. Mo., 1929, the directors and officers are personally liable, civilly, for all deposits received with knowledge that the bank is insolvent, and a showing of insolvency makes a *prima facie* case against the director or officer.

I would have preferred that section 4116 be merely amended by striking out the presumption of guilt feature, yet

I am so persuaded of the injustice and injurious effect of this feature, that I am willing to approve the repeal of the entire section. If during the next two years experience indicates that the remainder of the section should be re-enacted, I have no doubt that it will be done at the next session.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 13, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1440-1441

May 13, 1931.

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Col. Geo. H. English, Title and Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1937, vice Samuel M. Hutchison.

Very sincerely,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JUNE 6, 1931

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1481

June 6, 1931.

To the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

August Hockaday, Fulton, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1935, or until his successor has been appointed and qualified. This appointment to be effective June 19th.

Very respectfully,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 5, 1933

From the Journal of the House, p. 25.

January 5, 1933.

To the Members of the 57th General Assembly:

In accordance with Section 8 of Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I submit to you herewith a list of all reprieves, commutations and pardons granted by me during the years 1931 and 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 6, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 19

To the Members of the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly:

I am in receipt of a communication from Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, containing a resolution adopted by the National Congress submitting to the consideration of the Legislatures of several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the

terms of President and Vice-President and members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

I transmit to you herewith this resolution in order that the same may receive your consideration and I hope it will also receive your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor

No. 1101

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That the copy hereto attached is a true copy of a Resolution of Congress, entitled "Joint Resolution Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice-President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress." The original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Chief Clerk of the said department, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, this eighth day of March, 1932.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

By CEMAC BACHRAN,
Chief Clerk.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 6, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 17-19

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY.*To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly:*

I have the honor to submit to you herewith a list of appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

June 11, 1932—William Levy, Kansas City, as a member of the State Athletic Commission, for a term ending when his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

January 27, 1932—Dr. P. E. Saxer, Bethany, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending January 1, 1935.

February 23, 1932—Dr. Louis Litsch, 3347 California Ave., St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors, for a term ending January 1, 1935.

January 11, 1932—Wilbur B. Jones, St. Louis, as a member of the Missouri Commission for the Blind, for a term ending February 1, 1933.

October 28, 1931—Mrs. Guy H. Waring, Oronogo, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1937.

August 27, 1931—Father John J. Butler, St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending June 25, 1937.

December 7, 1931—Mrs. L. D. Murrell, Marshall, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for a term ending December 1, 1935.

December 7, 1931—Mrs. Virginia Garrett Duggins, Slater, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Home at Higginsville, for a term ending December 1, 1935.

June 20, 1932—Helen C. Zwick, St. Joseph, as a member of the Board of Curators for Missouri University, for a term ending January 1, 1937.

June 24, 1932—Fred Baeterm, Cape Girardeau, as a member of the Board of Curators for the State University, for a term ending January 1, 1937.

June 7, 1932—Miss Emma J. Bobb, St. Louis, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners for a term ending January 5, 1933.

July 2, 1931—Frank S. Spencer, Overland, as Election Commissioner for St. Louis County, for a term ending January 15, 1933.

July 11, 1932—Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1936.

July 9, 1932—Jesse McDonald, St. Louis, as a board member of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1936.

June 6, 1931—Augustus Hockaday, Fulton, as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Eleemosynary Institutions, for a term ending June 19, 1935.

June 15, 1931—Carl Bloker, Caruthersville, as a member of the State Eleemosynary Board, for a term ending when his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

July 17, 1931—T. H. Roberts, Steelville, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1, 1933.

June 3, 1932—D. R. Harrison, Marshall, as the Commissioner of Finance, for a term ending when his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

January 23, 1932—John Ross, Bethany, as Commissioner of the Game and Fish Department, for a term ending May 13, 1935.

December 1, 1931—Charles Ferguson, Willow Springs, as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1935.

February 25, 1932—Samuel B. McPheeters, St. Louis, as a member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1935.

September 14, 1931—Lewis Ellis, Bethany, as Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, for a term ending when his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

July 6, 1931—Mrs. Amanda D. Hargis, Springfield, as Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Inspection, for a term ending on July 3, 1935.

July 27, 1931—Louise K. Ament, St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1934.

September 16, 1931—Sister Mary Giles Phillips, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1934.

July 1, 1931—Walter F. Kimbal, St. Joseph, as a member of the State Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1936.

July 30, 1931—Wm. R. Seaman, St. Joseph, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1935.

July 9, 1932—Bartlett Boder, St. Joseph, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Joseph, for a term ending April 28, 1933.

July 10, 1931—T. F. Schuler, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending July 2, 1936.

August 22, 1931—Leslie J. Lyons, Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central State Teachers College at Warrensburg, for a term ending January 1, 1933.

September 14, 1931—Wm. E. Leach, Jr., St. Louis, as State Service Officer, for a term ending September 14, 1935.

September 30, 1932—Bonnie G. Meyers, Joplin, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1935.

August 23, 1932—J. M. Jackson, Joplin, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1937.

August 29, 1932—Dr. Charles E. Hyndman, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1935.

August 23, 1932—Robert M. Hitt, Koshkonong, Mo., as a member of the Board of Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15, 1937.

November 26, 1932—Evert Richardson, Granby, Mo., as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, for a term ending November 16, 1938.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 6, 1933

From the Journal of the House, pp. 23-24

To the Members of the 57th General Assembly:

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

In September of 1931, when the unemployment situation in Missouri became acute, I appointed a committee on Unemployment Relief. This committee was made up of forty-nine representative citizens from all parts of the state. During the succeeding year, the committee functioned entirely without funds, and rendered most valuable service in aiding in the development of local resources for the relief of distress due to unemployment.

The Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, enacted by the Congress of the United States, and becoming

effective July 24, 1932, made supplemental funds for unemployment relief available to the states, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Act (Title 1, Section 1) provides that funds may be received on application of, and administered under the direction of the Governor of the State: (Section 1. (b)) That all amounts paid under this section shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum and shall be reimbursed to the corporation by making annual deductions, beginning with the fiscal year of 1935, from regular apportionments made from future Federal authorization in aid of the states for the construction of highways and rural post roads of an amount equal to one-fifth of the share which such state would be entitled to receive under such apportionment.

I was reluctant to make application for such aid, but on the persistent representation of citizens from various counties and municipalities that their local units would be unable to meet the relief demands of the winter of 1932 without supplemental aid, I made applications and received funds under the Act.

My applications totaled during the months of August, September, October and November, \$1,352,011.00. Funds granted upon these applications totaled \$1,158,118.00.

Professor Walter Burr, of the faculty of the University of Missouri, after having served in a volunteer capacity for one year as Secretary of the Missouri Committee on Unemployment Relief, was granted a leave of absence from the University, September 20, 1932, and employed by the Executive Office, without change in salary, as Director of Unemployment Relief.

Due to careful administration of the \$1,158,118.00 granted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for relief work in Missouri, only \$1,052,705.10 was expended, leaving a balance of \$105,412.90 to be administered by my successor, subject to the order of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the same time, in the places receiving aid, stress was placed upon the fact that in no case should extreme distress, due to unemployment, be permitted to remain

unrelieved. These funds made it possible to assist communities to render aid to more than 50,000 families comprising approximately 200,000 persons.

The savings made present a cause for congratulations due to the fact that all federal moneys expended are derived immediately from taxation, and that the amounts saved will later appear in added road funds to the State of Missouri in case the Federal Government shall, beginning with 1935, make grants for road construction.

In receipting to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for funds from time to time, it was stipulated:

“That the State of Missouri and the Governor of said State shall give consideration to possible methods of providing further funds by or within said State and by or within the municipalities or political subdivisions or other communities of the State.”

Therefore, I earnestly urge you to give immediate consideration to possible methods of providing further funds, preferably by authorizing and empowering the counties and municipalities to make such provision. This would place responsibility and authority back upon the local units of government where both should properly rest.

HENRY S. CAULFIELD,
Governor of Missouri.

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTIONS

FEBRUARY 23, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 619

The Governor ordered a Special Election to be held Tuesday, the 19th day of March, 1929, for the election of a State Senator for the 12th Senatorial District.

FEBRUARY 23, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 619

The Governor ordered a Special Election to be held Tuesday, February 5th, 1929, for the election of Representative to the 70th and 71st Congress of the U. S., for the 4th Congressional District.

APRIL 1, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 636

The Governor issued a Proclamation, proclaiming Friday April 5, 1929, Arbor Day.

APRIL 15, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 641

The Gov. Proclaimed May the First, 1929 as "Child Health Day" for Mo.

MAY 15, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 653

The Gov. issued a Proclamation—proclaiming the period of June 1, to July 1, 1929, as Save-A-Life Period.

JUNE 7, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 663

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$200.00 for arrest and conviction of party or parties guilty of the murder of Martin Noe, murdered in Greene Co., Mo., on the night of May 31, 1929.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 697

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$100 for arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Pauline Duebbert of St. Charles County, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 700

The Gov. issued a Proclamation naming October 6th to 12th, 1929, "Fire Prevention Week."

SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 701

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$100 for the murderers of Nannie LeMaster of Boone County.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 701

The Gov. issued a Proclamation naming Oct. 21 for the observance of "Light's Golden Jubilee."

OCTOBER 9, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 704

The Gov. issued a Proclamation naming Wednesday, October 16, Missouri Day, at the Natl. Dairy Show.

OCTOBER 30, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 711

The Gov. sent in for filing Notice of Special Election held in St. Francois Co. Oct. 22, 1929, wherein Roy E. Presnell was elected Sheriff, and asked that he be commissioned as of this date.

NOVEMBER 6, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 713

The Gov. issued a Proclamation, officially requesting every citizen of Missouri, who is in a position to do so, to attend the American Royal Live Stock Show on Missouri Day, Wednesday, November 19, A. D. 1929.

NOVEMBER 19, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 717

The Gov. issued a Proclamation, naming Thursday, November the 28th, 1929, Thanksgiving Day.

DECEMBER 7, 1929

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 722

The Gov. offered a reward of \$300 for arrest & delivery of murderer or murderers of Senator Mogler.

FEBRUARY 28, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 754

The Gov. offered a Reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* for the murderer or murderers of Albert Proctor of Audrain County.

MARCH 21, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 764

The Gov. issued a Proclamation naming Friday, April 4, 1930, Arbor Day.

APRIL 26, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1925-1930, p. 781

The Gov. issued a Proclamation naming May 1, 1930, *Child Health Day*.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 6

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the week of September 14 to 20, 1930, as Citizenship Week.

OCTOBER 1, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 16

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the week of October 5-11, 1930, *Fire Prevention Week*.

OCTOBER 25, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 27

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating October 27, 1930 as "Navy Day."

NOVEMBER 12, 1930

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 33

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating November 27, 1930, *Thanksgiving Day*.

JANUARY 2, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 56

The Gov. offered a \$200.00 reward for murderer or murderers of O. E. Bray, Jasper County.

APRIL 6, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 120

The governor issued a Proclamation designating *Friday, April 10, 1931 as Arbor Day*.

APRIL 15, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 126

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating May the First, 1931, as Child Health Day for Missouri.

MAY 21, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 147

The Gov. issued the following Reward:—

Whereas, Mrs. Emma Cole was murdered in Jefferson County, Missouri, the body being found on May 7th, 1931, and the person or persons guilty of said crime have not been apprehended and are now fugitives from justice, I, Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of the State of Missouri, for and on behalf of the State, hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Jefferson County, Missouri, of each person guilty of said crime upon condition that such person be apprehended within one year from this date. Said reward to be payable upon the final conviction of such person or persons for said crime.

Witness my hand as Governor, attested by the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, this 20th day of May, 1931.

HENRY S. CAULFIELD
Governor.

Attest:—CHARLES U. BECKER
Secretary of State.

JULY 14, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 175

The Gov. issued a Proclamation setting out new Senatorial Districts in the State of Missouri.

AUGUST 3, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 187

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$200 for the arrest and delivery to the Jasper Co. Sheriff, for murderer of Wm. Wentz and Mrs. Wm. Wentz of Jasper Co.

AUGUST 12, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 193

The Gov. issued a writ calling for a Special Election on Sept. 29, 1931 in the 7th Congressional District.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 207

The Gov. issued a proclamation encouraging the preservation of fruits and vegetables for the winter.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 218

The Gov. issued a Proclamation creating a State Commission on Employment Relief.

OCTOBER 5, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 221

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the week of October 4th to 10th, 1931, as Fire Prevention Week.

OCTOBER 7, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 223

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the week beginning Saturday, October 10th as:

"Silver Anniversary National Dairy Show Week"

NOVEMBER 20, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 246

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating Thursday, November 26th, as Thanksgiving Day.

DECEMBER 23, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 270

The Gov. offered a \$100 reward for the person or persons who murdered *James W. Phillips*, of Jasper County.

DECEMBER 23, 1931

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 270

The Gov. offered a \$300 reward for the person or persons who murdered *C. K. Kelley, Sheriff of Howell County*.

JANUARY 4, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 273

The Gov. offered \$300.00 reward for the arrest of each of the persons guilty of the murder of the Springfield Mo., officials.

JANUARY 11, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 279

The Gov. offered a \$200.00 [reward] for person or persons guilty of murder of *Emmet Howard*, in Johnson County.

FEBRUARY 1, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 291

The Gov. offered a \$300.00 Reward, for the apprehension, within one year from this date, of the person or persons guilty of the murder of *Dan Hertzler* of Randolph County.

MARCH 4, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 310

The Gov. issued a Proclamation relative to *Shipment and Quarantining of Hogs* within the State of Missouri.

MARCH 22, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 322

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the electoral districts of the State, their numbers, populations, and the counties embraced therein, as laid off and numbered by him.

MARCH 25, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 324

The Gov. issued a Proclamation stating that the Intermediate Reformatory for Young Men, located at Algoa, Mo., is now ready for inmates duly sentenced to confinement therein.

APRIL 12, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 334

The Gov. issued a proclamation designating April 12th as "*Jefferson Day*."

APRIL 18, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 338

The Gov. issued a proclamation designating May 1st as May Day—Child Health Day.

MAY 4, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 349

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$300.00 for the apprehension and delivery to Sheriff of Cass County of the person or persons who murdered *Ivo Gibson*.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 419

The Gov. offered \$300.00 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered *Edward Elifritz* on July 27, 1932.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 427

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating the week of October 9th to October 15th, 1932, *Fire Prevention Week*.

OCTOBER 4, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 433

The Gov. called a Special Election for Sixth Senatorial District to be held Tuesday, November 8th, for the election of a State Senator from that District.

OCTOBER 7, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 435

The Gov. issued a Proclamation, honoring *Brigadier General Pulaski* on the 153rd Anniversary of his death.

OCTOBER 8, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 436

The Gov. issued a proclamation urging citizens to make homes for children now at the State Home at Carrollton.

NOVEMBER 22, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 456

The Gov. issued a Proclamation designating Thursday, November 24, 1932 as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 29, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 459

The Gov. issued a Proclamation declaring Propositions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 which were voted on at the General Election Nov. 8, 1932, to be in full force and effect as the law of the State of Missouri from this date.

DECEMBER 22, 1932

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 472

The Gov. offered a Reward of \$300 for the person or persons who murdered *Andrew Mount*.

GOVERNOR GUY BRASFIELD PARK



GUY BRASFIELD PARK

Governor 1933-1937

GUY BRASFIELD PARK

BY

ALBERT M. CLARK

If there is such a person as a typical Missourian, Guy Brasfield Park, the thirty-eighth governor of this state, might well qualify for that role. The present day Missourian mingles traits inherited from his ancestors with others acquired by association with his neighbors who came, or whose ancestors came, from many sections of our country and from foreign lands. The composite result is distinctive, neither northern nor southern, eastern nor western. This typical Missourian would be hard to describe. The writer, whose birth and residence make him a prejudiced witness, will not attempt such description. Let us call to the witness stand a long time resident of Kansas, writing at a time and upon a subject which made almost every Kansan reach for his gun when he looked toward Missouri. William Elsey Connelley, a Kansan, who did not love all Missourians, complimented the average Missourian in his book, "Quantrill and the Border Wars," as follows:

"The Missourian is kind, hospitable, generous, tolerant, open-hearted. He is charitable above all others. He will ride through heat or snow to relieve distress. Bred on a generous soil, he is broad of shoulder, a man of affairs, and more generally of liberal fortune than the people of other States. General intelligence was always of a high order in Missouri. Missouri is the mother of the West. Her people are thinking people, independent and self-reliant. They are now and have been from the first the most conservative body of people in the Union. They adhere to the simple principles proclaimed by our fathers with more unanimity and greater tenacity than the people of any other State. They are sane and safe, and they are progressive as the most theoretical could desire. They have less demagoguery in public life than

can be found in another country of equal size in the world. And as soldiers they have never been surpassed on earth."

If there be doubt of the existence of the typical Missourian, there is no doubt that Guy Brasfield Park is exemplary of that section of our state which gave him birth and in which he has lived to his time of this life.

In the early days of the nineteenth century thousands of noble, courageous, and ambitious men, women, and children came from Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee down the Ohio, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They settled along the fertile Missouri shores of the two last-named streams, and in the succeeding years those settlers have been followed by relatives and friends from the same states. Platte County, on the western border of our state and bounded on the northwest, west and south by the great Missouri River, received a predominant number of Kentuckians. To this day their descendants have retained to large degree the manners, customs, and mode of life of the people of the blue grass region of Kentucky.

On June 10, 1872, in Platte City, county seat of Platte County, Guy Brasfield Park was born, son of Thomas Woodson Park and Margaret E. (Baxter) Park, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter born in Clay County, Missouri. Thomas Woodson Park was born in Madison County, Kentucky, October 12, 1842, and came with his mother and stepfather, Frederick G. Gaylord, to Platte County, Missouri, in 1857. On November 15, 1866, he married Margaret E. Baxter, daughter of John and Sarah (Wallis) Baxter, pioneers of Clay County. At the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted as a private, later attaining the rank of lieutenant, in Colonel John Winston's regiment of General Sterling Price's division of the Confederate Army. After the war he attended and graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky,

and upon his return to Platte County was admitted in 1867 to the Missouri Bar. He was twice elected to the office of county clerk of his home county, served as chief clerk at Jefferson City, first in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and later in the office of Secretary of State. From 1871 to 1881, he edited and published a Democratic newspaper at Platte City, first under the name of *The Reveille*, and later *The Landmark*. He was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1877 and 1878. Thomas Woodson Park died December 12, 1907 and is buried at Platte City. Margaret E. Park, his wife, was born near Liberty, Missouri, December 16, 1845. She was educated in Clay Seminary, Liberty, and then taught in and became president of Gaylord Institute, a school at Platte City founded by Frederick G. Gaylord. She died in Los Angeles, California, September 5, 1915, and is buried at Platte City.

Guy B. Park obtained instruction in the public schools and in Gaylord Institute. In 1896 he graduated from the law department of Missouri University and after a two-year sojourn at Denver, Colorado, he began the practice of law at his home city of Platte. He was elected city attorney and twice elected prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1922 he was chosen a district delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, but soon resigned to accept the position of judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit to which position he had been elected. By temperament and ability he was well suited for that important position. He served for about ten years and lawyers who had business in his court generally regard him as one of the outstanding circuit judges of the state.

In 1932, Francis M. Wilson, the nominee of the Democrats for governor, died one month before the election. The central committee of that party chose Park as its nominee and in the ensuing Democratic landslide he was elected by the greatest plurality ever given a candidate for governor of this state. He took office during one of the worse financial depressions in the history of the country. Although many persist in dating its inception from the stock market crash

of 1929, the depression really began in the agricultural sections of the country in 1923, continuing unchecked, and reaching its lowest level in the early part of 1933. In Missouri forced unemployment had reached alarming proportions, hundreds of banks had closed and thousands of farms and homes had been sold under foreclosure. The property tax system had all but broken down. The estimated receipts of general revenue for 1933 and 1934 were more than \$4,000,000.00 less than the actual expenditures for the preceding biennium. Outstanding unpaid bills amounted to more than \$2,000,000.00 with only a little more than \$300,000.00 in the treasury.

Governor Park stressed rigid economy, reduction of the number of state employees, consolidation of boards and bureaus, rehabilitation of the penal and eleemosynary institutions, cooperation with the federal government in its efforts to overcome the depression, the enactment of a general sales tax and many other measures.

During his administration many of his objectives were attained. A law was enacted to abolish all separate state agencies relating to agriculture and horticulture and to transfer their duties to the department of agriculture. Other laws transferred the duties of the food and drug commissioner to the state board of health, the control of the state museum to the board of the permanent seat of government, the bureau of geology and mines to the state geologist, the duties of the blind commission and the board of charities to the eleemosynary board. A state budget department, a centralized system of purchasing for all state institutions and budget and auditing systems for the counties were established. The state cooperated fully with the federal government in providing for public works, in establishing C.C.C. camps for unemployed youths, and in the administration of direct relief. A state social security law, an old age pension law, and a law to permit state banks to insure deposits were enacted. The old penal and eleemosynary buildings were repaired and new buildings were constructed

with the proceeds of a \$10,000,000.00 bond issue supplemented by about \$7,000,000.00 from the federal government. The state university was generously supported and many needed buildings added.

At the special session of 1933-1934 the General Assembly enacted an occupation or privilege tax of one-half of one per cent on gross receipts. In 1935 this was changed to a general sales tax of one per cent to be paid by the purchaser, and in 1937 the tax was increased to two per cent.

By economy, improved collection of taxes due to returning prosperity, and by new revenue measures, the Park administration met in full all financial obligations including the deficit from the preceding administration, appropriated vast sums for relief, greatly increased the allotment of funds for public education and left a comfortable balance in the state treasury.

Upon the expiration of his term as governor, Guy B. Park returned to his home in Platte City. He established and still maintains a law office in the Federal Reserve Bank Building in Kansas City. In 1943 he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and was one of the leading members of that body.

To go back to the most important incident in his life and the one which has most contributed to his happiness and success: On November 16, 1909, Guy Park married Eleanor A. Gabbert, daughter of Michael H. and Henrietta Gabbert, prominent citizens residing near Weston, Missouri. She was educated in the public schools, Gaylord Institute, and Liberty Ladies College at Liberty, Missouri. In every way she has been and is a worthy helpmate of her distinguished husband. She and the late Mrs. Kate S. Morrow collaborated in writing, *Women of the Mansion*. These biographical sketches of the women who had presided as hostesses at the Governor's Mansion up to the time of the book's publication in 1936 form a valuable contribution to the history of the state. Mrs. Park is a Baptist; the Governor is a member of the Christian denomination. He is also a

Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, life member of the Elks, member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and honorary member of Phi Delta Phi.

The Parks have one daughter, Henrietta, married to J. Marvin Krause in the Governor's Mansion November 16, 1933. The Krauses are the parents of a son and daughter, Guy Park Krause, born September 28, 1934, and Margaret Brown Krause, born April 12, 1939. Mr. Krause was admitted to the bar at St. Louis in 1926. In May, 1941, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was honorably discharged in January, 1946, with the rank of commander. He has resumed the practice of law at St. Louis.

The administration of Governor Park was a successful one. The supervision of the mansion by Mrs. Park will long be remembered for genuine hospitality and friendliness. The Parks came to the governor's office and mansion typical representatives of a fine section of Missouri, and left unspoiled by the honors which had been showered upon them.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 9, 1933

*From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1933**Members of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly.*

The oath which I have just taken has constituted me, for a time, the humble servant of the sovereign people of this great Commonwealth to do their will.

To the devine Ruler of the Universe, who directs the affairs of Nations, yet doth care for the lowliest being, I reverently appeal for the courage and the strength and the wisdom to perform my task, and I beseech Him to guide me in all my undertakings.

From all Missourians, regardless of party belief or affinity, I expect loyal support when right, and ask for tolerant forbearance should I ignorantly err.

While not unmindful of the distinguished honor of being chosen to occupy the office of Governor of my native State, when I contemplate the seriousness of existing conditions, the urgent need for immediate relief and the stupendous difficulties attending its procurement, it is with meekness that I enter upon my duties; and elation will follow only when something has been done to lighten the onerous burdens of the taxpayers of this state.

The State platform of the Democratic party, which was overwhelmingly endorsed at the polls by the electorate, declared that, "One of the overshadowing issues before the people today is a drastic reduction in government expense, state, county and municipality." That implied pledge must be kept. Now, at the very beginning, is the time for action. To await the end of our term, when the scepter of authority is about to pass into other hands, to recommend what has not been practiced or attempted, would be a breach of faith and a humiliating confession of inexcusable insincerity.

It is the function of government to aid and protect, to relieve distress, and to promote happiness and prosperity. When government becomes a burden and its citizens are bowed under the yoke of oppressive taxation and are compelled to give more than they receive, it has failed in its purpose and is no longer a good government. Our beloved Missouri, with an uninterrupted history of more than a century of progress and splendid achievements, must not falter at this time of unparalleled distress and depression, for ours is and must continue to be a good government. Such is the situation today with property values and farm prices the lowest in our history, incomes wiped out or materially diminished, banks failing, homes being sold under the hammer, business stagnant, factories closed, men and women out of work, and families suffering from want and hunger, that it is imperative we adopt, at once, such remedial legislation as will adjust governmental activities and expenditures to the ability of the citizen to pay. It is not right that while such conditions exist, the State should fail to practice economy or neglect to adopt safe and sound business methods for the conduct of her affairs. As I view it, Government is a business and officers are but the servants of the people who elect them; and public funds should only be expended for the public good, with integrity and frugality.

In this connection, I presume to suggest that as we are taking over the business of this state, with the responsibility of its safe conduct for the coming four years, more than a perfunctory audit of the various departments be made in order that it may be ascertained what is the exact balance on hand, what the expenditures have been and the purposes thereof, thus enabling us, in carrying out our program of retrenchment, to determine what extravagances or expenses, if any, may be avoided or curtailed.

Stated bluntly, we are confronted with a situation where expenses exceed the revenue. This is poor business. "The cloth must be cut to the measure." The estimated general revenue for this biennium (state school money being deducted) is \$14,367,100.00, as compared with \$18,495,800.76

for the two years last past, or a decrease of \$4,128,700.76. Unless there soon comes a general revival in business, which we now have reason to expect, the estimated decrease in general revenue is probably too small. A considerable deficit, the exact amount of which is not definitely ascertainable at this time, also confronts us. Out of this \$14,367,100.00, the current expenses for the next two years must be paid. It follows, of course, that the public school fund will be approximately \$1,000,000.00 less than for the same period just ended. It may be interesting to note, in this connection, that according to the seventh biennial report of the State Tax Commission of Missouri for the years 1929 and 1930, education received fifty-eight cents out of every dollar spent from the revenue of the state.

Aside from the undesirable alternative of raising additional revenue, nothing remains to be done except to cut expenses. To do this, as has already been suggested, many and serious difficulties will be encountered and intricate problems present themselves; with the welfare of Missouri at stake, it can be accomplished.

It will be most gratifying to those who trusted and elected them, to know that each elective state officer, who assumes his duty today, will conduct his affairs with a reduced office force and at less expense. It is the hope and purpose of these officials not to add to the number of employees, unless unforeseen exigencies arise, or additional duties are conferred. You may be assured that I shall follow these splendid examples.

No good reason occurs to me why practically every branch and department of government cannot be operated with a smaller force and at reduced expense, without impairment of efficiency. Neither political expediency nor any other reason will justify the employment of unnecessary help. The people of this state, at the same election which chose all the membership of the lower body of this Assembly and a portion of the membership of the Senate, decreed, by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, that the total number of employees in each house of the Legislature should

not exceed seventy-five. This mandate from the people will, of course, be cheerfully obeyed, and a substantial saving affected.

A re-adjustment of salaries, and in many instances reductions thereof to conform to changed conditions, will be necessary; but care should be taken not to reach a scale so low as to deter competent persons from accepting employment.

A considerable saving will also result from the consolidation of overlapping bureaus and departments, the elimination of such of them as may be useless, and the restoration to the elective offices of many of the functions of which they have been, from time to time, deprived. The aggregate amount that may be saved to the taxpayer by reducing the number of state employees, cutting salaries and consolidating and eliminating state bureaus, while sizable, will not alone materially diminish the direct tax paid by the property holder, because approximately only 18% of all state revenue is derived from property tax. The heavy burden is a result of county, municipal, and local school taxes; and the same principles of strict retrenchment, reduction and consolidation must be applied to these subdivisions as to the State. It may become necessary also, in order to keep within the income, to dispense with some desirable, but not essential, governmental agencies, just as many individuals, finding their incomes less, are denying themselves accustomed luxuries and conveniences.

Much thought and time and intelligent consideration has been given these serious problems of government by the "Committee on Taxation and Governmental Reform," a bi-partisan body consisting of ten members of the General Assembly. Its report is before you. The character, ability and patriotism of the membership of that committee compels respectful consideration of the results of its labors.

Such legislation as may be necessary to put into full force and effect the recently ratified constitutional amendment providing for an executive budget, should be enacted promptly that early advantage of the salutary purpose of the amend-

ment may be had. A well considered, carefully prepared and comprehensive budget, faithfully followed, is a necessary step in the direction of economy. A uniform budget system should also be adopted for the several counties of the state.

The varied and chaotic methods now in use for the purchase of supplies for our state institutions can but result in enormous waste. A uniform purchasing system for the state, and a like one for the different counties, should be adopted. At the head, should be a Purchasing Agent, or Agency, removable at the pleasure of the official authorized to appoint him; and the powers and duties of this Agent, or Agency, should be clearly defined and ample safeguards against neglect of duty and abuse of authority provided. Such a system has been in use in our great city of St. Louis for many years, and, it is my information, that it has operated successfully and economically and that there has never been a suggestion of scandal or dishonesty in connection with that department. The advantages attending upon competitive bidding and purchasing in large quantities would naturally result from the adoption of this plan. It will also be wise to provide for the purchase of home products whenever feasible, thereby stimulating our local markets.

From time to time, I may see fit to submit for your consideration some specific recommendations relative to this all important question of tax reduction. Now, I only care to add to what has been said on the subject the admonition that, in attempting to bring to early fruition your earnest desires for genuine relief, you keep in mind the axiom that reduction of taxes means cutting expenses.

What is commonly called the "Hawes-Cooper Bill," passed by Congress in January, 1929, and becoming effective January 19, 1934, permitting each state to regulate and control sales of goods and merchandise made by convict labor, will probably seriously handicap the existing industrial manufacturing system in our penitentiary. As a result, many inmates now regularly employed will become idle; and idleness is conducive neither to good discipline nor the future

welfare of the inmates. A large source of revenue will also be cut off. It may be wise to anticipate this change in conditions and enact such legislation as will provide work for the prisoners. It is my opinion that the same number of convicts engaged in producing goods and materials for the state will interfere with free labor no more than does the present system. I am not in accord with those theorists who would substitute play and athletics for labor in our prisons.

While I am not certain but that the laws now in force are adequate to permit the expeditious and inexpensive liquidation of insolvent state banks and trust companies, and it is my opinion that extravagance and long delay result from administrative faults rather than from defects in the banking laws, yet, I advise that our present banking statutes be carefully examined and, if necessary, so amended as to guarantee a depositor in an insolvent bank, a return of the greatest possible amount of his deposit within a reasonable time.

At your last session, Section 4116, R. S. Mo. 1929, was repealed; and now, under the law an officer, director or agent of a bank or trust company may, with full knowledge that the institution must certainly fail within an hour or a day, receive for deposit the savings of an unsuspecting customer and suffer no penalty for the nefarious deed. The law should be re-enacted except, perhaps, the proviso making the failure *prima facie* evidence of knowledge on the part of the officer or person. Such an act would afford some protection to depositors and work no hardship upon honest bankers.

Our educational institutions should be supported as generously as is possible under existing conditions; but the same rule of economy must be applied to them as to other state agencies. While the views and recommendations of educators merit thoughtful consideration, the interests of the taxpayers must also be observed. It is my belief that revenue invested in the education of the youth of our land brings the greatest returns, but without examples and lessons

in thrift and frugality, an essential element of education is lacking. By this, I would not be understood to mean that our institutions of learning should be neglected or that a spirit of parsimony in our dealings with them should prevail. Indeed, I hope for the day when every boy and girl within our borders will and can have the advantage of a most liberal education.

The Federal Government, through the agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has for sometime supplemented the efforts of municipal and local charitable organizations, within our state, to aid those of our citizens who are in want and without means of support. Today, I shall formally apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for \$333,185.00, for use in Missouri in the months of January and February; and purpose, later, to request further amounts as conditions may justify. It is proper that we do our part in this work and I am quite certain that a reasonable appropriation by your body, in the present emergency, will reflect the charitable spirit of all Missourians.

The result of the recent general election in Missouri is certain proof that the act passed at the last session of the Legislature to form the state into thirteen congressional districts, as provided by Act of Congress, was generously fair and just. It is my recommendation that you proceed, as soon as possible, to again redistrict the state. Under present conditions, a heavy financial outlay would be necessary to call and conduct a special election in the event a vacancy should occur in the office of Congressman from Missouri.

At the last session of Congress there was proposed to the states, for ratification by the legislatures, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice-President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress. The effect of this amendment, if, and when, ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission, will be to end the terms of President and Vice-President at noon on the 20th day of January and the terms of Senators and

Representatives at noon on the third day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended had the article not been ratified, and to fix the date of the assembling of Congress for the 3rd day of January in each year unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

I recommend that this proposed amendment be ratified by you at the present session.

The rules regulating pleading, practice and procedure in judicial proceedings in the courts of Missouri should be so modified as to guarantee certain and speedy justice. Too long time now intervenes between the beginning and the end of litigation. In most instances, this works a hardship and puts a heavy expense upon those least able to afford it. Eminent authorities, who have given this question serious thought, are of the opinion that by giving (or returning) to the courts the right to promulgate rules of pleading, practice and procedure, a remedy for these defects may be found. In this view, I concur.

I am fully aware that under the wise provisions of our Constitution, the Chief Executive has only the privilege, in the first instance, to recommend legislation, while it is your duty, as representatives of the people, to write their will into laws; and it shall ever be my aim not to usurp or in any manner interfere with your sacred functions. But, nevertheless, our separate authorities spring from a common source, our interests are the same, and, Missourians, all, we share in the same love and veneration of her institutions, and join in hope and labor for her continued progress and greater achievements. It is your ambition, as members of the General Assembly, as it is mine as Governor to render faithful service. In this union of purpose will be found the strength for the accomplishment of great good for those who have honored us. So, in conclusion, I quote from the last words of our departed friend, Francis M. Wilson, whom Providence, for some mysterious reason denied the privilege that now is mine, and ask that you join with me so that together we can "do something to relieve the distressed condition of the people of this State."

[GUY B. PARK.]

EXTRA SESSION MESSAGE

OCTOBER 17, 1933

*From Pamphlet entitled "Message of Guy B. Park, Governor of Missouri,
To the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, [Extra Session],
Jefferson City, October 17, 1933."*

*Members of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly in Special
Session:*

The fact that you are called together within so brief a period following the adjournment of the regular session, should not be understood to mean that there was left undone what should have been done or that your labors were barren of constructive results.

Indeed, what was said in my special message to the Senate on April 21st, may be reiterated with emphasis:

"I doubt whether in the history of this State any Legislature has done more to bring direct relief to the people,"

but things have moved apace, situations and conditions not to have been anticipated have arisen and new means and measures for relief are being tried. Our patriotic and fearless President, the Champion of the Forgotten Man, with the almost unanimous support of a sympathetic Congress, was given extraordinary authority and power with which to wage battle against unemployment and depression. The fight is on and our leader is calling upon the several States of the Union for aid and support. That Missouri may do her full share is the principal reason why this Body is now assembled. That you will see to it that Missouri does do her full share there can be no doubt. Our Union shall not lack Missouri's strength in this crisis and division must not cause its fall.

Many of you who dwell in the more prosperous sections of the state may not fully realize the condition of distress

that actually exists within our borders, but it is a truth that last month fifty thousand (50,000) dependent Missouri families, or approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) men, women and children "blood of your blood and flesh of your flesh" were on the relief roll and received aid from the State and National Governments.

Winter is coming and this number will doubtless materially increase. These figures do not include the many who are the beneficiaries of private, fraternal and religious charities. The total amount contributed by the State (appropriated at your last session) was two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00). Since August, 1932, the Federal Government has donated six million five hundred forty-two thousand ninety-seven dollars (\$6,542,097.00). Mr. Hopkins, Federal Relief Director at Washington, has informed me that further Federal aid will not be forthcoming after November 1st unless and until Missouri does more for her own. After that period it is the plan that the United States, the State, and counties or municipalities shall contribute one-third each. Governor Wallace Crossley, whom it was my pleasure to appoint State Relief Director, estimates that Missouri's proportionate part will amount to approximately four million dollars (\$4,000,000.00) during the next twelve months. While I realize that to assume this responsibility of feeding and clothing and keeping warm so many of our fellow-citizens out of work and dependent, through no fault of theirs, will impose an additional load upon the already overburdened taxpayers, yet am I certain that should you deny this aid you would fail to reflect the feeling and desires of the Christian people you represent.

In the Federal Relief Plan it is apparent that employment is the antidote for dole. Every head of a family given a job at a living wage means a family off the relief roll; a self-respecting member of society restored; a useful citizen enfranchised. Every state and every subdivision and every individual has been asked to enlist that by united effort every willing worker in Missouri may have a job. Already the Government has set aside the enormous sum of three billion

three hundred million dollars (\$3,300,000,000.00) for unemployment relief and public works. Apportioned among the several states according to population Missouri's share now available amounts to between sixty million and eighty million dollars (\$80,000,000.00). It is ours if we but put ourselves in a position to receive it; to do this it is your duty as representatives of the people of Missouri to amend existing laws and to pass new laws so that the state and various subdivisions thereof may if they choose become full beneficiaries. To fail or to refuse so to act can only mean that Missourians have been denied the right to receive back from the Federal Government their proportionate amount of the moneys paid in; that our State, counties and municipalities have been refused the privilege of obtaining moneys for needed improvements; that our laborers have been denied employment and our hungry and naked, food and clothing.

In my view this is not a question of policy or a matter for debate. It is a dire necessity not to be ignored. A public calamity exists throughout the Nation.

Wherefore, I recommend that sufficient revenue be provided so that with the aid of the several counties and the National Government, our dependent fellow-citizens may be kept from want.

So confident am I of the ultimate success of the program undertaken at Washington that I do not hesitate to assert that when the re-employment movement gets under full way rapid material reduction in dependency will result.

Existing laws fixing and limiting the rights and powers of cities, towns and villages are in many instances not broad enough to allow those subdivisions to take advantage of the salutary and beneficial Federal Statutes and to obtain gifts and loans from the Federal Government for public works. This condition should be promptly corrected, that needed improvements may be made, public utilities constructed and employment for the idle furnished. With this in mind I respectfully ask that laws to the following effect be passed:

AN ACT authorizing any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than seventy-five thou-

sand inhabitants to purchase or construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate a waterworks or water supply plant or system, and to construct or purchase extensions to or improvements of any existing waterworks or water supply plant or system either within or without the corporate limits thereof, to supply water for public, domestic and commercial uses; providing for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, and providing for an election on the question of the issuance of such bonds; making provision for the registration of such bonds by the State Auditor and for the refunding thereof; authorizing the fixing, revision and collection of rates to be charged for the services of such waterworks, water supply plant or system or extension or improvements thereof; and making provisions for the enforcement of the collection of such rates and the proper application of the proceeds thereof; providing for the appointment of receivers for such works, plant or system, or extensions or improvements thereof, in certain cases; authorizing the purchase of water by any such city, town or village, and authorizing any such city, town or village to exercise the power of eminent domain for the purposes of this act; with an emergency clause.

AN ACT authorizing any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants to purchase or construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate a gas plant, works or system, and to construct or purchase extensions to or improvements of any existing gas plant, works or system, either within or without the corporate limits thereof, to supply gas for public, domestic and commercial uses; providing for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, and providing for an election on the question of the issuance of such bonds; making provision for the registration of such bonds by the State Auditor and for the refunding thereof; authorizing the fixing, revision and collection of rates to be charged for the services of such gas plant, works or system, or extensions

or improvements thereof; making provision for the enforcement of the collection of such rates and the proper application of the proceeds thereof; providing for the appointment of receivers for such plant, works or system, or extensions or improvements thereof, in certain cases; authorizing the purchase of gas by any such city, town or village, and authorizing any such city, town or village to exercise the power of eminent domain for the purposes of this act; and with an emergency clause.

AN ACT authorizing any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants to purchase or construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate an electric or other light and power plant or system, and to construct or purchase extensions to or improvements of any existing electric or other light and power plant or system, either within or without the corporate limits thereof, to supply electric or other light and power for public, domestic and commercial uses; providing for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, and providing for an election on the question of the issuance of such bonds; making provision for the registration of such bonds by the State Auditor and for the refunding thereof; authorizing the fixing, revision and collection of rates to be charged for the services of such plant or system or extensions or improvements thereof; making provision for the enforcement of the collection of such rates and the proper application of the proceeds thereof; providing for the appointment of receivers for such plant or system or extensions or improvements thereof, in certain cases; authorizing the purchase of electric current by any such city, town or village, and authorizing any such city, town or village to exercise the power of eminent domain for the purposes of this act; with an emergency clause.

AN ACT authorizing any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants to purchase or construct, establish, install, maintain and operate a sewer system, and to con-

struct or purchase extensions to or improvements of any existing sewer system, either within or without the corporate limits thereof; providing for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation of such system, extensions or improvements, and providing for an election on the question of the issuance of such bonds; making provision for the registration of such bonds by the State Auditor and for the refunding thereof; authorizing the fixing, revision and collection of rates to be charged for the use of such sewer system, extensions or improvements; making provision for the enforcement of the collection of such rates and the proper application of the proceeds thereof; providing for the appointment of receivers for such sewer system, extensions or improvements, in certain cases; and authorizing any such city, town or village to exercise the power of eminent domain for the purposes of this act; with an emergency clause.

To enact legislation for the purpose of enabling cities, towns and villages within the state to obtain assistance and loans as provided by the Federal Emergency Relief and Construction Acts. And for that purpose to acquire property by gift, purchase or condemnation, and to build, own and operate public self-liquidating projects contemplated by said Act, and to mortgage, convey, and pledge such properties, and to issue bonds which shall be liens thereon but which shall not be redeemable by taxation.

In St. Louis County, and to a less extent in Jackson County, there have grown up in recent years thickly settled communities outside of the limits of incorporated towns and villages and there is no law authorizing the construction of adequate sewerage in such territories. A condition endangering the health of the residents of those sections exists and should be speedily corrected. It is the opinion of many that the recent encephalitis or sleeping sickness that raged in St. Louis County might have been the direct result of the want of proper sewerage.

Wherefore, I recommend the passage of an Act or Acts authorizing the organization of sewer districts in counties

now or hereafter having a population of more than One Hundred Thousand inhabitants, providing a governing authority for any such sewer district, authorizing such authority to construct, operate and maintain sewers therein, and to pay therefor by the issuance and sale of bonds of the district, authorizing such authority to construct, operate and maintain sewers therein, and to pay therefor by the issuance and sale of bonds of the district to be authorized on a two-thirds vote of the electorate of the district voting on the proposition, such bonds to be payable from a general ad valorem property tax, or by the issuance and sale of sewer revenue bonds issued on the authority of a majority vote of the electorate voting on the proposition, such revenue bonds to be payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation of the sewer system in such district, or by the issuance of both general ad valorem bonds and sewer revenue bonds, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services of such sewer system.

It will be observed that the effect of these proposals, which I have just read and recommended, is to give to the citizens of certain municipalities the right to determine for themselves by a vote, whether they care to make certain improvements and to borrow monies, the loans to be paid out of the profits. By passing these Acts you are putting into effect the sound principles of local self-government and saying, in substance, that Missourians are capable of attending to their own business and that they know what they want.

By legislative enactments, Public Service corporations have been granted rights or franchises to construct and operate public utilities in these same cities and to make charges for the services rendered. My recommendation is, merely, that you give the qualified voters of such cities the privilege, if they see fit to exercise it, accorded these corporations and to pay for the construction of the plants out of their earnings. It is unthinkable that a Gas Company, Power & Light Company or Waterworks Corporation should be given rights and these same rights denied the citizen. May the time never

come in Missouri when the creature is greater than its creator; when public service corporations are more powerful than the people. This is not said with any prejudice to such corporations in the proper exercise of their legitimate functions.

TOLL BRIDGE REVENUE BONDS

It is also desirable that Senate Bill 283 of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri, approved May 12, 1933, be so amended as to authorize the sale of toll bridge revenue bonds by any county, political or civil subdivision of a county, including road districts and municipalities, and including also the State Highway Commission, so as to authorize the sale of such toll bridge revenue bonds to any agency of the United States Government or to any other investor or investors; or in lieu of amending said act, to repeal said act and to enact new legislation on said subject.

REFORESTATION

At your last session there was enacted a law authorizing the United States Government to acquire in this state not to exceed twenty-five thousand (25,000) acres of land in any one county. One of the plans adopted by the Government to relieve unemployment is to acquire large tracts of land and plant them in trees suitable to the soil and climate, thereby establishing national forests. Even now agents are buying up waste and deforested lands in Southern Missouri for this purpose and more land than now authorized by law is desired. It is my understanding that this land has been denuded of its valuable trees, is practically worthless for farming and has ceased to be of value to the counties for taxation and revenue purposes. There is presented in this reforestation plan not only an opportunity to obtain work for the unemployed, but to beautify the waste lands of the Ozarks and leave a rich heritage to the generations to come.

For these reasons I advise that the present law be so amended as to materially increase the amount of land the

Federal Government may acquire in Missouri for forestry purposes. A portion of any future revenues derived by the Government from the lands so acquired will be paid direct to the counties and school districts in the occupied territory.

ELEEMOSYNARY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Included in the National Government's comprehensive program of re-employment and public works is an offer to the several states of the gift and loan of sums sufficient to rehabilitate eleemosynary and penal institutions and other public buildings. Seventy per cent of the amount required is in the nature of a loan bearing four per cent interest per annum, the thirty per cent of the cost of labor and material is a direct gift, and in addition to this the Government will agree to carry the interest on the amount loaned for a period of three years. The total interest on the loan over a period of fifteen years is not a great deal more than the gratuity, so that in the end the state will have returned to the Government but little more than it received. While the bargain is a most advantageous one for the state, viewed solely from a financial standpoint, yet under ordinary conditions I would hesitate to advocate its acceptance, but extraordinary conditions exist that make it my duty not only to advocate, but to urge that you do not let this opportunity pass.

Many of our eleemosynary institutions are in a deplorable physical condition, are out of date, inadequate for our needs, in bad repair, poorly heated and badly ventilated, few are fireproof and equipped for adequate fire protection. On some wintry night a holocaust, long overdue under the law of averages, will occur and Missourians will bow their heads in shame and sorrow at their neglect. In these institutions, nearly all overcrowded, are confined our own unfortunates, the mentally afflicted, the sick, the blind, the poor; helpless, but human beings, our kith and kin. We owe them this duty in the name of humanity. The citizenry you represent will welcome the privilege if you will but offer it, of providing adequate homes and protection for these unfortu-

nates. Aside from a humanitarian view, there is a practical business angle to the question. It will cost the taxpayers more over a period of years not to make these improvements than it will to make them. Upkeep and repairs, insurance, depreciation in values, heating, cleansing, etc., will rapidly multiply in cost with the passage of time. The penal institutions, excepting Algoa Farms, are in like condition. Our state penitentiary with space meant for twenty-eight hundred (2800) now has forty-seven hundred (4700) inmates, all cells are crowded and the corridors are being utilized for sleeping quarters. This means increased danger to the lives of the prison officials and guards; and the danger of mutinies is imminent.

It is estimated that twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.-00) will put the eleemosynary and penal institutions in such condition that they will be adequate for their purposes and a credit to the state.

Wherefore, I recommend the passage of a

Joint and Concurrent Resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri an amendment to article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, to authorize the General Assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the State of Missouri, and to issue bonds of the State of Missouri to an amount not exceeding Fifteen Million Dollars (\$15,000,000) for the purpose of repairing, remodeling or rebuilding, or repairing, remodeling and rebuilding State buildings and properties at all or any of the Eleemosynary or Penal Institutions of this State, for building additions thereto, and additional buildings where necessary, to be submitted to the voters at the next general election after the adoption of this resolution or at a Special Election to be called, at the discretion of the Governor, prior thereto.

AN ACT authorizing the contracting of a debt or debts of the State of Missouri and the issuance and sale of bonds thereof to the amount or amounts authorized in Section 44d of Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, as and when said Section 44d may be adopted or ratified; defining the powers and duties of the State Building Commission, the

Board of Fund Commissioners, the Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer in relation thereto; providing that the proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be used only for the purposes authorized by said Section 44d of Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri and by the statutes of said State; providing for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all taxable property in the State for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of said bonds; providing for the payment of interest on and redemption of said bonds by the Board of Fund Commissioners; and providing that said act shall take effect upon approval by the electors of the State of an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri to be known as Section 44d of said Article IV.

AN ACT to provide for the repairing, remodeling or rebuilding, or repairing, remodeling and rebuilding of all or any of the eleemosynary or penal institutions of this State, for building additions thereto and additional buildings where necessary; to create a State Building Commission; to prescribe the duties of said Commission; and providing that said act shall take effect upon approval by the electors of the State of an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri to be known as Section 44d of said Article IV.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to make application to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works or any other appropriate agency of the Government of the United States for a loan or loans, a grant or grants of money to be used by the State of Missouri in the repairing, remodeling or rebuilding of all or any of the eleemosynary or penal institutions of this State, for building additions thereto and additional buildings where necessary, and for any other public improvement or lawful purpose or enterprise; with an emergency clause.

While of course these bonds, like the Highway bonds, should be backed by the credit of the entire State, it is my opinion that it should be provided that they be retired from the general revenue or some special fund created for that purpose and not from a property tax except as a last resort.

But in any event, the bonds should be authorized. The sooner these enterprises are under way the better, not only because of the urgent need but on account of the certain stimulus to labor and business.

INSURANCE

Recent disclosures concerning the conduct of the business of the Missouri Life Insurance Company indicating loose methods, questionable investments and inadequate supervision, suggest the need of more stringent laws and regulations for the protection of policy-holders and stockholders in insurance companies.

It is also desirable that insurance companies and those who have mortgaged their property to insurance companies, may have the advantage of the provisions of the Act of Congress providing for and establishing the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Wherefore, I recommend

That adequate laws be enacted and necessary sections repealed so that the laws of Missouri will provide for compulsory registration of life insurance policies issued by life insurance companies organized under Article 2 of Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Missouri 1929, and (or) a compulsory deposit of the reserves on such policies as so registered.

That suitable legislation be enacted and present laws revised so that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri shall have the right, under proper supervision of Court or Courts within the state, to conduct an operating receivership and to rehabilitate an insurance company or companies in financial and (or) managerial distress.

That present laws affecting the investment of funds of insurance companies be repealed and suitable legislation enacted providing for kinds and types of investments that shall be made by insurance companies organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and existing laws changed so that insurance companies at present holding real estate and

mortgagors who at present have real estate mortgaged to insurance companies, may take advantage of the provisions of the Act of Congress providing for and establishing the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

BANKS

It is further recommended that you

Enact legislation to authorize state banks and trust companies to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and to pay such assessments made by said corporation under the Federal Banking Act of 1933 and the amendments thereto for such deposit insurance account as may be necessary to procure the benefits of the insurance of deposits as provided by "The Banking Act of 1933."

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

It is also recommended

That Section 5594 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, be so amended as to provide for Missouri building and loan associations exchanging their real estate mortgages for bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

PROHIBITION

It being now apparent that within a brief period the Twenty-first amendment to the Constitution of the United will be adopted, and the Eighteenth amendment thereby repealed, it is time for the repeal of Chapter 31, Revised Statutes Missouri, 1929, and amendments thereto. You are confronted with the serious problems of

Regulating the manufacture and (or) sale of intoxicating liquors; the taxation and (or) licensing the manufacture and (or) sale thereof; fixing penalties for the violation of such laws, and providing the means and manner of enforcing said laws and the means, methods and safeguards governing the manufacture, sale, possession, transportation and disposi-

tion of intoxicating liquors; regulating and controlling the same.

I now enlarge the terms of my original call touching the question of intoxicating liquors so as to leave you free on that subject to pass any law or laws within the limits of the Constitution, which in your judgment may be proper to safeguard society, raise revenues for the state and its various subdivisions and for any other purpose whatsoever. Anticipating the necessity of directing the attention of a special session of the Legislature to this important subject, I took the liberty of appointing a committee of learned and distinguished citizens of our Commonwealth to make a study of the various problems involved and submit their recommendations. This was done without any purpose on my part to usurp any of the functions of this honorable Body, but only that you might have the results of their research and labors and conclusions to aid you in your arduous task. This committee, headed by the distinguished president of our State University, graciously undertook the patriotic duty for their state, promptly organized, conducted public hearings, made investigations and reached harmonious and intelligent conclusions.

Its report meets with my hearty approval and it is commended for your serious consideration. In this connection may I presume to recall that the platforms of both major political parties pledged that the saloons should not return. It is my belief that platforms are made to stand on as well as to run on. It has been determined by Congress and also by the last General Assembly of this State that 3.2 beer is not intoxicating. Experience has demonstrated the correctness of this conclusion and it is generally conceded that there has been no increase of intemperance by reason of its consumption. This would suggest that in dealing with the question of regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, 3.2 beer be not included. However, the tax or inspection fee of one cent a gallon or thirty-one cents a barrel, is too small and should be increased to not less than one

dollar (\$1.00) per barrel on all 3.2 beer sold within the state. Beers with a higher percentage of alcohol should be treated as intoxicating liquor and bear a tax of not less than five cents a gallon and be subject to all the regulations imposed on other intoxicating liquors.

REVENUE

It will be of interest and helpful for you to be advised of the condition of the State's General Revenue Fund. There was in the State Treasury on Friday, the 13th day of this month in the General Revenue Fund \$107,057.72. It is estimated that \$800,000.00 additional will be collected and paid in by the first of January next. The Central Missouri Trust Company, under an arrangement with the State Fund Commission, has assumed and paid salaries and accounts due from the State, including moneys appropriated for Emergency Relief, amounting to \$420,957.70; this will of course have to be repaid.

On December 31, 1932, there was in the State Revenue Fund a cash balance of \$300,724.26, a portion of which was derived from December collections ordinarily paid in January. The charges due and unpaid against the General Revenue Fund on December 31, 1932, were \$1,032,647.44, chargeable to the old appropriation and leaving a deficit of \$731,923.18, which has since been paid. In addition to that it was necessary to and the last Legislature did, make Deficiency Appropriations out of which there has been paid to date the sum of \$1,101,052.42. Thus it appears that during the nine months of the present administration there has been paid off out of the General Revenue Funds back debts and obligations previously incurred amounting to the sum of \$1,832,975.60 in excess of the \$300,724.26 on hand December 31, 1932. This was made possible only by the exercise of strict economy in nearly every department and in spite of a falling off of approximately \$4,000,000.00 in the anticipated revenue. In most instances salaries have been materially reduced and the number of employees in

the several departments substantially decreased. A fair illustration of the success of the efforts to cut expense is the fact that in the Workmen's Compensation Department alone there has been an actual saving of \$13,461.71 for the months of May to September, inclusive, as compared with the same months of the preceding year. The actual operating expenses of the state out of the General Revenue (excluding the \$1,-832,975.60 of back bills paid) from January 1, 1933, to September 30, 1933, is in round numbers \$788,000.00 less than for the same period last year. In the year 1917, forty-eight (48) per cent of the total state revenue was derived from property tax. In 1932 only nineteen (19) per cent came from that source. In the year 1917 local property tax for schools, county and municipalities amounted to \$39,000,000.00; in 1932 local taxes for the same sources amounted to \$79,621,-711.37. This shows that property is being materially relieved of the burden of taxation for state purposes but is now paying nearly two times as much as in 1917 for local purposes.

It is my opinion that under existing conditions and while property values are low and lands and buildings have become a liability to their owners, property should be relieved of taxation for state general revenue purposes and the burden shifted to where it can be more easily borne. It is apparent that with the duty confronting you of raising \$333,000.00 per month for Emergency Relief, with a deficit in the state treasury and collections steadily decreasing that you are face to face with the unpleasant task of devising ways and means of raising additional revenue.

It must not be overlooked, in making estimates of the amount needed, that one-third of all sums raised from general revenues is set aside for school purposes. This leads me to observe that our public school system, in Missouri, is badly crippled—and in some instances almost demoralized, for lack of sufficient funds to properly function; and, while I realize that during the years of former prosperity, extravagances were often practiced in school affairs, yet we must

not forget how essential it is that the youth of Missouri should have the opportunity to obtain an education. There is no investment of public funds that will bring greater returns than in the training and education of those who, in a few years, will control the destinies of our State and Nation. It is false economy to neglect our schools. By this I would not be understood to mean that our school officials should not cooperate with every other department of Government in effecting economies.

It is my recommendation that the present corporation franchise Tax be doubled or put back to where it was during the administration of Governor Gardner. The total corporation franchise tax collected this year, to date, is \$1,600,000; in 1932 it amounted to \$1,750,000. It is thought that doubling the Tax will not quite double the revenue from that source but will raise an additional \$1,300,000. Sufficient of this could be set aside for the retirement of the \$15,000,000 bond issue for Public buildings.

Intoxicating liquors should bear a substantial Tax.

Estimates which have been furnished me assume that Missouri will consume 1,500,000 gallons of whiskey, rum, gin and brandy and 900,000 barrels of beer per year.

It is estimated that the beer consumed will be about 50% 3.2 and 50% of beer containing in excess of 3.2.

A Tax of \$1.00 per gallon on whiskey, rum, gin and brandy would raise \$1,500,000; \$1.00 per barrel on 3.2 beer \$450,000; and \$1.50 per barrel on heavier beer \$675,000. Wine at 20 cents per gallon would raise \$300,000. Based on these estimates and figures, the total revenue derived from liquor Tax, for the State, would be \$2,925,000, one-third of which, or \$975,000, would go to the school fund, leaving \$1,950,000 for general revenue.

Whatever system of liquor control you adopt, the local units of Government, which as I have heretofore indicated are the hardest hit by taxation, should obtain substantial revenues from intoxicating liquors and be given the right to regulate their sale. An additional \$500,000 might be obtained

from permits or licenses, depending of course, on the control plan adopted. From these estimates—and they are but estimates carefully studied and prepared—it is apparent that the total will do but little more than pay off the present and anticipated deficit—including the cost of this brief legislative session—for the year. It should here be added that some of the self-supporting administrative departments—notably Food and Drug, Agricultural and Labor (to which additional duties have been added) have been so limited by drastic cuts in appropriations that it is with difficulty they function at all. As they more than pay their way, these departments should be permitted to employ sufficient help to collect the fees due the State.

While, as has been shown, liquor can be made to carry a considerable portion of the burdens of the State, it is a very insecure foundation upon which to rest the financial structure. But, regardless of that, it is apparent that if the expected revenues, from the sources hereinbefore discussed, fully materialize, there will not be sufficient to fulfill the requirements of the relief emergency that confronts us. This must be met.

With a full realization that a general Sales tax has its objectionable features—as have all systems of taxation yet devised—I am nevertheless constrained to advise that, as an emergency measure and limited to the period of emergency, a general Sales Tax be by you adopted. It should be inclusive and only the products of the farm, where sold by the original producer, should be excepted. It should not be required or permitted to be absorbed by the vendor. There is no more reason why the wholesaler or merchant should be required to absorb this Tax than that it should be paid by the lawyers or doctors or any other single group of people. The amount of this Tax should be no more than enough to meet the need. It should be used only to care for the poor and distressed, relieve property of State Taxes until property again becomes productive of income, and for the relief of the schools. In one view, such a Tax is equitable in that all

who buy, pay. The argument that it puts a burden on the poor is not without merit, but it should not be forgotten that the main purpose of the monies raised is to relieve the poor. Two classes of people who receive the benefit and protection of Government and contribute little to it in the way of Taxes will be reached: Persons of large wealth with all their investments in Tax-exempt securities and those of small salaries or wages who are not home owners. The most specious argument against using the Sales Tax to relieve property of taxation is that it takes the tax off of those able to pay and puts it on those not able to pay. The hundreds and thousands of Missourians who have lost their farms and homes under foreclosure during the past few years, who have been unable to derive enough revenue from their property to pay their taxes, and who have been forced to deny themselves the very necessities of life, will be slow to believe they are able to pay.

The merchant who now honestly objects to a sales tax, will not longer protest when he understands that its purpose is charity and relief and he is but the collector for the State of monies to be used to care for his stricken neighbors and friends and former customers and to educate his and their children.

Sacrifice, in these dark days, is the synonym of patriotism. Those who have been kind enough to lend their assistance in obtaining that data from which to form estimates of revenue that may be expected from a 1% general Sales Tax are of the opinion that approximately \$9,000,000 will be produced and that the cost of collection will be nominal. Taking this figure as a basis, it appears that the schools will obtain \$3,000,000 and the remaining \$6,000,000 per annum will be for direct relief and suspending the 5-cent State Property Tax. It might be well to make the levy more than one cent.

This message has been necessarily long and somewhat tedious in order to supplement my original call so as to conform to the requirements of the Constitution that the call be broad enough to embrace the legislation to be enacted.

But I am about to conclude. Before doing so, however, may I express the wish that your stay be enjoyable and to assure you of my earnest cooperation and support in your efforts to serve the State. It is my province to recommend and yours to act. No legislature that ever assembled in this State has had greater responsibilities or more serious problems. The welfare of this Great Commonwealth is in your hands, your people are demanding relief and you will not fail or refuse them.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 2, 1935

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 12-24**Members of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly in Regular Session:*

You are assembled here, the Representatives of more than 3,600,000 Missourians to do their will and render to them unselfish service. As such, it is my pleasure to extend to you greetings and a hearty welcome and wishes for a pleasant sojourn in your Capital City.

A brief resume of the financial and governmental situation in this State during the past two years may not only be of interest to you but should furnish information of value in your deliberations.

When the present Administration took up the reins of government both Nation and State were at the brink of disaster. Business was stagnant, banks failing, homes and farms were being foreclosed almost daily at every courthouse door, the prices of hogs and corn and wheat were the lowest in history, our State was burdened with unpaid obligations amounting to \$2,134,226.08 due from the general revenue fund and there was in the State Treasury only \$300,-724.26 with which to pay this indebtedness.

Today, nearly all of our State banks are in good financial condition and from June 30, 1934 to November 5, 1934, the resources of the State banks and trust companies in Missouri have increased \$30,056,729.49 and except a few banks that were under restrictions for a long period, there has been but one bank failure in Missouri within the past year.

It is estimated that retail business in Missouri has increased more than sixteen per cent during the past year and December business of 1934 was the best in many years.

Farm products have increased in price and conditions generally have materially improved.

The State debt, above referred to, has been paid off in full. All salaries and bills presented to the Auditor and approved have been paid and the end of the biennium finds the State finances in a sound and healthy condition, with only a nominal carry over.

No State in the Union has a better credit or financial rating than Missouri. On June 25 last we sold, on the open market, \$5,000,000 worth of road bonds, bearing three per cent interest, above par and on the twenty-first of September last we sold \$3,000,000 worth of building bonds, bearing three per cent interest, above par. The rates of interest on these bonds is the lowest on State bonds in the history of the State; and it might be of interest to add that only three other States in the Union have been able to sell three per cent bonds at or above par.

The total assessed valuation of the property of the State for taxes in 1934 is \$83,264,761 less than the valuation for 1933 and, during the biennium, the State Board of Equalization, composed of State elective officials, has reduced the property valuation in Missouri for assessment purposes approximately \$485,000,000 or 11.65 per cent.

The number of regular State employees has been reduced so that today there are fewer employees than there were two years ago and the payroll for State employees during 1933 was approximately \$1,500,000 less than for the preceding year according to figures furnished me by the State Tax Commission. While comparative figures for 1933 and 1934 were not obtainable in time for this message, it is known that on account of the creation of the Liquor Department, and the additional work of collecting the Sales Tax, the figures are somewhat higher for 1934 than for 1933. We promised economy before we went into office and we have practiced it since we went into office.

During the biennium 1933 and 1934 the receipts into the general revenue fund amounted to \$28,490,772.79 (the

receipts for October, November and December 1934 are estimated). Of this amount \$9,102,549.27 went into the common school fund leaving a balance of \$19,388,233.52 received into the general revenue during the biennium for other than school purposes. Of this amount \$3,900,000 was realized from the occupational sales tax, one-third of which went into the school fund, leaving a balance from the sales tax of \$2,600,000, all of which has been used for relief purposes.

There has been paid into the general revenue fund for liquor licenses and inspection fees \$2,250,090, \$750,000 of which went into the common school fund and a portion was used for relief; and from 3.2 beer permits and inspection fees we have received approximately \$350,000.00.

The estimated receipts into the general revenue for this biennium, 1935 and '36, are \$31,989,090 of which \$10,311,363.33, under the provisions of our Constitution, will go into the school fund, leaving a total balance to be anticipated for the general revenue fund of \$21,677,726.67.

As under the present law no revenue may be derived from the sales tax after December 31, 1935, no such receipts are contained in the estimate for the year 1936.

This is the measure to which you will have to cut your cloth and it will be the part of wisdom in making your appropriations out of the general revenue fund to come well below rather than above these anticipated receipts.

BOND ISSUE

On May 15 of last year the people by an overwhelming majority ratified the Constitutional Amendment providing for a bond issue of \$10,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of this State. This action by the people was a fine expression of their spirit of charity and feeling for unfortunate humanity. When the work is finished it will, in my opinion, become the outstanding achievement of this Administration and I am happy to inform you that the plans for this great work are well under way and ere long actual construction will have begun.

A bi-partisan board of distinguished and patriotic citizens has been appointed by the State officials to assist in planning and carrying to completion this splendid program. These men unselfishly and without compensation entered wholeheartedly upon their duties. The following are members of the advisory board:

John D. McNeely, St. Joseph, Missouri.

A. E. Betts, Kansas City, Missouri.

Fred Naeter, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Howard Cook, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Claude B. Ricketts, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sam E. Trimble, Springfield, Missouri.

The improvements will not only afford our unfortunate wards safe and comfortable quarters but in their construction thousands of idle men in this State will be given profitable employment during the coming months.

To the \$10,000,000 voted, the Government will add as a part of its work relief program \$3,778,000.

The interest on the bonds issued and hereafter to be issued will be a comparatively light burden upon the taxpayer and until the first maturity of the bonds can probably be taken care of out of the general revenue without necessitating an additional levy upon property, and, by the time the bonds begin to mature, the Soldier Bonus bonds, for the payment of which we now levy six mills, will have been fully retired.

The establishment of a State Purchasing Agency, which is successfully functioning though hampered by limited funds for operating expenses, has already resulted in vast savings in the purchase of State supplies. Such an institution had long been one of our great needs and we may well be proud that no hint of scandal or graft has cast a shadow upon this department.

Uniform budget systems for the State and its counties, directed by the last Legislature, can but result in a more systematic and economical conduct of fiscal affairs.

You will be pleased to know that the action, at the special session of the Legislature, reducing the motor vehicle license fees approximately twenty-five per cent, thereby saving the owners about \$2,300,000 has not resulted in any material impairment of our road program. With only two cents per gallon gasoline tax there are few, if any, states of the Union imposing a lighter tax upon the automobile owner and operator. The license tags are now being manufactured in the penitentiary at a greatly reduced cost to the taxpayer.

The Federal Government has already taken advantage of the legislative enactment permitting it to acquire not to exceed 100,000 acres of land in any one county for the purpose of the establishment of national forests and is now acquiring vast areas of land in our beautiful Ozarks for forestation purposes and the time is not far distant when that section of the State will become the playground and recreation place for the entire Middle West.

The change in our banking laws to permit State banks and trust companies to take advantage of Federal insurance and permitting the State Banking Department to cooperate with the National Banking Department in order to obtain Federal relief has resulted in making our State banks safe and sound.

The wisdom of the legislation passed at the special session strengthening our insurance and building and loan laws has already been fully demonstrated, for weak and insecure companies have either been strengthened or put in liquidation and those now operating are in a much stronger financial position than heretofore.

These, with others, are the notable accomplishments of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly and it is doubtful whether in the history of Missouri any Legislature has had a more constructive record.

My fellow elective State officials have been faithful and diligent in the performance of their respective official duties and they have and merit the confidence and respect of all Missourians. There has been filed with you full reports

of their official actions which you may examine with interest and satisfaction.

For detailed information concerning the conduct of affairs by the various subdepartments of our State Government, I respectfully refer you to their reports. It would be a pleasure to me, if time permitted, to direct your special attention to many of the departments whose accomplishments along the lines of economy and efficiency are deserving of highest praise.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

On December 29, 1933, for the purpose of co-operating with the National Resources Board, and realizing that haphazard, sporadic developments and improvements are too often ill-conceived and wasteful, I took it upon myself to appoint for Missouri a State Planning Board and the following were named by me as members of the Board:

Herbert Bosch, State Board of Health, Jefferson City

Dr. H. A. Buehler, State Geologist ERA Engineer,
Rolla

Wilbur C. Buford, Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City

T. H. Cutler, Chief Engineer State Highway Commission, Jefferson City

R. W. Selvidge, Chairman, University of Missouri, Columbia

A. P. Greensfelder, University City

Dean A. S. Langsdorf, Washington University, St. Louis

Dean F. B. Mumford, University of Missouri, Columbia

J. C. Nichols, Kansas City

E. J. Russell, Vice-Chairman, St. Louis

Maj. Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana

Gen. E. M. Stayton, Vice-Chairman, Kansas City

Hugh Stephens, Exchange National Bank, Jefferson City

Judge H. S. Truman, Independence

T. A. Wilson, Secretary, Jefferson City

Shortly thereafter this Board organized and the National Resources Board appointed Mr. Harland Bartholomew of St. Louis and Mr. Herbert Hare of Kansas City as consultants. A technical staff was selected and under the direction of these distinguished planners the work has made considerable progress. The entire expense of this work has been paid by the Federal Government.

The scope of the work intrusted to this Board is limited only by the needs of the State and its institutions and the ultimate results of its plans, studies and labors should be orderly and economical development of our resources, improved social conditions, a better system of education and more efficient government organization. These studies when completed will be of inestimable value to succeeding legislatures and to those in charge of essential governmental functions. Conservation of natural and human resources, proper use of land, development of parks, water power development, development of transportation including highways and railways, systems of taxation and many other matters of public concern come within the preview of the contemplated work of the Planning Board.

Such Board should be recognized by law and while it is not contemplated that appropriations be asked for the payment of salaries of its members, for it will never be a difficult matter to obtain the gratuitous services of public spirited citizens in this useful work, yet it is due these volunteers that merited recognition be accorded them by the State. A Planning Board will be the architect of our future development.

OCCUPATION TAX

At the special session of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, there was recommended the passage of a sales tax for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to care for the poor and distressed, relieve property of state taxation until property again becomes productive of income and for the relief of schools. At that time a one per cent tax was recommended. Following my recommendation in part only,

the Legislature passed an occupation tax and fixed the rate at one-half of one per cent. This Act went into effect January 15, 1934, and up to and including the month of October there has been collected and put into the State Treasury of this tax \$3,096,997.27, one-third of which or \$1,032,332.42 went into the common school fund. The Federal Government has paid out in Missouri for relief during 1934 \$30,112,-959.13 and to carry on activities of the Civil Works Administration program \$15,130,947.47. In 1933 we, also, received from the United States Government many millions for relief.

While there was appropriated at the extra session \$4,000,000 for relief, the revenue from the sales tax, after deducting the school monies, fell below the estimated necessary amount, with the result that the FERA during 1934 has paid approximately eighty-five per cent of the cost of relief in the State of Missouri.

According to figures furnished me by the State Auditor, the total amount paid out during the year by the State for relief up to December 13 last was \$2,286,929.93. The average number of State paid employees administering relief during the year was fourteen per month and the total State money expended for administrative salaries was \$19,-578.47 or less than one per cent of the total.

On December 14, 1934, the following letter was received from Mr. Howard O. Hunter, Field Representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Walker-Johnson Building
1734 New York Avenue, NW., Washington
December 14, 1934

HONORABLE GUY B. PARK,
GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Dear Governor:

I would like to present to you the question of the financing of relief needs in the State of Missouri for 1935.

As you know the Federal Emergency Relief Administration expects States and localities to provide a reasonable share of funds necessary to meet unemployment relief needs, and grants from the FERA to States will be based on the assurance that State and local provision for this purpose has been made.

The State of Missouri appropriated \$4,000,000 for relief for 1934 from State funds. Records of the Missouri Relief Commission show that by the end of this year not more than \$2,700,000 of this appropriation will actually have been used. The FERA, during 1934, has paid approximately 85% of the cost of relief in the State of Missouri. It is our judgment that provision should be made by your Legislature for relief funds, beginning in January, to the amount of \$1,000,000 a month from State and local funds. In discussing this matter with Mr. Hopkins he agreed that this amount is fair and reasonable and will expect action by the Missouri Legislature before any assurance of further grants from the FERA can be made.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HOWARD O. HUNTER.

Howard O. Hunter, Field Representative.

If the demands and expectations of the Federal Relief Administration are to be complied with, it will be necessary that more money be raised from some source. If it be your will that the poor and unemployed of Missouri be no longer the subjects of our care and support, then no action need be taken. If, however, it is felt that these unfortunate ones should not be left to suffer and face want and starvation then the money must be raised. Personally, I feel that there is but one alternative and that is to do the charitable, Christian thing so long as the necessity confronts us.

Our generous people, our counties and our municipalities are not yet recovered sufficiently to assume all of this burden; and the State must help.

While I realize, that on account of the enormity of the task and the multiplicity of problems and conditions that have arisen, mistakes have been made and some undeserving and unscrupulous have received support, yet on the whole the work has been well done and great good accomplished. If he receives the co-operation of all of the States, as he should, it is quite certain that our great President will soon work out a successful solution of this and other grave problems.

Already it has been stated that business generally has improved and recent figures indicate that the retail merchants in Missouri are now doing a sixteen per cent better business than a year ago. As probably eighty per cent of all relief money and other monies expended by the Federal Government go directly or indirectly to the merchant, it is safe to assert that a considerable portion of this increase in sales is a direct result of the federal funds expended in this State. If the small group of merchants who so vigorously opposed the passage of this Act at the special session had succeeded and Government funds had been denied us, not only would want and hunger be stalking our fair land but many merchants would be facing bankruptcy. This is said as a matter of opinion and questions neither the sincerity nor honesty of the motives of those who opposed this tax.

The argument that under the existing statutes this tax cannot be passed on to the consumer and must be absorbed by the vendor, is, in my opinion, unsound. There is nothing in the law to prevent the merchant from adding this tax to his cost price or overhead expenses and including it in the selling price of his merchandise. Neither is there any good reason why this may not be done. In fact, it is my information that in many instances it is done. The burden is on the seller only when, for competitive reasons, he sees fit to assume it. That there is a difference between adding one-half of one per cent to an article and including it in the selling price and selling an article at a certain price and collecting one-half of one per cent additional is fanciful rather than real. The result is the same to both buyer and seller.

When we contemplate the great good that has already been accomplished, the distress and suffering that have been averted, the dire needs that have been supplied, it is quite certain that there can now be no division of opinion as to the wisdom of the course we have taken and no one will be heard to say that we should cease before our work is done.

Even yet the tax burden on property in this State is too heavy and should, if possible, be lightened. It is my judgement and recommendation that the present occupation or sales tax of one-half of one percent be increased to one per cent and the time of its operation be extended. One-third of this amount will, of course, go into the school fund where it is sadly needed for the continued successful maintenance and operation of our common schools. None of the remainder should be used for the operating expenses of the State or its several departments except in so far as to meet the needs of relief and to supply the revenue lost to the State by the abolishment of the five per cent State property tax and assuming some county burden. The needs of relief should first be satisfied. The five cents state property tax should be entirely removed and the balance of the funds realized from this tax should go to relieve our counties of some of their tax burdens. Except for the benefit of our schools and to

take care of relief, nothing will be added to the total amount of taxes now paid for State purposes. And in this connection it is suggested that the State should assume a portion of the cost to the counties of caring for their insane. There are now 6,885 patients in the four State Hospitals for the insane. These patients cost the counties \$18 each per month. The total cost per year to the counties of this State for these patients is \$1,487,160. Should the State relieve the counties of one half of this expense it would cost the State approximately \$743,580 per year.

My belief is that the State should not assume the entire responsibility, for it might result in the counties sending more patients to these institutions than if they were required to share the expense.

The total value of our taxable property in this State for 1934 taxes is \$3,825,850,628. If this property could be relieved of the five cents State tax for general revenue purposes it would amount to a saving to the property taxpayers of \$1,626,000, assuming that 15% is non-collectable. It is my opinion that with continued improvement in business and more efficient machinery for collections, a one per cent sales tax will net \$10,000,000 per year. Of this amount there will be added to our school fund \$3,333,000. Our five mills State tax on property can be dropped and the counties relieved of one-half of the amount they now pay the State for the care of the insane and approximately \$4,000,000 will be left for relief. If our requirements for relief should be \$5,000,000 then we will be only able to dispense with the five mills State tax.

Thus it would appear that my recommendation means no additional tax burden, excepting for relief and school purposes, but rather a redistribution of that burden. The school districts should be able, in normal times, to reduce their levies in proportion to the additional State aid.

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OLD AGE PENSIONS

By the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for old age pensions the sovereign people of this State empowered the Legislature to pass laws putting the amendment into effect. You now represent these people and I have no doubt their will is your pleasure. However, it is authentically reported that the National Government is contemplating legislation along the same line. It may be well to bide our time until it can be definitely known what are the plans of the Government. If it chooses to assume complete jurisdiction then, of course, it will be unnecessary for us to act. It may be, however, that it will be the plan to share this obligation with the several States, in which event we should cooperate. What action the Federal Government shall take will no doubt be definitely known within the next sixty days.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

At the regular 1933 session of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly there was passed an Act "Relating to Collection of Delinquent and Back Taxes and Providing for Foreclosure, Sale and Redemption of Delinquent Property" which said Act is found on pages 425 to 449 inclusive of the Session Acts of 1933 and was approved April 7, 1933. The Supreme Court, in a recent decision, has held this law to be now in effect. It should be so amended as to leave no doubt that the collector may, in his discretion, delay sales of property on which taxes may be unpaid but for not more than five years after delinquency. It should also be amended to clarify the provisions as to the proration of publication and other fees and costs.

INTANGIBLES

There is a class of property in this State owned by those most able to pay that is escaping its share of taxation. It is known as "Intangible Property." Webster defines it "as

being incapable of being touched, etc.” and the definition, as applied to taxation, appears to be most appropriate.

The law as now written makes it subject to taxation but a long custom of evasion and a well developed tax-dodging conscience have made it almost exempt, for in Missouri it produces only \$122,447 a year in State revenue. Some states, acting upon the theory that the owners of this class of property will be more honest in making their assessment returns if it does not cost too much, have resorted to the expediency of changing their constitutions so as to abandon the sound principal of equality of taxation and have fixed a lower rate upon this class. The results have, of course, been disappointing and holders of promissory notes, bonds and other taxable securities are found to be still unwilling to pay.

My recommendation is that a law be passed making the penalty for failure to list these properties for taxation such that the holders shall have no standing in our courts in an attempt to collect until the taxes shall have been paid.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

During recent years the labors of the Judges of the Supreme Court have been materially increased by the growing practice of attorneys of filing original writs such as certiorari, quo warranto, prohibition, etc. in that Court. While the practice is not to be condemned and is entirely legitimate, nevertheless the burdens of the Court have been thereby greatly augmented and much of the time necessary for the determination of cases on appeal is consumed. The result is that the Supreme Court is behind with its docket and frequently too much time elapses between the time a case reaches that Court and its final decision.

The office of Supreme Judge is a constitutional one and the Legislature therefore has no power to increase the number of its Judges; nor is it desirable that the appointment of additional commissioners be authorized. To remedy this situation it is suggested that the jurisdiction of each of the

three Courts of Appeals, whose judges possess the same legal qualifications as a Supreme Judge, be increased in all civil cases in which they now have jurisdiction from \$7,500 to \$15,000. It is estimated that this will materially lighten the load of the Supreme Court.

It is my information that the members of the several Courts of Appeal are willing and will be able, without delaying their work and without additional compensation, to assume the added cases and it is quite certain that such a change will materially speed up the final determination of litigation, a result much to be desired.

STATE INCOME TAX

Under the provisions of existing statutes the collection of the State Income Tax is in the hands of the county collectors and, when delinquent, suit to recover these taxes can now only be brought at the instance of the county collector. As these taxes belong to the State and are remitted by the collectors to the State Auditor, the law should be amended so as to give to the State Auditor, as well as the county collector, the authority to institute suit for delinquent State Income Taxes so that in the event the county collector neglects his duty in this respect the State may still bring proceedings to recover the revenue.

It is the opinion of the State Auditor, in which I concur, that our State Income Tax Laws should be amended so as to follow more nearly the Federal Income Tax Laws and be thereby materially strengthened.

CRIME

Within the past few years major crimes have increased with alarming rapidity. Life, person and property are no longer sacred and there has grown up an arrogant disregard for laws. This condition must be corrected and while it is realized that laws alone cannot and do not prevent the commission of crimes and that the real remedy can only be found in better environment for the young and that the in-

fluence of churches, schools and good homes are necessary for good citizenship, nevertheless our laws should be corrected and framed so as to discourage the criminal rather than afford him a means of escaping punishment. This may be done without jeopardizing any of the rights of the innocent.

Judges and practicing attorneys know that delay is often the criminal's only sure defense. Under existing statutes, a person convicted of a felony has one whole year after sentence in which to perfect his appeal to the Supreme Court and it is seldom that an appeal is perfected much earlier than the extreme statutory period. Especially is this so when defendant is able to give bond. The result of this situation is that frequently an affidavit of appeal is filed and bond given for no other purpose than to obtain a year's respite from punishment; and the other necessary steps for appeal are never taken.

While I have no definite statistics on which to base the assertion, it is my opinion that an average of about eighteen months elapses, when a case has been appealed, from the date of sentence to the date the final decision is handed down by the Supreme Court. Should the case be reversed and remanded for a new trial, in the ordinary course of events, another eighteen months or two years must elapse before the sentence is finally affirmed. Often it happens when a criminal case has been sent back for a new trial, witnesses have died or disappeared and conviction on second trial is more difficult, if at all possible; and a felon escapes punishment for no other reason than unnecessary delays.

It is my recommendation that the statutes be amended so that the time for effecting appeals in felony cases be limited to four months instead of one year, reserving to the trial judge the right, for cause, to extend the time for appeal for a period not exceeding six months from the date of sentence.

Quite often applications for change of venue in felony cases result in unnecessary delays and it is suggested that our statutes relating thereto be amended so as to require the application, when the alleged ground is prejudice of the

inhabitants of a county, to be filed and acted upon at the first regular or called term of court after arrest, and whether there is such ground should be a question of fact to be determined by the judge of the court after a hearing. In this connection may I observe that no good reason occurs to me why in the selection of a jury in criminal cases the defendant should have an advantage over the State in the number of challenges; and it is recommended that this be corrected.

CONSOLIDATION OF UNIVERSITY AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

The State-supported higher institutions of learning in Missouri are the State University, School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, an integral part of the University, Lincoln University at Jefferson City, and five State Teachers Colleges located respectively at Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Warrensburg, Kirksville and Maryville.

The governing body of the State University and School at Rolla is a Board of Curators of nine members, no two of whom shall be from the same Congressional District.

The Board of Curators of Lincoln University, of which Board the State Superintendant of Schools is an ex-officio member, consists of six members, at least three of whom shall be negroes.

Each of the Teachers Colleges is governed by a Board of six members.

All of the members of the above Boards are appointed by the Governor. We have, therefore, seven separate and distinct higher institutions of learning in our State and the combined membership of the different Boards is forty-five. It is apparent from this situation, and experience has demonstrated it to be true, that there is not and cannot be such a coordination of these institutions as to obtain the most economical or best results. We are, as a matter of fact, supporting six universities with six boards comprised of men of different thought and experiences and probably with different ideals.

It is my opinion that as a matter of practical economy and necessary coordination there should be a unification of these State-supported institutions of higher learning in Missouri, except Lincoln University, under the Board of Curators of the State University and make all of them an integral part of the University with one Board, one chief administrative officer and one budget.

The Board of Curators of the University is recommended as a Controlling Board for the reason that it is a constitutional body and the Legislature would have no power to name any other Board of Control for the University.

All financial needs of the University of Missouri, so to be created, should be brought together in one budget, to be presented as one appropriation request, the actual appropriation to be redistributed through the central Administrative office.

The establishment of new state institutions of higher education and expansion or extension of existing state institutions should be under the control of the administrative organization of the University of Missouri as it may be constituted.

It is not my purpose in making this recommendation, nor will its adoption by you have the effect, to impair or in any manner destroy any one of the several Teachers Colleges. The effect will be, on the contrary, to make each one of them a part and parcel of the State University and their work will receive equal credits and their diplomas be entitled to recognition as diplomas from the University, for such they will be. As above suggested my thought in urging this consolidation is to save the money of the taxpayer and by coordination and unification create for Missouri a larger and better University to which our citizens may look with pride.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University, the University for negroes located at Jefferson City, has made rapid progress during the past two years and recently for the first time in its history its

standards have been fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and its degrees are recognized by other affiliated institutions of learning.

This University still has one great need and that is a vocational arts building where the Negro boys and girls of our State may become trained in the trades; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for the construction of such a building. The cost should not exceed \$100,000, and it is possible that \$80,000 will be sufficient for the erection and equipment of such a building.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Since the laws relating to the regulation, control, manufacture, brewing, sale, possession, transportation and distribution of intoxicating liquors went into effect on January 13, 1934, from observation and by inquiry and thought, I am convinced that some material amendments are necessary. These I will proceed to discuss.

The purely statutory distinction that now exists between 3.2 and other beers together with a difference in tax and license fees have brought about a situation that is intolerable and encourages the bootlegger and the "cheater."

In frequent instances a person paying \$10 for a license to sell 3.2 beer uses his permit as a cloak to hide the sale of beers of a higher percentage of alcohol and hard liquors. It is almost impossible to detect the fraud, for, with labels off the bottle, a chemical analysis is necessary to determine the difference in the contents of the two kinds of beer. The cost of inspections and analyses necessary to stop this unlawful practice would be prohibitive. No way occurs to me to correct the condition other than doing away with the present distinction that our law makes between beers of different alcoholic content. If this is done then all beer should pay the same tax and the sale of any kind of beer should require the same license and jurisdiction should be transferred from the Department of Health to the Supervisor of Liquor Con-

trol. This would not only dispense with a costly sub-department but would put the control under one head where it could be administered more economically and effectively.

As a matter of law if 3.2 beer is not intoxicating then it cannot be taxed or licensed for revenue purposes and it should be treated by you as any other non-intoxicating beverage. If it is intoxicating, and this is for you to determine, then there is no reason for the distinction that has been heretofore made by statute and you should deal with it as with any other beer. The question is one of fact for you to determine with a view of the interests of the people of this State rather than those of the breweries and beer vendors.

The State is not estopped by reason of its recent declaration that 3.2 beer is not intoxicating any more than it was estopped by a previous declaration that any malt liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume was intoxicating.

The correct solution of this question is not without its difficulties but, as before suggested, if beer of this percentage is intoxicating it should be so treated and if not intoxicating it should not bear the burdens and penalties of intoxicating liquors.

It is my opinion that the closing hour for places where intoxicating liquors are sold, as fixed by statute, is too early and the hour of closing should be extended until one or one-thirty A. M. except on Saturday nights when the closing hour should be twelve o'clock; for the Sabbath is the day of our Lord.

The hour now used was probably borrowed from some early enactment when the midnight hour was in fact the time of quiet and peace and rest. This is no longer so and the hour should be adjusted to the times, else we will continue to see almost total disregard for this law; and disregard for law is dangerous to society.

The Constitution of this State protects the person and home from search except under extraordinary conditions but this sacred provision, which should always be strictly observed, does not apply to persons engaged in the sale of

intoxicating liquors. The courts have always characterized this business as one not of right but of tolerance and so authorizing officers to search premises wherein intoxicating liquors are licensed to be sold, will not be an invasion of rights but rather a guarantee that the licensee observes the provisions of the statutes. Wherefore, it is recommended that, under proper safeguards, search may be made of such premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and other laws are being violated.

NATIONAL HOUSING

At the last session of Congress in pursuance of the National Recovery Program of the President, there was passed what is commonly known as the "National Housing Act."

Title Number 2 of the Act authorizes the creation of a federal mutual insurance fund the purpose of which was to create a sound mortgage market and induce mortgage money to finance new construction. The Act provides for long term, low interest bearing, fully amortized, home mortgage loans.

Title Number 3 of the Act authorizes the creation of national mortgage associations subject to the supervision and control of the Federal Housing Administrator. These associations are formed to provide a market for home mortgages and to aid in establishing a more sound national credit system.

In order that this Act may accomplish its purposes, banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, trust companies and other investors must be authorized to make insured mortgage loans and to invest in insured mortgages as provided by that Act.

In order that our statutory limitations upon such loans and investments may be set aside, our statute should be amended as soon as possible so as to permit such loans.

In reference to such legislation President Roosevelt has written me in part as follows:

"It would give me great satisfaction if you would give this matter your most careful consideration with the object, if you approve, of obtaining legislation in your State in 1935."

My recommendation is that we go along with the President in this matter and that you pass the necessary legislation.

U. S. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20

The Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which became effective October 15, 1933, among other things, changed the ending of the term of the President and Vice-president and changed the term of the Representatives and Delegates to Congress and the time of the meeting of the Electors of each state.

Necessary amendments to our statutes should be made in conformity with the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment.

PUBLIC WORKS

In event that an additional public works program is authorized at the coming session of the Congress, I shall urge that you see to it that the municipalities of this State are made legally able to take full advantage of such a program. It is my position now, as it has always been, that Missouri should do her share toward bringing about a complete return of prosperity by cooperating to the fullest extent with the National Government in all of its efforts in that behalf.

While I realize fully the distinction between the three great Departments of our State Government and that it is my province on this occasion only to advise and recommend,

yet may I presume in the kindest spirit to admonish you that in this day of increasing business and better times, it is meet that we do not check the progress by unnecessary delays in the work you have set about to accomplish.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

January 2, 1935.

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 6, 1937

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 14-24**Members of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly in Regular Session:*

Now, at the close of my term of office, complying with the mandate of our Constitution, it is my privilege to briefly inform you of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as are by me deemed expedient.

You will be happy to know that this administration is leaving office with a balanced budget. The financial condition of the State is sound, and our credit excellent. Only a few months ago \$2,000,000 of building bonds, bearing 1¾% interest, sold at par, and a short time prior thereto \$5,000,000 of highway bonds, bearing 2% interest per annum, sold at a substantial premium.

It is doubtful whether in the history of the State there have been experienced more trying times and disastrous financial conditions than during the four years last past. At the close of the preceding administration, the general revenue was insufficient to meet current obligations, and by reason of the depression, the normal income of the State had been greatly reduced. Our State educational institutions, including the common schools, lacked sufficient revenues to adequately function, and many counties were unable to meet their ordinary necessary expenses. Many thousands of our people were out of employment and in dire need of the necessities of life. These situations had to be met and were met.

SCHOOLS

You will be gratified to know that during the past biennum, with December, 1936, estimated, there has been paid into the public school fund out of general revenue, as pro-

vided by law, the sum of \$16,649,678.78, the largest amount ever paid during a like period within the history of our State, and it has been our good fortune to materially increase the appropriations for the five State Teachers Colleges, Lincoln University, Rolla School of Mines and Metallurgy, teachers' training courses in cities having more than 75,000 population, and the State University, the total amount appropriated out of general revenue for these institutions during the biennium being \$5,741,180. As a result and with the aid of Government funds, there have been constructed and equipped at our State University six new buildings and eleven repaired and at Lincoln University two new buildings, all badly needed.

In this connection it might be interesting to you to know that there are now in our State seven junior colleges, 912 high schools, and 7,789 common schools supported by the State. The common school districts were laid out years ago with a view to convenience and accessibility under then existing conditions. Times have changed. Our splendid highway system and rapid methods of transportation have eliminated the necessity for so many common schools. What we need today are fewer and better country schools. It would result in a great saving to the taxpayers.

The same is true of our counties. When the boundaries of our counties were fixed by the Consitution of 1875, time and distance were the principal considerations. The boundaries were probably determined on the basis of how long it would take a resident to ride his horse from his home to the county seat, transact his business and get back in time to milk the cows. As a matter of practical economy and common sense, it would be the part of wisdom to materially increase the size, thereby reducing the number of counties. Should that be done, the local county governments would be as close to the people in point of time as they were in 1875. In order to accomplish this, an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary, and I recommend that you adopt a resolution submitting such an amendment to the people of this State.

CONSOLIDATION OF UNIVERSITY AND STATE TEACHERS
COLLEGES

In my message, delivered to the Fifty-eighth General Assembly on January 2, 1935, it was recommended that the State-supported higher institutions of learning in Missouri, namely: the State University, School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, and the five State Teachers Colleges, located respectively at Cape Girardeau, Springfield, Warrensburg, Maryville, and Kirksville, be placed under one governing body. Each of the State Teachers Colleges is governed by a board of six members, the University and School of Mines and Metallurgy by a board of nine members, and all of the members of the above boards are appointed by the Governor. We have, therefore, seven separate and distinct higher institutions of learning in our State, not including Lincoln University, and the combined membership of the different boards is thirty-nine. Quoting from my former message: "It is apparent from this situation, and experience has demonstrated it to be true, that there is not and cannot be such a coordination of these institutions as to obtain the most economical or best results. We are, as a matter of fact, supporting six universities with six boards comprised of men of different thought and experiences and, probably, with different ideals.

"It is my opinion that as a matter of practical economy and necessary coordination, there should be a unification of these State-supported institutions of higher learning in Missouri, except Lincoln University, under the Board of Curators of the State University and make all of them an integral part of the University with one Board, one chief administrative officer, and one budget."

Again in the interest of a better and more efficient higher educational system in this State, the passage of such a law is recommended.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Lincoln University, the University for Negroes, located at Jefferson City, is now recognized as one of the leading Negro institutions in the United States. Its curriculum is being rapidly expanded. This, together with the policy of our State to make appropriations for out-of-state educational advantages not yet offered at Lincoln (and this policy should be continued), affords the Negro boys and girls of Missouri equal educational opportunities to those afforded the whites. This institution has been kept free of political influence or interference.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

In December, 1933, I assumed the authority to appoint for Missouri a State Planning Board, and the National Resources Board shortly thereafter appointed Mr. Harland Bartholomew, of St. Louis, and Mr. Herbert Hare, of Kansas City, as consultants. A technical staff was selected, and under the direction of these distinguished planners, the work made considerable progress. Recognizing the value and importance of such a board, the Fifty-eighth General Assembly passed an act creating a State planning board, but no appropriation was made for its support, and the entire expense of this work has been paid by the Federal government. Its accomplishments already demonstrate the wisdom of the law, and it is my opinion that appropriation should be made sufficient to carry on the valuable work. Our state and its subdivisions have in the past suffered almost irreparable losses by reason of haphazard attempts at development. It is essential to the future growth of our State and the development of its wonderful resources that a definite, harmonious program be thought out in advance.

The present planning board, as a result of its intelligent studies and the submission of its conclusions and recommendations to the Federal authorities, has been able to obtain Federal aid in large amounts in the development of our resources. In this connection, may I also advise that the

Planning Board be given authority to represent the State in cooperating with nearby states in carrying into effect interstate plans for mutual development and improvements.

A State drainage map prepared by State Geologist, Dr. H. A. Buehler, indicates that there are in Missouri about 25 major drainage basins. In order to obtain Federal assistance and funds for conserving and utilizing our rivers and natural drainage areas to full advantage, it is imperative that we adopt a law authorizing the creation, organization, and operation of river valley conservation districts within the State, for the purpose of promoting public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare and conserving and utilizing river and other allied natural resources of the district. Such an act was introduced in our Legislature in 1929 and 1931 but failed of passage. It would require no expenditures on the part of the State, but merely permit counties in a major river water-shed to cooperate for the development and conservation of the particular river in that valley.

HIGHWAYS

"In the period beginning with the creation of the Highway Department in 1917 and ending on December 31, 1932, there either had been completed or were under contract and in the process of construction, a total of 10,122 miles of improved roadway on the state highway system. During the following period, of less than four years, ending November 1, 1936, this total had been increased by more than 42 per cent and there had been added an additional 4,323 actual road miles, the greater mileage of which was roads on the farm-to-market system, bringing the present total to 14,445 miles of which 3,852 were concrete, 351 bituminous pavement, 1,760 oil mat, 7,794 gravel or equivalent, and 685 graded earth.

"The actual miles added to the system does not wholly reflect the great betterment achieved. There was great improvement in the type of surfacing on existing highways, and many of the heavily traveled routes in congested areas

have been widened, rebuilt and in many instances relocated. Too, there have been constructed throughout the state many grade separations, and numerous new bridges and general improvement through maintenance, substantially reflected in better traveling surface.

"The Missouri State Highway Commission has concentrated its full efforts towards lifting rural Missouri out of the mud by the rapid construction of the farm-to-market system. On December 31, 1932, there either had been completed or were under contract and in the process of construction on the farm-to-market system, a total of 2,512 miles. On November 1, 1936, this total had been increased by 3,736 miles or 148 per cent to 6,248 miles. This mileage includes 641 miles of graded earth, 5,334 miles of gravel or equivalent, 129 miles bituminous and 144 miles of concrete.

"On December 31, 1932, there had been expended or actually paid out for construction on the farm-to-market system, a total of \$11,245,457. By November 1, 1936, this figure had been increased by \$21,839,784, and on that date construction expenditures for that system had reached a total of \$33,085,241. There were also under contract and in the process of construction on the farm-to-market system, on November 1, 1936, additional projects, upon which payment had not been made, totaling \$2,307,314. In other words, there either had been completed or placed under contract on the farm-to-market system, to that date, projects totaling \$35,392,555.

"Highway activity during the past four years has provided a nucleus for relief and reemployment in Missouri. At all times during that period, from 10,000 to 22,000 persons have been employed on highway work—these figures include only direct employment, such as labor used by producers and contractors on highway contracts, extra forces for maintenance, and other direct highway activities. With the exception of slightly more than 2,000 persons regularly employed by the Commission, practically all of these workmen have been recruited from the relief and reemploy-

ment committees in the various counties upon the basis of need and qualifications."

This information is quoted from a report furnished me by the Highway Department.

The last \$5,000,000 of bonds of the \$135,000,000 issued for road purposes have been sold. During the present year there will be available for road construction, repairs, and grade separations approximately \$9,000,000. This includes Federal funds; and in 1938 a like amount may be anticipated. Some provision should be made that the fine work being done by our State Highway Department should continue without interruption after 1938. Missouri should take no steps backward in her road program.

SAFETY

The number of deaths and personal injuries resulting from accidents on our public highways is appalling. It is the duty of the State, so far as is reasonably possible, to remedy this situation. It should exercise its powers to protect human life and limb. With this thought in mind, last February I took the liberty to appoint a committee composed of interested and informed citizens to make a study of the causes and means of prevention of highway accidents. This Committee was organized in March, 1936, by electing Hon. Oak Hunter, Chairman, and Col. Otto P. Higgins, Secretary. Subcommittees were appointed and thorough studies made. Its report was filed with me on December 3, 1936, and I recommend that it be given your serious consideration. I heartily concur in its recommendations.

Especially do I urge the enactment of a State drivers' license law, so that proven careless operators of motor vehicles may be controlled through the suspension or revocation of their licenses.

I also desire to accentuate the recommendation of the establishment of a traffic safety training school for police officers and representatives of fleet owners and insurers at the University of Missouri.

It is also desirable that the number of our highway patrolmen be substantially increased. This is made necessary by reason of the large additional road mileage.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

The \$10,000,000 program for the rehabilitation of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of this State, ratified by the people on May 15, 1934, and supplemented by a Federal grant of \$3,778,000, is now well under way and making rapid progress. Many of the buildings have been completed and are in use. Many are under actual construction and practically all, excepting some proposed buildings at the State Penitentiary, are either under contract or bids will soon be received. A difference between the Federal authorities and the State Board and State Advisory Board as to the State prison plans has caused considerable delay, but I am happy to inform you that these differences are being reconciled, and the original plans, somewhat modified to conform to Federal requirements, will I believe, soon be carried out.

When the work is completed, it will be a credit to our State; and, thus far, we have been financially able to meet the interest on the bonds sold without any additional tax levy.

The penitentiary proper, within its present walls, contains approximately 4,700 prisoners, and it has been necessary for want of proper housing facilities to place too many men in a cell. It is badly overcrowded. Its population should be reduced. Under the efficient management of our State Farm Commissioner, a system, whereby several hundred prisoners are kept on farms owned or leased by the State, has been developed, so that, without guards or walls, the number of escapes has been negligible. Dormitories for housing the prison farm population should be constructed and authority given for acquisition of an additional tract of land for the construction of a smaller prison building not far distant from the present site. This would relieve

the congestion in the prison and permit the proper segregation of its inmates.

The State Penal Board should be given authority to remove prisoners from one penal institution to another and without the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Governor.

Authority should be given to erect the prison tubercular hospital on a site outside the present prison walls.

I also recommend that a Legislative committee be appointed with authority to study and recommend a more modern and scientific system of probation and paroles and parole regulations.

These recommendations are made at the suggestion of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and with approval of the State Building Commission, and, if followed, will insure a large additional grant of Federal funds.

Four new dormitories have been constructed at the Intermediate Reformatory at Alcoa. This will, of course, result in a great increase in the population of that institution. It is my thought that the purposes for which Alcoa was founded would be better subserved if the present law should be amended so as not to permit any person convicted of the crime of highway robbery or burglary and sentenced for a term of more than five years, to be committed to this institution. It is, in my opinion, practically impossible, as a rule, to control long-term criminals by its present rules and regulations directed by law.

OFFICE BUILDING

It is imperative that there be constructed an ample office building to house the employees of the various State departments other than the elective offices. Our beautiful Capitol building, the pride of all Missourians, was planned to accommodate the legislature and the State elective officers and their employees. It has not the capacity and was not intended to accommodate the minor State departments.

During recent years, with the increase of governmental functions and duties and in an effort to accommodate the W. P. A. and other Federal branches, the building has become so badly overcrowded that it has been necessary to utilize the Legislative committee rooms and chambers and to rent space in office buildings in the city.

I recommend that the Planning Board be authorized to select a suitable site and make plans for an adequate office building and submit its report to this body; and that funds be appropriated for the erection of such a building. It can but result in economy and greater convenience.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

The Fifty-seventh General Assembly passed an act establishing a uniform purchasing system for the State and providing for the appointment of a purchasing agent. The wisdom of the enactment of this measure has been fully demonstrated. Prior thereto purchases of State supplies were made by the several departments and the stewards of the various institutions, frequently without receiving bids and usually at retail prices. Under the present system, wholesale prices are obtained in almost every instance, and the lowest and best bidder furnishes the supplies. A resultant saving of many thousands of dollars to the State has been effected. It is impossible to determine the exact amount. It is with pleasure that I am able to inform you that I have heard of no instance of favoritism, political influence, or unfair preference in connection with the purchase of goods for the State since the establishment of this department.

An effort was made during the last session of the Legislature to repeal this salutary measure. What influenced this action, I do not say; but fortunately it was unsuccessful. And I earnestly admonish you that to repeal this law would not only cost the taxpayers of this State a large sum, but it would mean a return to an unbusiness-like, chaotic, and wasteful system.

SOCIAL SECURITY

During the past four years, the fundamental principle that the chief purpose of government is the welfare of its people has been practically applied as never before in our history. Both State and Nation have adopted advanced and salutary measures to care for the needy, minister unto the sick and afflicted, and give work to the unemployed. This humane program was overwhelmingly ratified at the last election, and it is the mandate of the people that it shall be continued.

At the last session of Congress there was enacted legislation known as social security legislation. In order to obtain advantage of this, it is necessary for each state to adopt certain legislation in conformity with the Federal act. That you might have full and complete knowledge of the provisions of this legislation, as applicable to the needs of Missouri, and that our State should lose none of its benefits, I took the liberty to appoint a committee of fourteen distinguished and outstanding citizens to make a study of the social security legislation of Congress and consider it in relation to the present State laws. Included in the membership of the committee were two members of the Senate and two members of the House. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Hon. Allen McReynolds,
Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan,
Hon. W. H. H. Piatt,
Rep. O. K. Armstrong,
Monsignor P. P. Crane,
Mr. Arnold Griffith,
Dr. E. L. Morgan,
Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss,
Mrs. Rose M. Ohaus,
Hon. George A. Rozier,
Mrs. Mary E. Ryder,
Bishop William Scarlett,
Mr. Earl H. Shackelford,
Rep. Robert M. Talbert.

This committee convened in the early part of September. It organized by selecting Senator Allen McReynolds, Chairman, Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan, Vice-Chairman, Hon. W. H. H. Piatt, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Evert Stambaek, Executive Secretary, and immediately the difficult and important task was begun. Its final report was filed with me on December 22, last. This report evidences careful, intelligent, and painstaking labors. It is comprehensive of the entire subject, and without qualification, except in two minor details hereinafter mentioned, I recommend it for your earnest consideration and guidance. Many distinguished, public spirited citizens lent valuable assistance in this labor for humanity. The State of Missouri owes to the members of this committee and to those who rendered assistance a debt of gratitude.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

During the depression, "those dealing with the problem (unemployment) soon recognized that unemployment was not an individual problem, the cost of which could be borne by individual earnings and resources, but that it constituted a threat to the security of the entire nation and its cost had to be spread over the community at large. It was felt that a more self-respecting and long-range plan of dealing with the problem of unemployment would have to be developed in order to bring economic security not only to the individual but to the nation. The unemployment compensation feature of the Social Security Act has attempted to satisfy that need and provide some regular long-time method of dealing with the problem of unemployment. . . ."

"By the expenditures of benefits, specified in amount and duration, in advance, out of a fund built up in an orderly and systematic manner, unemployment compensation enables individuals to plan their scale of living for a definite period of time. It thus acts as a cushion to the downswing of the business cycle just at that period when business is beginning to slacken because of decreased buying by the consuming public."

It will not be possible in this message to go into the details of the Social Security Act as it relates to unemployment compensation. All of these details may be obtained from the report hereinbefore mentioned. It might be well to add, however, that whether we comply with the conditions of the Federal Act or not, the taxes will be levied by the Federal government, and it is for you to say whether it is desirable that our laborers receive the wholesome benefits of the Federal legislation. If an unemployment compensation law is enacted which meets the requirements of the Social Security Act, 90 % of the Federal taxes will remain to the credit of the State, to be available for benefit payments to eligible unemployed workers two years after contributions first become payable, and it is estimated that there are in Missouri approximately 647,000 employees who will be benefited should we conform to Federal requirements. The costs of administration of the State law are not paid from the contributions into State fund, but are paid by the Federal government out of the general funds of the treasury if the State laws are properly administered. In order to receive grants for administrative purposes, the State law must be approved by the Social Security Board and must also provide:

- “(1) Such methods of administration (other than those relating to selection, tenure of office, and compensation of personnel) as are calculated to insure full payment of benefits when due;
- (2) Opportunity for a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal for all whose claims to benefit have been denied; and
- (3) full and complete reports to the Social Security Board on the activities of the State laws, and requested information to other Federal agencies engaged in the administration of public works or assistance.”

I recommend that an unemployment compensation law be passed by the General Assembly.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

The Fifty-eighth General Assembly, under authority of a Constitutional Amendment adopted November 8, 1932, passed an act providing for old age assistance, with the terms of which you are familiar. The above constitutional provision and the law fixed the age of eligibility for old age assistance at over seventy years. The Federal Act fixes it at 65. A constitutional amendment will be necessary in order to conform our constitutional provision with the Federal statute, and I recommend that the resolution be passed submitting such an amendment to the people of this State.

Our Old Age Assistance statute went into effect August 27, 1935, and since that time, 94,944 applications for old age assistance have been filed. It was estimated at the time the act was under consideration that the number of eligibles in Missouri would not exceed 20,000, and an appropriation of \$2,500,000 was made accordingly. It was not until February, 1936, that the Federal appropriation was passed, and on March 10, 1936, Missouri received its first grant of Federal funds. Under the provision of our law, "the assistance, if allowed, shall commence on the first day of the calendar month following that on which the petition was received by the county board." A majority of Missouri's eligible old age assistance applicants filed in September, 1935, and became entitled to payments as of October 1, 1935, but the Federal government does not match retroactive payments. For this reason, large sums from Missouri's State appropriation were being spent for payments which received no Federal matching. It became necessary, therefore, to suspend the retroactive payments prior to July 1, 1936, and the State was enabled to secure dollar for dollar matching from the Federal government on most of the remaining State funds, and was thus enabled to add to the certified rolls many thousands of pending cases. A total of 58,747 cases have been certified and are receiving assistance. Approximately \$3,822,480.75 is now, under the present law, unpaid. This figure is based upon cases that

have been certified, and there remain 25,373 cases on which no payments have been made. The Legislature failed to make appropriation sufficient therefor. The present act should be amended so that in the future, State payments become due and payable only upon final approval of applications. As a law may not be retroactive, appropriation should also be made covering the above unpaid amounts.

Our statute also provides for the payment of (not to exceed \$100) burial expenses. This is not matched by the Federal government, and the provision should be repealed.

In its report, the Social Security Committee recommends other changes in the old age assistance law, all of which are intended to make it more workable and in conformity with the Federal Act. I respectfully differ with the report in its conclusion that Section 25 of the present Act authorizes an appeal to Circuit Courts in the determination of the amount of assistance to be paid. As I read the section, it means that appeal to the Circuit Court can be had only from the question of the *eligibility* of the applicant and not from the *amount of compensation*. But in any event, a repeal of this section can do no harm.

On the basis of 70,000 monthly grants at an average of \$20.00 per month, the State's share for the coming biennium will amount to \$16,800,000 or \$14,300,000 more than was appropriated for the past biennium. I refer you to the Social Security Committee's report for estimates of amounts required on the averages of \$10.00 to the maximum \$30.00 per month payments.

While the amount necessary to provide for the dependent aged seems large, yet, upon reflection, it will be discovered that this burden has always been borne by the various subdivisions of our State and by religious and charitable organizations and by kindly individuals. The present plan means an equitable distribution of these burdens.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The Social Security Act of the Federal government, with the purpose to provide for the human needs of dependent children, makes aid possible for a large group. We should take steps at once to qualify for Federal assistance to dependent children. In order to do this, our present laws must be amended and extended. Every reason why the dependent aged should be assisted applies to dependent children under the age of 16 years. The Federal government offers to reimburse the State on the basis of one-third of \$18.00 for each first child and one-third of \$12.00 for each additional child. A thorough discussion of the situation in Missouri and of the legislation necessary to fairly meet the demands, may be found in the report of the Social Security Committee which has been heretofore frequently referred to.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Missouri was one of the first states in the Union to qualify for aid for child welfare services under the Social Security Act, and the plan submitted by the State Children's Bureau and approved by the Federal Bureau has been used as a model for other states.

SERVICE TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Missouri has for years been generous in its care of crippled children, and, under our laws, County Courts may authorize the examination of such children and may send them to the hospital of the State University, and other hospitals, where the children are given surgical and medical treatment. These services are paid for by the State. Full cooperation with the Federal government under the Social Security Act should not be neglected.

Maternal and child health services and public health work are fully discussed in the committee's report, to which you are referred for details. But especially would I direct your attention to the preliminary report on public health

matters in Missouri made under the direction of Dr. K. E. Miller, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, upon my request. This report recommends many radical changes in the set-up of our present State Board of Health and in its activities; and all of which are entitled to your serious consideration.

ASSISTANCE TO THE BLIND

On November 2, 1920, Missouri adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the pensioning of the blind and levying therefor a special property tax up to three cents per hundred dollar valuation and establishing a commission to administer the fund. Legislation carrying this amendment into effect has been enacted, but it does not fully comply with the provisions of the Social Security Act, although only minor amendments are deemed necessary at this time, and these amendments are recommended in the committee's report and by me.

RELIEF

Should Missouri avail herself of all the advantages of the grants made available by the Social Security Act, the direct relief load would be greatly reduced, for it will be noted that the purpose of practically every provision of the Social Security Act is to share the load of the State. This is true of old age assistance, grants-in-aid for the blind, for the crippled children, for child welfare services, for health, and for vocational rehabilitation; all tending to reduce general relief costs on the part of the State. This applies also to the programs of Federal Works Progress Administration, the Rural Resettlement Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Youth Administration, all now in operation. Yet, there still remains a considerable relief problem to be solved and met. It is estimated that the present relief load in Missouri is about 40,000 cases comprising 150,000 individuals, and these figures, according to the report, include only the neediest. The great increase

in business employment has not yet reached the point of absorption. The Federal government has discontinued what is generally called direct relief, and since last April, the State has been able to do but little in that direction, the \$6,000,000 appropriated for direct relief having been nearly exhausted by that date.

According to the report filed with me, it will require to meet the relief needs of the City of St. Louis for the next biennium, \$6,500,000; the City of St. Joseph, \$840,000; and Kansas City, \$1,776,000, these cities assuming none of the burden. It is stated in the committee's report "the local units are unable to care adequately for the present relief load, nor can they bear the future burden which faces them. . . . The local units of government alone, with their restricted sources of revenue, cannot support a relief load of the size which confronts them during the next few years. The assistance of the State, therefore, is absolutely necessary. We find no logical basis for the theory that public relief is the sole responsibility of the local communities, etc."

These statements are made by responsible individuals after thorough investigation and command respectful and earnest consideration. With such a condition confronting us, the only thing to do is to meet it squarely and fearlessly.

I repeat, in substance, what has been said before: the welfare of the people is the State's chief business, but may I observe in passing that while it is true the State collects from the larger cities greater amounts in special taxes for relief purposes, it does not follow that these cities pay proportionately the greater share. To collect a tax from customers within a trade territory does not mean that the collecting municipality pays the taxes from that territory; and I am convinced that the burden of the sales tax in this State is not paid disproportionately by any community or set of communities. But however that may be, the basic thought of relief is that the strong and able shall carry the burdens of the poor and weak. I earnestly recommend that the State make adequate appropriations, so that, in coopera-

tion with the local communities in proportion to their ability to aid, it will be provided that every Missouri resident may enjoy "the American standard of living."

DEPARTMENTS, REVENUES, AND EXPENSES

For specific details concerning the operation and condition of the several departments, I respectfully refer you to the reports filed with you in compliance with the law.

A brief statement of the financial condition of the State, including anticipated income and ordinary expenditures out of the general revenue, for the biennium, may be of aid to you in your deliberations. On December 31 there was a balance of general revenue on hand in the State Treasury amounting to \$3,591,532.31 and approximately \$300,000 outstanding obligations, covered by appropriations, due and unpaid. This large balance is a result of an unanticipated increase in sales tax collections resulting from great and rapid improvement in business and also an unexpected increase in liquor taxes and income taxes. Though no sufficient appropriation was made therefor, this amount and the additional sum needed should be appropriated for the discharge of obligations created by the Old Age Assistance Act.

The anticipated general revenue income from present sources for this biennium, not including a continuation of the sales tax during next year, is \$31,324,260, and the ordinary expenses out of general revenue, old age assistance and direct relief excepted, are estimated at \$29,523,425. It is apparent, therefore, that in order to make ample provision for the dependent aged and for direct relief, additional revenue will be needed, the extent of which will depend, of course, upon what, in your wisdom, you may find commensurate with the needs to be supplied. You represent the people of Missouri, and I feel certain that by your official actions, you will fully express their fine sense of Christian charity and benevolence in arriving at the amounts deemed necessary. I respectfully refer you again to the figures contained in the report of the Social Security Committee.

My thought, in connection with the necessary revenue to be raised, is that no additional levy of taxes should be made upon either real or personal property. The Board of Equalization during the present administration, by the reduction of the valuation of property in Missouri for taxation purposes approximately \$500,000,000, has materially eased the burdens of the property owner, and it would be unfortunate should this accomplishment be undone.

The one per cent sales tax law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was intended to raise revenue for four specific purposes, namely: old age assistance, direct relief, schools, and care of indigent insane; and appropriations were made accordingly.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion may I express to all members of this Assembly and others who have rendered this administration valuable service in carrying out its program, my thanks; and all of you have my best wishes for a pleasant sojourn in our Capital City during the present session. May your labors result in the continued development and progress of our great State and in substantial benefit to her splendid citizenry. Through you, their representatives, I express to the people my sincere appreciation of the great honor of being Governor of Missouri.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO MESSAGES

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1110

To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly:

I hereby veto, and return without my approval, House bill No. 214, entitled:

“An act to repeal section 3735, article 14, chapter 29, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to ‘Criminal procedure,’ and enact a new section in lieu thereof in relation to the same subject matter,” for the following reasons:

The bill obviates the necessity of specifically directing the attention of the trial judge to errors committed at the trial, and limits too much, the time in which motions for new trial in criminal cases may be filed.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 7, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1036-1037

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 117, entitled:

“An act to amend section 4286, chapter 30, article 8, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, by striking out the words

in the last nine lines of said section, to-wit, as follows: 'Be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment.' "

The effect of the act is to so amend section 4286, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, as to reduce the maximum penalty for a felony to a misdemeanor. I can see no good reason why this should be done.

The argument that convictions can be more readily had under the proposed bill than under section 4286, is unsound, in that section 4286 does not compel a penitentiary sentence. Section 4285 which still remains, is in apparent conflict with the proposed act, and for both to stand, would leave a serious doubt under which section prosecution should be instituted for the violation of certain provisions common to both acts.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 10, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1207

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 10, 1933.

GUY B. PARK

GOVERNOR

*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, House bill No. 294, entitled:

“An act to repeal section 14717 of article 37, entitled ‘Laws especially applicable to the city of St. Louis,’ which article is a part of chapter No. 38, entitled ‘Municipal corporations,’ Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1929, which section to be repealed prescribed certain duties of the sheriff of the city of St. Louis, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof concerning the same subject matter, including the control and supervision of the civil courts building in the city of St. Louis; and to repeal all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with the new section.”

My reasons for vetoing the bill follow:

Section No. 1 of said act is defective, in that it omits to state that it was the intention of the Legislature to repeal section 14717 of article 37, which omission might raise a serious question as to the validity of the bill.

The purpose of the bill seems to be to turn over to the sheriff, the care, custody, and operation of the civil courts building in the city of St. Louis, and subject to the approval of the judges of the circuit court of said city, the selection of the persons to fill the positions, and do the work found neces-

sary by the said judges for the operation of said building. This would unnecessarily impose upon the sheriff, additional burdens and duties not entirely in harmony with the usual duties of his office. It is simply a transfer of authority without apparent benefit.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 13, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1077

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 13, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

It became necessary, in my opinion, to veto committee substitute for House bills Nos. 55 and 109 for the reasons given in my veto message. The attorney-general has submitted to me a proposed amendment to Senate Bill No. 72 which I am sending herewith. It meets my approval and in my opinion should be passed as speedily as possible.

Yours very respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

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TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1241

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 13, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto and without my approval, committee substitute for House bills Nos. 55 and 109, entitled:

"An act to repeal sections 11275 and 11277 of article 1, chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the duties of the Attorney-General and enacting in lieu thereof two new sections to be known as 11275 and 11277 and relating to the same subject matter."

While in principle, the purposes of the act are desirable, in my opinion its language is so broad as to impose upon the Attorney-General the duty to furnish counsel for every state bank that may be in liquidation. If the regular assistants should be called upon to perform these functions, the mileage and expenses might increase the cost of liquidation. If special attorneys are to be employed, then the State Finance Commissioner, who is directly responsible for the liquidation of these concerns, is the proper person to designate the counsel.

It is also my opinion that the act is so broad as to conflict with section 44a of the Constitution of Missouri providing for a highway system, which section of the Constitution would seem to give to the State Highway Commission the right to employ attorneys. Under that section it appears that the State Highway Commission is empowered to expend the monies raised from motor vehicle licenses and motor vehicle fuels for certain specific purposes, and in addition

thereto, "for such other purposes and contingencies relating and appertaining to the construction and maintenance of such highways and bridges as the State Highway Commission may deem proper."

Another reason is, that the bill imposes upon the Governor the unnecessary duty of assisting in the selection of all special attorneys appointed by the Attorney-General under the provisions of this act.

Very respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 18, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1318

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 18, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, House bill No. 60, entitled:

"An act to repeal section 3077 of an act of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, 1931, entitled 'Conveyances: Providing how notice shall be published and what it shall state,' approved May 5, 1931, and found in the Laws of Missouri, 1931, at pages 174 and 175, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, pertaining to the same subject, to be known as section 3077."

This law relates to the publication of notice in foreclosures of mortgages or deeds of trust and provides what such notices shall contain and in what papers published. The only change made in the present law is as follows:

"but no publication of such notice shall be printed oftener than once each week in any such newspaper." Evidently it was the intention of the author of this bill that no publication of such notice shall be required to be printed oftener than once each week in any such newspaper. The act before me, if construed literally, would mean that if in counties not having cities of 40,000 inhabitants or more, a notice published in some daily paper should be published more than once each week in such newspaper, the notice would be in violation of the law. In other words, if perchance, after one publication in a daily paper the notice should be left in an extra day, it would be contrary to the provisions of the act. This would result in much confusion.

Very respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 19, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1321

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 19, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, House bill No. 136, entitled:

"An act to repeal section 13120, Revised Statutes of 1929, relating to the inspection of beverages and to enact 9 new sections in lieu thereof, relating to the same subject, and providing for licenses instead of inspection fees, said new sections to be known as sections 13120, 13120a, 13120b, 13120c, 13120e, 13120f, 13120g, 13120h, 13120i, and providing penalty for violation thereof."

It is my opinion that the proposed act would result in a substantial loss of revenue to the state and that the license fee proposed to be assessed against plants engaged in the manufacture of soft drink beverages is inadequate. The argument in support of the bill is based on the assumption that the present law cannot be adequately enforced against small manufacturers and that cost of inspection would be lowered \$35,000.00. As the proposed law provides for inspection of plants, I am not convinced that the arguments of the proponents of the bill are sound. The argument also assumes that there are 5,300 soft drink fountains in Missouri. From the head of the inspection department, I learned that there are in fact approximately 2,870 such fountains. It appears to me that there are other inaccuracies in the estimated revenue from the proposed act.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1193

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 20, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, Senate bill No. 118, entitled:

"An act to repeal sections 5763, 5764 and 5770 of article 4, chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to insurance on the stipulated premium plan, and to enact two new sections in lieu thereof relating to the same subject matter, and to be shown as sections 5764 and 5770."

My reasons for vetoing the bill are as follows: It repeals section 5763, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, a vital

part of the stipulated premium plan, and, under the provisions of Senate bill No. 118, an insurance company could sell policies at rates known to be inadequate and insufficient, and later cut down or reduce the face amount of such policies if the policyholder failed to pay additional assessments or premiums. It also provides that officers of the company may commute the certificates or policies of its members for any cause. This would permit the insurance company to penalize the policyholder for inefficiencies or extravagancies of the officers of the company. It also would be possible under Senate bill No. 118, for the company to pay exorbitant salaries to its officers and run an additional assessment on policyholders to pay the bill. Under the present law additional assessments can only be levied when ordered by the superintendent of insurance. The entire bill favors insurance companies rather than the policyholders.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1322

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 20, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, House bill No. 293, entitled:

“An act to repeal section 8524 and section 8526 of Article IX, entitled ‘Jails and jailers,’ of chapter 44, entitled ‘Penal institutions,’ of the Revised Statutes of 1929, and to enact new sections in lieu of said repealed sections, and also to

enact a new section to be known as section 8555-a, which new section announces a rule of construction of article IX, so that where said article applies to the several counties of this state it shall likewise apply to the city of St. Louis as a county, and to repeal all laws, general or special, or any ordinances of the city of St. Louis in conflict with said new acts."

The effect of this bill, and apparently its only purpose is to turn over to the sheriff of the city of St. Louis, the care, custody and control of the jail in that city. No good reason occurs to me why this should be done. It is my information that the present system has for years worked most satisfactorily, and no change in laws should ever be made without adequate reasons therefor.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1322

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 20, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

*To the House of Representatives of the 57th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I return herewith, with my veto, and without my approval, House bill No. 295, entitled:

"An act to repeal section 12043 of article IV, entitled 'County buildings and removal of county seats,' of chapter 85, entitled 'Political subdivisions, counties, organization and business management,' of Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1929, and to enact in lieu thereof a new section, to be known as section 12043, dealing with the same subject matter, namely 'courthouses and jails;' and to enact an entirely

new section to be known as '12043-a,' which construes the word 'county' as it appears in said article so as to include under the term 'county' any city in the state of Missouri that is not within the territorial limits of a county."

As the city of St. Louis now has ample authority under the law to erect and maintain jails and courthouses, there is no need for the change contemplated by House bill No. 295, and there is no reason for saying that the city of St. Louis is a county.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

APRIL 28, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1544

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 28, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed, and return herewith without my approval, this 28th day of April, 1933, House Bill No. 4 entitled:

"An Act to repeal Sections 13195, 13196, 13197, 13198, 13199, 13200, 13201, 13202, 13203 and 13204, being all of Article 3, Chapter 95, Revised Statutes of 1929, entitled 'Board of Mediation and Arbitration.'"

The Bill is vetoed for the reason that the enacting clause is meaningless. It was, no doubt, the intention that the enacting clause should conclude with the words "are hereby repealed." This omission is fatal to the validity of the Bill.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 1, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1420

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 1, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith without my approval, this 1st day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 47 entitled:

"An Act to amend Section 9977 of Article 11, of Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of 1929, relating to taxation and defining certain terms by adding thereto certain words defining certain property as personal property for the purpose of taxation."

The Supreme Court of Missouri has twice decided that the mains and distributing systems of water works are appurtenant to the land on which the water plant is located and should be valued as part of the real estate, since "appurtenance" is a thing used with and related to our dependent on something else which is its principal. The evident purpose of the proposed Bill is to avoid the effect of these decisions and to make taxable as personal property, what the Courts have held to be real property. It is extremely doubtful whether the Legislature has the authority to say that real estate is personal property or personal property is real estate and thereby convert a thing into what it is not. Under this Bill, construed in the light of the recent opinions above referred to, we would have the unusual situation where a plant is located out of a city and the mains extend into the city, of having water mains outside the city taxed as real estate, and water mains within the limits as personal property. As well say a farm house should be taxed as personal property, as to say that other real estate should be taxed as personal property. While it is true that in some jurisdictions water

mains and the distributing systems are held to be personal property and are taxable as such, that is not the Law in Missouri, nor the common Law which is in force in Missouri, and the right of the Legislature to call black white, or land personality, is seriously to be doubted under our decisions.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MAY 1, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1545

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 1, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and returned herewith without my approval, this 1st day of May, 1933, House Bill No. 325 entitled:

“An Act to amend Article 2, of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes of 1929 by repealing Sections 8780 and 8792 thereof and to enact two new Sections in lieu thereof.”

Under the terms of the proposed Law, the Jury Commission could select the entire panel of one thousand jurymen from one or more precincts and fail to select jurymen from other precincts. The result would be to concentrate the jury list in certain sections, with the result that a jury would not, in fact, be from the body of the county. The Law as it now stands is apparently more satisfactory and more likely to result in obtaining disinterested juries.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 8, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1420-1421

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 8, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval this 8th day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 246 entitled:

"An Act to amend section 8102, article 12, chapter 42, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the State Highway Commission of Missouri, by adding in line 27 of said section after the period following the word 'secretary,' and before the word 'The' in said line the words 'Suit may be commenced against the commission either in the county in which the cause of action accrued or in the county in which the plaintiff resides.' "

The purpose of this Bill is to permit suits to be commenced against the State Highway Commission of Missouri either in the County in which a cause of action accrues, or in the County in which the plaintiff resides. Under the present law the Commission must be sued in the County of its legal situs, Cole County. The proposed change in law would entail enormous expense on the part of the Commission and the employment of many additional Attorneys, in order to follow the suits to the different parts of the State where they might be brought. It could also in many instances, require a temporary removal of records and papers from the offices in Jefferson City to the several Counties in the State where actions might be pending. This would result in great inconvenience and considerable expense.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

MAY 8, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1545

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 8, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval this 8th day of May, 1933, House Bill No. 356 entitled:

“An Act to amend Article 2, Chapter 43, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the preservation of fish and game by adding a new section to said Article to be known as Section 8225-A, making it unlawful to entrap, capture, shoot, kill, molest, possess, or in any way detain any Antwerp or homing pigeon; with a penalty clause.”

The evident purpose of this Act is to protect Homing Pigeons. The practical effect of it would be to subject to prosecution, and possible fine, those who unintentionally may kill these birds. The Act provides the penalty for killing Homing Pigeons bearing a band having thereon a serial number. It may readily be conceived how difficult it would be for the hunter to determine before shooting, whether the pigeon wore a band and on that band was a serial number.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 10, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1421

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 10, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith without my approval, this 10th day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 156 entitled:

"An Act to amend Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1929, entitled 'Courts Not of Record, Justice Courts, Organization and Procedure,' by repealing Section 2167 and enacting in lieu thereof a new section to be known as Section 2167 relating to the same subject matter and applicable to counties that now have or may hereafter have a population of 50,000 and less than 600,000."

This Bill is vetoed by me for the reason that the Second Section of the enacting clause is inconsistent and out of harmony with the Title of the Act. The Title indicates the Bill is applicable to counties that now have or may hereafter have, a population of 50,000 and less than 600,000. Section 2167, the Second Section of the enacting clause, applies to counties having over 50,000 and less than 200,000 inhabitants and later it is provided that in all counties which now have or may hereafter have 200,000 inhabitants and less than 600,000 inhabitants, Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction as in this section provided, when the sum demanded, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed five hundred dollars. It also appears, from a comparison of the "truly agreed to and finally passed" bill as printed, with the one signed, that error was made in the transcription.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 11, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1422

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 11, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval, this 11th day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 170 entitled:

"An Act to amend Chapter 46, Article 2 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1929, repealing sections 8635, 8636, 8637, 8641, 8642, 8651, 8653, 8654, 8662, 8663, and 8664, Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1929, and enacting 11 new sections in lieu thereof to be known as sections 8635, 8636, 8637, 8641, 8651, 8653, 8654, 8662, 8663, 8664, and 8664A, relating to State Hospitals, admission of patients thereto, cost of their support, maintenance, clothing, burial expense, providing for admission examinations, investigations of patients financial ability to pay, and providing penalty against officials or persons for wrongfully sending patients to the hospitals."

The purpose of this Bill is to shift the cost of support, maintenance and care, including cost of clothing and actual burial expense of indigent insane, from the counties to the State. The revenue of the State is not sufficient to enable it to assume this additional burden. Until some means is provided for raising additional revenues to meet this situation, it is necessary that the present laws relating to cost, care and maintenance, etc., of the insane, remain as they now are.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 12, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1423-1424

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 12, 1933

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith without my approval, this 12th day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 264, entitled:

"An Act to amend Article I, Chapter 75, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, by repealing Section 11573 thereof and enacting in lieu thereof a new section to be known as Section 11573, relating to the oath of office, bond and records of office of county surveyors."

Under the present law the County surveyor is under bond to faithfully perform all the duties of his office and for the delivery to the Recorder of Deeds of the County, all the records, books and papers appertaining to his office. The proposed amendment provides an additional bond of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to the Recorder. No good reason occurs to me why this additional bond should be given, the present law being adequate.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 12, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1422-1423

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 12, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and return herewith without my approval, this 12th day of May, 1933, Senate Bill No. 169 entitled:

"An Act to create and establish a commerce commission, prescribing its powers and duties, and to provide for the regulation and control of public service corporations, persons and public utilities, contract haulers, common carriers by land, air and water, the storage, inspection and grading of grain and other commodities, the inspection, grading transportation, taxation and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products, the manufacture, transportation and distribution of water, other than by a municipality, the manufacture, transportation and distribution of gas, electricity and heat, other than by a municipality and the operation of telephone and telegraph communication and signal systems, and to provide penalties for offenses by public service corporations and public utilities, their officers, agents and employees, and by all other persons and corporations, and repealing Chapter 33, of Revised Statutes of 1929, as amended by the Laws of 1931, page 304 to page 316, of the Laws of Missouri, 1931, and all of Chapter 98 of the Revised Statutes of 1929, and all of Article 2, of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of 1929, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, with an emergency clause."

The proposed law would abolish Chapter 33, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, establishing the Public Service

Commission; also Chapter 98 providing for inspections of grain and of oils and Article 2 of Chapter 41 relating to motor vehicle fuel tax and create and establish in their stead, a 'Commerce Commission' consisting of three members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Apparently the Commerce Commission is a consolidation of the functions and duties set forth in the Acts repealed.

At least two good reasons occur to me why this should not be done. The Public Service Commission is quasi judicial. The Inspection Departments are purely ministerial. There is, and can be, no such relationship between the Public Service Commission and these Inspection Departments as to make it proper or expedient that they should be united.

The other reason is that there appears to be nothing in the proposed law continuing the existence of the Public Service Commission as now established, and a serious question arises as to whether, if this Bill should become a law, the time, labor and money spent in fixing valuations of public utilities by the Commission, would not be wasted and all have to be done over again. An additional important reason is that the Legislature, now adjourned, has made no appropriation for a Commerce Commission.

Efforts to consolidate Boards and Bureaus are commendable, but care should be taken not to obtain incongruous results or to destroy the fruits of labors almost, but not quite, completed.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 19, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1537

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 19, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

Sir:-

Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House Bill No. 650 entitled:

"An Act appropriating money out of the state treasury, chargeable to the funds herein designated, to pay the salaries, wages and per diem; for the original purchases of property, for the repair and replacement of property for the operative expenses and for other purposes of the various state agencies herein designated in the specific amounts and for the specific purposes herein expressed, for the biennial period beginning the first day of January, 1933, and ending the thirty-first day of December, 1934, limiting the purposes for which certain funds herein appropriated may be used, and designating the game and fish commissioner as ex-officio state forester and prescribing his duties as such and limiting the purchase price of passenger automobiles purchased from funds by this act appropriated, with an emergency clause," and appended to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of portions of items objected to by me, which portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated.

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, a portion of the following items: "Section 12-a. Premiums American Royal Stock Show.—There is hereby appropriated out of the state treasury, chargeable to the state revenue

fund, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) to be used for premiums for agricultural products during the years 1933 and 1934, at the American Royal Stock Show, to be held at Kansas City, Missouri, which said amount shall be expended upon vouchers to be approved by the Governor."

The portion objected to and vetoed is \$8,000.00 of the sum of \$20,000.00 appropriated, so that \$12,000.00 of such sum meets with my approval, and the sum of \$8,000.00 is objected to and vetoed, leaving the total appropriation for the biennial \$12,000.00.

My reason for reducing said appropriation from \$20,000.00 to \$12,000.00, by objecting to \$8,000.00 thereof, is that under the present condition of the revenue in our state, the amount appropriated by the Legislature is \$8,000.00 in excess of the ability of the state to pay.

I also veto, object to and return without my approval, a portion of Section 13, Sub-division B. Additions, "Labor, materials and supplies for the erection of structures \$2,925." The portion objected to, vetoed and modified is \$900.00 of the sum of \$2,925.00 appropriated, so that \$2,025.00 of such sum meets with my approval, and the sum of \$900.00 is objected to and vetoed, leaving the total of said item \$12,025.00.

My reason for making the above modification is because it is apparent, from a reading of the Truly agreed to and finally passed Bill as printed, and from the total appropriated under Section 13, that the figure "9" in this Bill was a typographical error.

Excepting for the above items, the remainder of the Bill is approved by me.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 19, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1546

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 19, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I have vetoed and returned herewith without my approval, this 19th day of May, 1933, House Bill No. 336, entitled:

"An Act to amend Section 9415, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, providing state aid for public junior colleges, by striking out all of line 4 after the comma following the figures "1929" and all of line 5 and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "or according to the provisions of Section 13 of Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 237, 260, 322, 323, 326, and 327, passed by the 56th General Assembly; Provided that in either case a junior college teacher shall be considered as a high school teacher and a junior college student shall be considered as a high school student for the purpose of apportionment of state school funds."

This Bill provides that Junior Colleges shall be supported out of the general revenue fund, after one-third has been appropriated to the free public schools, instead of out of the public school funds. I vetoed this Bill because I can see no reason why Junior Colleges should be given preference, so far as support is concerned, over rural schools or regular high schools. In fact Junior Colleges are a part of the high school system.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 22, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1539-1541

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 22, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 649, and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons herein-after stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 9.—Sub-division "A", \$2500.00 of the appropriation of \$22,500.00, for salaries of the State Veterinarian, Assistant Veterinarian, clerks, field deputies, and temporary help, is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount allowed and appropriated \$20,000.00, for lack of funds, leaving the total amount appropriated and allowed in said Sec. 9, \$25,300.00.

A portion of the item—Sub-division "A", Section 24, relating to salaries of the Secretary, librarians, assistant librarian, catalogers, stenographers, temporary help, binding clerk and typist, amounting to \$3,578.00 is vetoed and disallowed reducing the amount of \$23,078.00 appropriated under that item, to \$19,500.00; and a portion of the item under Sub-division "B" of said Section 24 by reducing the amount appropriated, is vetoed and disallowed in the amount of \$22.00, leaving the amount allowed and appropriated \$693.00 instead of \$715.00; and a portion of the item under Sub-division "D" of said Section 24 entitled general

expense by vetoing and disallowing \$1400.00 thereof, leaving the amount appropriated under said Sub-division "D" \$3,000.00, thereby making the total appropriation for Section 24, \$24,045.00 instead of \$29,045.00, all for lack of funds.

A portion of Section 26, Sub-division "A", personal service, by cutting out, vetoing and reducing the amount by \$12,500.00 of an \$80,500.00 appropriation, leaving a balance in said item appropriated and allowed of \$68,000.00; and by cutting out, reducing and vetoing a portion of the item Sub-division "D" of said Section 26 in the amount of \$12,500.00, leaving the amount appropriated under said Sub-division "D"—\$153,000.00 instead of \$165,500.00; the total amount of reduction of said Section 26 being \$25,000.00, leaving the amount appropriated and allowed under said Section 26—\$225,000.00 instead of \$250,000.00, all for lack of funds.

A portion of the item Section 28, Sub-division "A", "personal service"; for salaries of Secretary, etc., by vetoing, reducing and cutting out the sum of \$2,677.50 leaving an appropriation of \$9,000.00 under said Sub-division instead of \$11,677.50, making the total amount appropriated and not vetoed under said Section 28, \$10,862.50 instead of \$13,540.00, all for lack of funds; and that portion of Section 31, Sub-division "D", "Operation", general expenses etc.; by vetoing, cutting out and disallowing the sum of \$10,000.00 of the total appropriation of \$29,500.00 for said Sub-division "D", leaving the amount appropriated under that item, \$19,500.00 instead of \$29,500.00, and the total amount approved in said Section 31, \$80,000.00 instead of \$90,000.00, all for lack of funds.

The following portions of Section 41—Sub-Division "A" thereof, "personal service", for salaries of Director and Executive officer, etc., by vetoing, cutting out and disallowing \$3,100.00 of the sum of \$23,100.00 appropriated under said Sub-division, leaving the total amount allowed and approved \$20,000.00; and that portion of Sub-division "D" of said Section 41 entitled "Operation—general expenses, etc.", by vetoing and disallowing \$3000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated under said item, leaving the total

amount allowed \$12,000.00 instead of \$15,000.00; and the item "for matching Federal funds" under said Section 41, Sub-division "D", by vetoing and disallowing \$50,000.00 of the total of the total of \$300,000.00 appropriated for said item, leaving the amount allowed and remaining—\$250,000.00, so that the total amount appropriated under said Section 41 and allowed is \$283,400.00 instead of \$339,500.00, all for lack of funds.

Section 44. By vetoing and disallowing that portion of the appropriation of \$7,500.00 amounting to \$2,500.00, leaving the total appropriation allowed under said Section 44, \$5,000.00 instead of \$7,500.00, all for lack of funds.

Section 45-a is vetoed and disallowed for lack of funds, and for the further reason that the institution at Dalton is entitled to no greater appropriation than other High Schools. It is my understanding that this institution received aid from the regular school fund.

The portion of Section 46-a amounting to the sum of \$170,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed by me, leaving the total appropriation allowed under said Section 46-a, \$170,000.00 instead of \$340,000.00, because, in my opinion, in this time of stress and depleted revenue and with the large surplus of school teachers in Missouri, these Teachers' Training courses should be suspended until better times arrive and the supply of teachers does not greatly exceed the demand.

The portion of Section 46-a amounting to the sum of \$7,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the amount appropriated and allowed in said Section 46-aa, \$90,000.00 instead of \$97,000.00, because of lack of funds.

Section 46-B is vetoed and disallowed, for the reason that there is no law in this State justifying or authorizing such an appropriation, and obligations should not be created by appropriation alone. A portion of Section 46-c—amounting to \$25,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and allowed under Section 46-c—\$50,000.00 instead of \$75,000.00. While I understand that more than the amount of appropriated is due the City of St. Louis under the provisions of an Act approved May 12,

1931, Laws 1931, Page 221, yet, the condition of our finances is such that the obligation can only be reduced \$50,000.00 at this time; later, however, when our finances do permit it, the total obligation should be discharged.

All of the sections, items and portions of items, excepting those hereinbefore returned without my approval, are by me approved.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 23, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1541-1543

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 23, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I am this 23rd day of May, 1933, returning to you, Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 642, entitled:

"An Act to appropriate money for the support of the State government, the payment of certain contingent and incidental expenses of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the state government for the years 1933 and 1934, and to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief; for the several departments of the state government, the several boards, bureaus and commissions and state offices, and persons, firms, and corporations for the payment of which the state may be liable; for the payment of deficiency claims for the years 1933 and 1934 and prior years; and for the reappropriation of various sums of the various departments, boards, bureaus and institutions of the state and appropriating funds for other purposes for the years 1933 and 1934, and prior years, transferring

certain funds and apportioning certain funds as provided by law, with an emergency clause,"

with my approval as to items embodied in Section 1, 2, 3, 3-b, 4, 4-a, 4-b, 5, 6, 6-a, 6-b, 6-c, 12, 13, 13-a, 13-b, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 48-a, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 66-a, and 67, and without my approval and with my veto as to items embodied in Sections numbered 7-a, 7-b, 7-c, 7-d, 7-e, 7-f, 7-g, 7-h, 7-i, 7-j, 7-k, 8, 9, 9-a, 10, 10-a, 11, 13-c, 13-d, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 52, 53, 66-b, 66-c, 66-d, and 66-e; and I also disallow and veto a portion of Section 44, amounting to \$5,000.00 leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section, \$20,000.00 instead of \$25,000.00.

Sections 7-a, 7-b, 7-c, 7-d, 7-e, 7-f, 7-g, 7-h, 7-i, 7-j, 7-k, 13-d, 25, 66-b, 66-c, 66-d and 66-e, are each and every one disallowed and vetoed by me for the reason that under the law, the State is not liable in damages for such injuries. While many of these cases appeal strongly to the sympathies and serious injuries were suffered and great losses sustained, yet, to allowed appropriations of this nature, would be to make the State the insurer of its employees and the employees of its several departments. Until such becomes the law in this State, it is not proper or within the legal right of the Legislature, to make appropriations of this sort. While the amount appropriated would doubtless afford some relief and compensation to the injured and to the families of those deceased, a thing much to be desired, yet, this will not justify the establishment of a precedent not sanctioned by the law.

Section 8 is vetoed for the reason the claim is too stale.

Sections 9 and 9-a are disallowed and vetoed for the reason there is no legal liability on the part of the State.

Section 10, and each and every item thereof, is vetoed for the reason that upon a settlement, the amounts paid by the Highway Department for the several bridges, were agreed upon after an account definitely stated.

Section 10-a is disallowed and vetoed because there is no reason why voluntary contributions should be returned to the contributors.

Section 11 is vetoed and disallowed because the proposed Courthouse to be built in Kansas City, is not yet begun and in all probability will not be completed before another session of the Legislature, then will be ample time to make provision for moving the Library from its present site.

Section 13-c is vetoed for the reason that the State Prison Board is ready, willing and able to pay the \$2,000.00 due Dr. Jose, and my information is that the check for that amount has already been written.

Section 14 is vetoed for the reason that there is no authority under the law to advance money to the Prison Board or to exact interest for any money that might have been advanced.

Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 are vetoed because unconstitutional, and because under the law, the State is not an insurer and is not liable for injuries inflicted by inmates or escaped inmates of its Penal or Eleemosynary Institutions.

Sections 26 and 27 are each vetoed and disallowed because unconstitutional, and because the State is not an insurer of its employees.

Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) of the \$25,000.00 appropriated by Section 44 is disallowed and vetoed for the reason that the amount of \$20,000.00 will be sufficient for the purposes mentioned in Section 44.

Section 52 is disallowed and vetoed because House Bill No. 336 passed by the 57th General Assembly, has been vetoed and there is no authority for this appropriation.

Section 53 is vetoed because the price of 27-17/100 acres proposed to be purchased is too high under present conditions, and because of insufficient funds with which to purchase additional land.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

MAY 23, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1543-1544

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 23, 1933.

To the Secretary of State:

I am returning herewith, this 23rd day of May, 1933, House Bill No. 657, entitled:

"An Act to appropriate money for the payment of salaries, wages, and per diem, for the original purchase of property, for the repair and replacement of property; and for the operative expenses and other purposes of the state university, school of mines and metallurgy, northeast Missouri state teachers college, northwest Missouri state teachers college, southeast Missouri state teachers college, southwest Missouri state teachers college, Central Missouri state teachers college, Lincoln University, school for the deaf and the school for the blind, for the years 1933 and 1934, and placing a limitation upon the purchase price of passenger automobiles, with an emergency clause,"

with my approval as to all items and portions of items thereof, exception those items and portions of items set out below:

Promotion of improved corn, \$2,100.00, and soil survey, \$1,500.00, Section 1, Sub-division "A"; Promotion of improved corn, \$150.00, soil survey \$575.00, Section 1, Sub-division "B"; Improved Corn Section 1, Sub-division "C", \$150.00; Promotion of improved corn, \$2,100.00 and soil survey \$2,450.00, Section 1, Sub-division "D", are vetoed and disallowed for the reason that under present conditions there is not sufficient revenue.

Out of the Title "Lincoln University" (a), "personal service—salaries of President, Business Manager, etc.,"

there is disallowed the sum of \$25,200.00 of the \$225,200.00 appropriated, leaving appropriated and approved, the sum of \$200,000.00, for the reason of insufficient funds, and for the same reason, under the same Title, Sub-division "D", "Operation—general expenses, etc.", \$6,000.00 of the \$76,000.00 appropriated, is disallowed, leaving the total appropriation for Lincoln University approved, \$286,000.00 instead of \$317,200.00.

Yours very truly,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 22, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 320

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

December 22, 1933.

*To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri in
Extra Session:*

I have vetoed and return herewith without my approval, this 22nd day of December, 1933, Senate Bill No. 41, entitled:

"An act to provide for the storage of grain in state licensed warehouses and under state supervision, and the issuance of storage certificates therefor, and providing penalties for offenses thereunder, providing for the appointment of an official sealer and prescribing his duties. With an emergency clause."

This bill is vetoed by me this 22nd day of December, 1933, for the reason that a bill with like purpose, being House bill No. 79, has already been approved.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JANUARY 25, 1934

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, p. 503

January 25, 1934.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 127 and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 12-W, appropriating \$50,000.00 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Section 9357, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, or Section 19 of an Act of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, found on page 346, Laws of Missouri, 1931, which provides State aid for High School buildings in certain School Districts because of insufficient funds.

I also veto and disapprove \$200,000.00 of the total appropriation contained in Section 12-V leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in Section 12-V \$225,000.00 instead of \$425,000.00, for the reason that with the Federal aid now being received and likely to be received during the year, the sum of \$225,000.00 appears to be ample for the purposes appropriated. In addition to that, additional revenues for School purposes should be derived from the Sales Tax and Liquor Taxes.

All of the Sections, items and portions of items, excepting those hereinbefore returned without my approval, are by me approved.

Respectfully yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1042

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

April 22, 1935.

To the House of Representatives of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have vetoed and returned herewith, without my approval, this 22nd day of April, 1935, House Bill No. 142, entitled:

“An Act providing that administrators, curators, guardians and executors, or other person having any funds in trust, and who are required by law, or who may be required by any order of court, to furnish any bond securing such funds, may elect to enter into a surety bond, or surety bonds, with a surety company or surety companies, qualified to do business in the State of Missouri; for the payment of the cost of such bond out of the funds thereby secured, and repealing all conflicting laws insofar as such laws conflict with the provisions of this act.”

The bill is vetoed for the reason that existing statutes and laws, in my opinion, adequately protect the interest of trust estates where bonds are required.

Under existing statutes Probate Judge has the discretion to permit or refuse to permit, in cases where the administrator or executor is required to give bond, the cost of a surety bond to be taxed as costs against the estate, and in my opinion, this discretion should not be denied.

As a matter of practice in Missouri, Courts of Equity may and do allow the premiums paid for surety bonds to be taxed as costs against the trust estate when deemed proper.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1101-1102

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

May 2, 1935.

*To the House of Representatives of the 58th General Assembly
of Missouri:*

I hereby return with my veto and without my approval,
House Bill No. 275, entitled:

"An Act to repeal Section 13120, Revised Statutes of 1929, relating to the Inspection of Beverages and to enact 9 new Sections in lieu thereof, relating to the same subject, and providing for license instead of inspection fees, said new sections to be known as Sections 13120, 13120a, 13120b, 13120c, 13120d, 13120e, 13120f, 13120g, 13120h, and providing a penalty for violation thereof."

A similar bill passed by the 57th General Assembly was vetoed by me on April 19th, 1933.

It is still my opinion that the proposed Act, if it should become a law, would serve no useful purpose; would substantially reduce the amount of fees necessary to pay the cost of making proper and adequate inspections, and while it might be advantageous to the larger manufacturers of beverages and result in substantial saving of inspection fees to them, it would impose unnecessary burdens on the smaller concerns and upon individuals who manufacture soft drinks in small quantities.

It is also my opinion that the Act as passed, is beyond question unconstitutional in that the title to the bill is not broad enough to and does not include the various subjects contained in the body of the bill.

The title of the bill states the purpose of the Act is "to repeal Section 13120, Revised Statutes of 1929, relating to inspection of beverages and to enact nine new sections in

lieu thereof, relating to the same subject, and providing for license instead of inspection fees," etc.

Section 13120, Revised Statutes of 1929, referred to in the title of the bill, relates to inspection fees only. The body of the bill not only attempts to substitute a license for inspection fees, which is covered by the title, but also defines the kind of containers that shall be used, how they shall be refilled and sterilized, defines soft drinks, regulates artificial flavoring and coloring and repeals inconsistent Acts.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 7, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1313-1315

June 7, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval this seventh day of June, 1935, House Bill No. 329, entitled:

"An Act too provide for the licensing and regulation of racing in the State of Missouri; to establish a Missouri Racing Commission and to prescribe its power and duties; to fix the method of appointment by the Governor of the members of said Commission and to fix the compensation of the members and secretary of the Commission to legalize and permit the pari-mutuel system or certificate method of wagering on the result of the races at licensed racing meets in the State; fixing the sum or sums to be paid for a license to conduct racing meetings; declaring the State Treasurer ex-officio treasurer of the Commission; providing that the funds derived or collected under this Act, after deducting the

salaries and expenses of the members of the Commission and its employees, shall be paid into a State Racing Fund and apportioned to the State Department of Agriculture and the several counties or the State; to render inapplicable certain acts in conflict therewith; and to provide penalties for the violation of any part of this act."

The bill is vetoed and my approval withheld therefrom for the following reasons:

The bill violates the provisions of Section 28, Article No. 4 of the Constitution of Missouri in that it contains more than one subject, namely; the licensing and regulation of dog racing in cities containing a population in excess of 600,000 inhabitants or at any point within a radius of 20 miles of the corporate limits of such city and it also attempts to license and regulate horse racing throughout the entire State; and the title to the Act does not clearly express the subject matter of the Act, no reference being made in the title to the limitation of dog racing to cities of more than 600,000 population or at any point within a radius of 20 miles of the corporate limits of such city. The title of the bill states that it is "An Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of racing in the State of Missouri, etc.," which certainly imparts no information that the Act includes the licensing and regulation of racing in a limited or restricted territory in the State of Missouri.

That part of Section No. 10 of the bill making it a misdemeanor for any licensee to fail or refuse to make the report required therein and providing that all fines paid by the licensee found guilty of violating the Section shall be transmitted and paid over by the clerk of the Court to the Racing Commission, violates Section No. 8 of Article No. 11 of the Constitution of Missouri which provides that all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund.

Section No. 12 of the bill provides for the distribution of the taxes or license fees collected to the several counties

of the State and this provision violates, in spirit at least, the provisions of Section No. 10, Article No. 10 and Section No. 46, Article No. 4 of the State Constitution.

Section No. 19 of the Act providing, in effect, that dog racing may only be licensed in cities of 600,000 inhabitants, or at any point within a radius of 20 miles of the corporate limits of such city, violates Section No. 53 of Article 4 of the State Constitution prohibiting the enactment of special and local laws. The division of territory made by the Legislature in this Section is arbitrary and unreasonable and the exclusion of dog racing from other counties of the State and permitting it in counties adjoining the City of St. Louis was unnecessary and without good reason.

If dog racing is proper in the City of St. Louis (the only city in the State now having a population of more than 600,000) and adjacent territory, there is no reason in fact or in law why such racing would not be proper or desirable in other counties of the State. Paragraph No. 32 of said Section No. 53 provides that where a general law can be made applicable, no local or special law shall be enacted.

Section No. 14 in the bill provides that Sections No. 3535 and 3536 of Article No. 8 on page No. 24 of the Revised Statutes of 1929 shall not apply to pari-mutuel or certificate wagering as provided by the Act. These sections of the Revised Statutes of 1929 are contained in Article No. 7 and not in Article No. 8, Section 3535 providing it to be a misdemeanor for a grandjurymen to disclose grandjury proceedings and Section No. 3536 directs the court to call the attention of grandjuries to what cases and under what circumstances disclosures may or may not be made of grandjury proceedings. While this apparent discrepancy may not affect the validity of the Act, it does show that the bill was carelessly prepared. It was doubtless the purpose of the Legislature to say that the present statutes against betting on races should not apply to licensed tracks. It is evident,

therefore, that the bill, as passed, in that respect does not express the intention and purpose of the members of the Legislature.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 10, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1295-1297

June 10, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section No. 13, Article No. 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 167, entitled, "An Act appropriating money to pay the salaries, wages and per diem and other expenses of the civil officers and employees of the State as follows: Executive department, supreme court, St. Louis court of appeals, Kansas City court of appeals, Springfield court of appeals, circuit court judges, and common pleas court judges, attorney-general and assistants, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, superintendent of public schools, adjutant general, state service officer, commission for the permanent seat of government, public service commission and state tax commission, and the department of Budget and designating the civil list, with an emergency clause.", and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 3 in Sub-division "B" \$2,000.00 of the appropriation of \$12,000.00 for additions is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount approved and appropriated \$10,000.00 and leaving the total amount approved and appropriated in said Section 3—\$372,540.00.

Section 4—\$500.00 of the item of \$9,000.00 appropriated for operation in said Section is vetoed and disallowed by me, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved for operations in said Section \$8,500.00 and making the total appropriation approved and allowed in said Section 4—\$109,300.00.

Section 5—\$3,000.00 of the \$11,280.00 appropriated in Sub-section "D" of said Section 5 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the amount appropriated and allowed under said Sub-section "D" \$8,280.00 and the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section 5—\$122,280.00.

Section 6—\$2,000.00 of the appropriation under Sub-section "D" of Section 6 is vetoed and disallowed by me, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under Sub-section "D" \$14,700.00 and the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section 6—\$88,600.00

Section 10—\$9,500.00 of the \$27,000.00 appropriated in the first paragraph of said Section is vetoed and disallowed by me, leaving \$17,500.00 appropriated and approved of said \$27,000.00; and \$2,500.00 of the \$5,000.00 item in said Section is vetoed and disallowed by me, leaving \$2,500.00 of said \$5,000.00 item approved and leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 10—\$20,000.00.

Section 12—\$10,000.00 of the entire amount appropriated in said Section 12 is vetoed and disallowed leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 12—\$15,000.00.

Section 13—\$10,000.00 of the entire amount appropriated in said Section 13 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 13—\$15,000.00.

Section 14—\$10,000.00 of the \$30,000.00 appropriated in said Section 14 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 14—\$20,000.00.

Section 15—\$5,000.00 of the \$26,600.00 item in Sub-division "A," "Salaries of other clerks," is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 15—\$175,810.00

Section 16—\$20,000.00 of the \$145,000.00 appropriated for "purchase of paper for State Printing" is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total appropriation approved in said Section \$240,500.00.

Section 18—\$5,000.00 of the appropriation in Sub-section "A", "For personal service," of said Section is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total appropriation approved under said Section \$86,840.00.

Section 20—\$2,000.00 of the \$31,520.00 item in Sub-division "A" "Salary of clerks, stenographers and janitor," is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total appropriation approved in said Section 20—\$145,340.00.

Section 23—\$2,000.00 of the \$10,000.00 appropriated in said Section 23 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section \$8,000.00.

Section 24—\$2,000.00 of the \$20,000.00 items appropriated in said Section 24 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total appropriation approved in said Section \$18,000.00.

Section 26—\$12,000.00 of the \$296,000.00 appropriation in Sub-division "A", "For personal service", of said Section is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total appropriated and allowed in said Sub-division "A", \$290,000.00; and \$22,000.00 of the [\$]137,000.00 item in Sub-division "D" "For Operation," is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$115,000.00 appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" and leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 26—\$405,000.00.

Each and every item and part of item vetoed and disapproved by me, as set out in this letter or transmittal, was vetoed, disapproved and disallowed by me for the reason

that the amounts appropriated and not vetoed are sufficient to meet the purposes for which said appropriations were made and because of lack of revenue.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 10, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1299-1302

June 10, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you House Bill No. 536, entitled "An Act to appropriate money for the support of the State Government, the payment of certain contingent and incidental expenses of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the State Government for the years 1935 and 1936; and to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief; for the several departments of the State Government, the several boards, bureaus and commissions and State officers, and persons, firms and corporations for the payment of which the State may be liable; for the payment of deficiency claims for the years 1933 and 1934 and prior years; and appropriating funds for other purposes for the years 1935 and 1936 and prior years with an emergency clause," and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 2—Sub-division “A” “Personal service” \$2,000.00 of the \$8,000.00 appropriated under said Subdivision “A”, leaving \$6,000.00 thereof appropriated and approved by me; \$2,000.00 of the \$4,000.00 appropriated under Sub-division “D” “Operation” of said Section 2, leaving \$2,000.00 of the amount in said Sub-division “D” appropriated and approved, making the total appropriated and approved in Section 2—\$8,000.00.

Section 3—\$6,000.00 of the \$20,000.00 appropriated in Sub-division “A” of said Section 3 “Personal service,” leaving the amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “A” \$14,000.00; and \$3,500.00 of the amount appropriated in Sub-division “D” “Operation,” leaving the amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “D” \$8,000.00, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 3—\$30,600.00.

Section 4—\$5,000.00 of the amount appropriated in Sub-division “A”, “Personal service” of said Section 4, leaving the amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “A”, \$24,000.00; \$6000.00 in Sub-division “D” “Operation” of said Section 4, leaving the amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “D” \$15,000.00, making the total appropriated and approved in said Section 4, \$39,000.00.

Section 8—\$5,000.00 of the amount appropriated in Sub-division “A”, “Personal service” of said Section 8, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “A”, \$45,000.00 and the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 8—\$109,500.00.

Section 11—\$5,000.00 of the amount appropriated in Sub-division “C” of said Section 11, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “C”, \$13,500 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 11—\$85,000.00.

Section 14—\$2,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division “A” “Personal service” of said Section 14, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division “A”, \$8,360.00; \$200.00 in Sub-

division "C" "Repairs and Replacements," leaving \$1,000.-00 appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "C"; and \$2,000.00 in Sub-division "D" of said Section 14, leaving a total of \$5,000.00 appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 14—\$14,710.00.

Section 16—\$164,960.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service" of said Section 16, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A", \$250,000.00; \$20,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" in said Section 16, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" \$220,000.00 making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 16—\$537,593.00.

Section 17—\$57,200.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service" in said Section 17, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A", \$80,000.00; \$70,725.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" of said Section 17, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" \$64,000.00, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 17—\$274,875.00.

Section 26—\$2,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service" of said Section 26, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A" \$25,020.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 26, \$36,520.00.

Section 35—\$5,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service" of said Section 35, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A", \$77,000.00; and \$5,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" of said Section 35, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" \$156,-

400.00, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 35—\$243,850.00.

Section 37-a—\$3,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in said Section 37-a, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 37-a—\$10,000.00.

Section 38—\$1,806.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" of said Section 38, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" \$10,037.00, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 38—\$30,294.00.

Section 39—\$2,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" in said Section 39, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in Sub-division "D" \$8,000.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 39— \$10,400.00.

Section 40—\$5,600.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" of said Section 40, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D" \$30,000.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 40—\$103,910.00.

Section 43—\$600.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service," of said Section 43 leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A", \$5,400.00; \$1,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "D" "Operation" in said Section 43, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "D", \$2,685.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 43—\$8,085.00.

Section 58—\$50,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in said Section 58, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 58—\$300,000.00.

Section 80—The full amount of \$14,434.60 appropriated in said Section 80 for "Midland Printing Company—printing for Superintendent of Schools—including teacher's training," said item being disallowed for the reason that it is my understanding litigation is now pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri which will determine the validity of the

item, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 80—\$527,245.69.

Section 87-c—\$5,000.00 of the total amount appropriated in Sub-division "A" "Personal service" of said Section 87-c, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "A" \$10,000.00; and \$7,000.00 in sub-division "B" "Operation and General Expenses", leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division "B", \$8,000.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 87-c, \$18,000.00.

My reasons for vetoing and disapproving each and every one of the items and parts of items hereinabove disallowed (excepting the item for the Midland Printing Company, the reasons for which have been heretofore stated) are that the amounts allowed and remaining are and will be sufficient for the purposes for which they were appropriated and because the amount of anticipated revenue is not sufficient to meet the total appropriations made by the legislature.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 10, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1315

June 10, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith, with my veto and without my approval, House Bill No. 216, entitled:

"An Act to repeal Sections 8204 and 8206 of Article 1, Chapter 43, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to Fish and Game, and to enact nine new sections in lieu

thereof, relating to the same subject and providing for the creation of a Department of Conservation, for the appointment by the Governor of a Conservation Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the Senate and fixing the salary of the Commissioner; transferring all the powers, duties, privileges, liabilities and authority heretofore vested in the Game and Fish Commissioner to said Conservation Commissioner; vesting such Commissioner, by and with consent of the Governor, with authority to employ technical and administrative assistants, including heads and chiefs of departmental bureaus; providing for the giving of bond of said Commissioner and its approval; providing for authority to purchase supplies, postage and equipment and the payment of traveling expenses and other expenses of his office; authorizing the Commissioner to issue publications and contract for services; and to authorize the Commissioner, by and with the consent of the Governor, to promulgate rules and regulations for his department and to establish a Division of Forestry and to employ a Director of Forestry, and providing for the qualifications of said Director of Forestry and his duties; requiring the setting aside of not less than twenty (20%) per cent of the funds of the funds [sic] of said department for game and birds and providing for the payment of the salary of the Conservation Commissioner monthly out of the State Game Protection Fund."

I have vetoed the bill for the following reason:

The Act was so amended after its introduction as to defeat the purposes of the Act and practically its only effect, as passed, would be to increase the salary of the Game and Fish Commissioner, and under present conditions of depression, this should not be done.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK.

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 24, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1303-1304

June 24, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 211, entitled "An Act to appropriate money for the support of eleemosynary institutions of the State of Missouri for the years 1935 and 1936—The Commission for the Blind, money for charity patients at County hospitals, and Children's Home and Welfare work, placing limitation upon the purchase price of passenger automobiles, with an emergency clause," and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

"For Missouri State School at Marshall," Sub-division A "Personal services," "payable out of State revenue fund" \$40,000.00 of the appropriation of \$200,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved \$160,000.00 and leaving the total amount appropriated and approved out of general revenue for Missouri State School at Marshall—\$312,750.00.

"For Missouri State Sanitorium at Mount Vernon," Sub-division A, "Personal service," "payable out of State revenue fund—\$10,000.00 of the \$50,000.00 appropriated, is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved \$40,000.00; and \$25,000.00 appropriated in Subdivision D "Operation", is vetoed and disal-

lowed by me, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under operation—\$225,000.00 and leaving the total amount appropriated and approved for Missouri State Sanatorium at Mount Vernon out of general revenue—\$280,000.00.

My reasons for vetoing and disallowing the above items are because in each instance the amount appropriated was more than sufficient to meet the anticipated needs of the institutions.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY OF
STATE

JUNE 24, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1304-1305

June 24, 1935

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 425, entitled, "An Act to appropriate money to pay the salaries, wages and per diem of the officers and employees, the original purchase of property, the repair and replacement of property, and the operative expenses, and for other purposes of the State Prison Board, the Missouri Penitentiary, Missouri Training School for Boys, the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory, the Industrial Home for Girls and the Industrial Home for Negro Girls, for the years 1935 and 1936, with an emergency clause," and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 1, Sub-division D "Operation," "payable out of State revenue"—\$10,000.00 of the \$750,000.00 appropriated under the first paragraph of said Sub-division D is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved \$740,000.00; and \$5,000.00 of the \$10,000.00 appropriated "For the support of insane convicts," is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved \$5,000.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 1 out of general revenue \$1,483,000.00.

"For Intermediate Reformatory," Sub-division A, "Personal service," "payable out of State revenue fund,"—\$20,000.00 of the \$180,000.00 appropriated, is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the amount appropriated and approved under said Sub-division A—\$160,000.00; Sub-division D "Operation," \$20,000.00 of the \$230,000.00 appropriated under said Sub-division D is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved \$210,000.00, and making the total amount appropriated and approved out of the State revenue fund for the Intermediate Reformatory—\$391,500.00.

"For Missouri Training School for Boys," Sub-division D, "Operation," "Payable out of State revenue fund," \$20,000.00 of the \$90,000.00 appropriated under said Sub-division D is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said Sub-division D is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said Sub-division D—\$70,000.00 [sic] and making the total amount of appropriated and approved for Missouri Training School for Boys, payable out of revenue fund—\$225,000.00.

"For the Industrial Home for Negro Girls," Sub-division C, "Repairs and replacements," "payable out of State revenue fund," \$500.00 of the \$3,150.00 appropriated under said Sub-division C is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said

Sub-division C—\$2,650.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved for Industrial Home for Negro Girls out of general revenue \$31,690.00.

My reasons for vetoing and disallowing each of the above items, are that the amount appropriated exceeded by the amounts disallowed, the funds necessary to meet the purposes of said Section.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 25, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1302

June 25, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under my letter of June 10th transmitting to you House Bill No. 536 with objections thereto, an error was inadvertently made in the part thereof referring to Section 80 and instead of the full amount—\$14,434.60, being disallowed because of litigation now pending in the Supreme Court of Missouri, only \$243.11 was intended to be disallowed for that reason; and the balance of \$14,191.49 is approved, making the total amount appropriated and approved in said Section 80—\$541,437.18.

Will you kindly note the above correction, attach this letter to the letter transmitting said bill and certify the correction to the State Auditor.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 25, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1306-1308

June 25, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 541, entitled, "An Act to appropriate money for the support of the State government, the payment of certain contingent and incidental expenses of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the State government for the years 1935 and 1936; and to appropriate money for the payment of various claims for relief, for the several departments of the State government, the several boards, bureaus, commissions, and State officers and persons, firms, corporations, for the payment of which the State may be liable; for the payment of deficiency claims for the years 1933 and 1934 and prior years, and appropriating funds for other purposes for the years 1935 and 1936 and prior years, including money for the payment of Old Age Assistance and for the cost of the administration thereof, money out of any Federal funds for the payment of Old Age Assistance and for the Administration thereof, and for pensions for the deserving blind and for the administration thereof, money for unemployment relief because of the existing calamity and for the administration thereof, money to administer the Sales Tax Law also known as the Emergency Revenue Act of 1935, and money for the payment of the state's share of the cost of caring for indigent patients and inmates in the eleemosynary institutions, limiting the price to be paid for state owned passenger automobiles, with an emergency clause," and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and por-

tions of items objected to by me, which items and portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 7-B—"Relief of A. M. Meade—\$86.00 of the \$172.00 is voted [sic] and disallowed, leaving the amount appropriated and approved in said Section 7-B \$86.00. This claim is disputed by the Highway Department and contended to be correct by Mr. Meade. While the Legislature is not the forum in which to settle disputes, I allow half of the claim rather than do a possible injustice.

Section 10-A—The entire amount of \$100.00 appropriated under said Section is vetoed and disallowed because it is not substantiated by sufficient proof and because it was covered by a former appropriation.

Section 18—The items: "Dr. W. R. Hawkins—\$43.76," "W. C. Hutchins, Delta, Mo.—\$13.46," "Eva Lane, Marshfield, Mo.—\$25.00," "Frank P. Reagan, Wellesville, Mo.—\$12.50," "R. H. Kidwell, Excelsior Springs, Mo.—\$20.83," "Helman Company, Inc., Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.—\$375.00," "John Contratto, St. Louis, Mo.—\$75.00," are each vetoed and disallowed by me for the reason that under the law the parties are not entitled to a refund.

Section 24—The total amount appropriated in said Section is vetoed and disallowed for the reason that in fact, there is no deficiency in salary under the law.

Sections 25, 25-C, 25-D, and 25-F—The total amounts appropriated in each of said Sections are vetoed and disallowed for the reason that there is no balance due said employees from the Permanent Seat of Government.

Section 26—The total amount appropriated under said Section is vetoed and disallowed because the amount appropriated was for services rendered individuals and not chargeable to the State of Missouri.

Section 29—The total amount appropriated under said Section is vetoed and disallowed because the claim is barred by statute of limitations.

Sections 34-A and 34-B—The entire amount appropriated in each of said Sections is vetoed and disallowed for the reason that no unpaid wages are due either Mr. Linville or Mr. Wood from the Permanent Seat of Government.

Section 40-A—\$17,262.00 of the \$25,000 00 appropriated under said Section is vetoed and disallowed leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section—\$7,738.00, for the reason that the regular Attorneys for the Insurance Department will be able to conduct the future litigation.

Section 44—\$1,500.00 of the \$3,000.00 appropriated under said Section is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$1,500.-00 appropriated and approved, for the reason that the amount approved will be ample for the purposes of the appropriation.

Section 46-H—Sub-division A “Personal service,” \$20,-680.00 of the total amount appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved in said Sub-division A \$85,000.00; Sub-division C “Operation,” \$65,000.00 of the total amount appropriated under said Sub-division C is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and approved under said Sub-division C—\$135,000.00 and making the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section 46-H—\$230,-000.00, the amount appropriated and approved being sufficient for the purposes of the appropriation.

Section 46-J—Sub-division A “Personal service,” \$34,-000.00 of the \$404,400.00 appropriated for salaries, and wages of accountants, etc., is vetoed and disallowed, leaving the amount appropriated and approved under said Sub-division A \$370,400.00; and the \$10,000.00 appropriated under Sub-division B “Additions,” is vetoed and disallowed; Sub-division D “Operations,” \$26,000.00 of the \$185,600.00 appropriated under said Sub-division D is vetoed and is disallowed, leaving the total amount appropriated and ap-

proved under said Section 46-J—\$530,000.00, the amounts appropriated and approved being sufficient for the purposes of the appropriation.

Section 46-O—The total amount of \$1,050.00 appropriated in said Section 46-O is vetoed and disallowed because no amount is due the employees mentioned in said Section from the Permanent Seat of Government.

Very truly yours, .

GUY B. PARK.

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 25, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 1316

June 25, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval this 25th day of June, 1935, House Bill No. 503, entitled:

“An Act to amend an Act of the 54th General Assembly beginning at page 465, Session Laws of Missouri, 1927, providing for the appointment of Special Deputy Sheriffs in all Counties in this State having a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants, by amending Section 1 of such Act on said page 465 of the Session Laws of Missouri, 1927, by striking out in line 5 of said Section 1, the word and figures “twenty (20)” and inserting in lieu thereof the word and figures “thirty (30)” and by striking out in line 12 of said Section 1, the words “the judge or” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “a majority of the”, with an emergency clause.”

This bill is vetoed for the following reasons:

It applies to St. Louis County only and may result in increased county expenditure of more than \$18,000.00 per year in salaries.

A considerable portion of the population of the county resides in incorporated towns and villages with adequate police protection and it is my opinion that under the present conditions of revenue of said county, the additional expenditure is not justified.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

*VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE*

JUNE 25, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1166

June 25, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval, this 25th day of June 1935, Senate Bill No. 157 entitled:

"An Act to amend an Act Entitled "An Act to repeal Article 8 of Chapter 33, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, entitled "Transportation of persons by motor vehicle," and to enact in lieu thereof a new Article containing seventeen (17) sections numbered 5264 to 5280, both inclusive, and to be known as Article 8, of Chapter 33, providing for the supervision, regulation and licensing of transportation of persons and property for hire over the public highways of the State of Missouri by motor vehicles; conferring jurisdiction upon the Public Service Commission to license, regulate and supervise such transportation; providing for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act and for the punishment for violation thereof, found at pages 304 to 316, both inclu-

sive, Laws of Missouri, 1931, by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section 5267-a, relating to the same subject matter."

This bill is vetoed because it would discriminate, in practice, in favor of the larger concerns operating trucks for hire.

In many of the smaller communities in Missouri where business is ordinarily light it does not justify individuals and small corporations, engaged in the business of transportation of property for hire by truck, owning or maintaining a large number of trucks; and except under extraordinary conditions they are not needed. When these conditions arise, the present practice of hiring extra trucks temporarily and paying the usual fees now charged, enables these small concerns to carry on their business without prohibitive investments. In many cases, in very small communities, there is only one person engaged in the business.

The present revenue arising from fees paid for trucks used temporarily for hauling freight amounts to about \$20,000.00 per month and this bill, if it become a law, would cause a material falling off of this revenue.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 26, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1160-1167

June 26, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval, this 26th day of June 1935, Senate Bill No. 154 entitled:

"An Act to repeal an Act of the General Assembly, Special Session 1933-1934, entitled "An Act to amend Section 5354 of Article II, Chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1929, entitled State Department of Finance, relating to the rights and powers of banks by adding two new sub-divisions thereto and numbered respectively 3a and 3b, authorizing banks to become members of the Temporary Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and permitting banks to purchase stock in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and to make such deposits with said corporation and to pay such assessments made by such corporation as will enable the bank to obtain the benefits of the insurance of deposits under the Act of Congress known as the "Banking Act of 1933" and any amendments thereto and to give to the said Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation the right to be subrogated to all of the rights against a closed bank or private banker, of the owners of insured deposits therein, with like force and effect as if the closed bank were a national bank and the right to receive such dividends from the proceeds of the assets of such closed bank as would have been payable to such depositor until such dividend shall equal the insured deposit liability of such depositor and to permit said Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to procure the allowance of the claim of any insured depositor and to require insured depositor to make due proof of their claims or to assign their claims to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or to do any other act which may be deemed necessary to enable the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to fully avail itself of the above right of subrogation; with an emergency clause," and shown in the Laws of Missouri Extra Session, 1933-1934 at pages 136 to 140, relating to the State Department of Finance and to the rights and powers of banks, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as Section 5354 and relating to the same subject, with an emergency clause."

This bill is vetoed and approval withheld therefrom for the following reasons:

At the time of the passage of this Act, it was contemplated that legislation pending in Congress, to like effect, would be passed; and Senate Bill No. 154 was to harmonize the Federal and State legislation. However, up to this date, Congress has not passed such legislation and to approve this bill would be to leave the State and Federal laws, on the subject matter of the bill, in conflict.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

JUNE 26, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1308-1313

June 26, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: Under the provisions of Section 13, Article 5, of the Consitution of Missouri, I herewith transmit to you, House Bill No. 413, entitled: "An Act to appropriate money for the payment of salaries, wages, and per diem, for the original purchase of property, for the repair and replacement of property; and for the operative expenses and other purposes of the State University, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Central Missouri State Teachers College, Lincoln University, Negro Vocational School at Dalton, School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, and expenses for work for crippled children for the years 1935 and 1936, with an emergency clause," and append to the same at the time of signing the same, the following statement of items and portions of items objected to by me, which items and

portions of items are returned without my approval for the reasons hereinafter stated:

I hereby veto, object to and return without my approval, items and portions of items enumerated as follows:

Section 1, Sub-division A "Personal service," Agricultural Extension service,"—\$40,000.00 of the \$200,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$160,000.00 appropriated and approved; "Promotion of improved corn",—\$1,000.00 of the \$2,880.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$1,880.00 appropriated and approved; "Hatch Experiment Farm,"—\$2,960.00 of the \$5,960.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$3,000.00 appropriated and approved; "Promotion of Horticulture,"—\$400.00 of the \$1,200.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$800.00 appropriated and approved; "Horticultural Branch Stations,"—the entire amount of \$5,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed for the reason that under present financial conditions it is not advisable to establish these branch stations; "Coddling Moth investigation and control,"—\$2,000.00 of the \$5,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$3,000.00 appropriated and approved; "Soil survey and Land classification,"—the entire amount appropriated is vetoed and disallowed. This is done because the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, and the State Planning Board will perform the same functions; "Rolla Summer Session,"—\$2,000.00 of the \$24,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$22,000.00 appropriated and approved, making the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section 1, Sub-division A—\$1,848,980.00. My reasons for disallowing the items and parts of items hereinbefore mentioned, except wherein specifically set forth, are that the amounts appropriated and approved will be sufficient for the purposes appropriated, and because of lack of revenue.

Sub-division B, "Additions," "Completion of Home Economics Building,"—\$55,050.00 of the \$95,050.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$40,000.00 appropriated and approved. It is my information that

\$40,000.00 is sufficient for completion of the building; "Student Health Service Building and Equipment therefor,"—\$10,000.00 of the \$210,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$200,000.00 appropriated and approved, the amount appropriated and approved being sufficient for the construction and equipment of said building; and I direct that \$65,000.00 of the amount so appropriated and approved be withheld from payment until such time as "I may otherwise direct; "Horticultural Branch Stations", Soil survey and Land classification"—the entire amounts of \$5,000.00 and \$700.00 are vetoed and disallowed for the same reason as given pertaining to the same subject matters under Sub-division A, making the total amount appropriated and approved—\$704,250.00, \$65,000.00 of which is ordered withheld.

Sub-division D "Operations," "University,"—\$30,380.00 of the \$430,380.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$400,000.00 appropriated and approved, it being estimated that the amount appropriated and approved will be sufficient, together with revenues derived from funds, to meet the operating expenses of the University: "Outlying Experiment Fields,"—\$1,000.00 of the \$8,400.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$7,400.00 appropriated and approved; "Promotion of improved corn," \$600.00 of the \$1,120.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$520.00 appropriated and approved; "Hatch Experiment Farm,"—\$6,000.00 of the \$11,630.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$5,630.00 appropriated and approved; "Horticultural Branch Stations,"—the total amount of \$5,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed for the same reason set forth in Sub-divisions A and B pertaining to the same subject matter; "Soil survey and Land classification,"—the total amount of \$3,600.00 is vetoed and disallowed for the same reason as set forth in Sub-divisions A and B pertaining to the same subject matter; "University Extension,"—\$1,000.00 of the \$5,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$4,000.00 appropriated and approved; "Rolla Summer Session,"—\$1,500.00 of the

\$3,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$1,500.00 appropriated and approved. My reason for the vetoes as aforesaid is, except as hereinbefore specifically set forth, that the amounts remaining will be sufficient for the purposes appropriated. "Student Labor,"—\$25,000.00 of the \$45,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$20,000.00 appropriated and approved. It is my information this item appears for the first time in the history of the University appropriations in Missouri and the amount appropriated and approved is ample to test the wisdom of the experiment. This makes the total of \$462,650.00 appropriated and approved under said Sub-division D, and making the total amount appropriated and approved out of the general revenue fund under said Section 1—\$3,015,880.00, \$65,000.00 of which is withheld until released by me.

"For the School of Mines & Metallurgy," "payable out of State revenue fund," Sub-division D "for digging deep well,"—\$2,250.00 of the \$7,250.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$5,000.00 appropriated and approved, which should be sufficient to dig a very deep well; making the total amount appropriated and approved out of the general revenue fund for the School of Mines & Metallurgy—\$400,800.00.

"For the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College"—"payable out of the State revenue fund," Sub-division A, "Personal service," \$10,000.00 appropriated for "Student Labor," is vetoed and disallowed, funds being insufficient to justify the expense at this time; Sub-division B "additions,"—\$4,500.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$10,500.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C "Repairs and replacements,"—\$10,000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$5,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D "Operations,"—\$10,000.00 of the \$35,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$25,000.00 appropriated and approved, all for lack of funds and because the appropriation made by the Legislature exceeded the budget estimate; making \$330,500.00 appropriated and ap-

proved out of general revenue fund for Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

"Northeast Missouri State Teachers College" payable out of funds Sub-division D "Operation,"—\$5,000.00 of the \$30,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$25,000.00 appropriated and approved, and making the total amount appropriated and approved out of funds for Northeast Missouri State Teachers College—\$115,000.00, the amount appropriated and approved being sufficient.

"For the Central Missouri State Teachers College" "payable out of the State revenue fund," Sub-division A, "Personal service,"—\$10,000.00 of the \$310,000.00 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$300,000.00 appropriated and approved; and the \$10,000.00 appropriated for "Student Labor" is vetoed and disallowed; Sub-division B "Additions," \$6,000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$9,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C "Repairs and replacements,"—\$10,000.00 of the \$17,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$7,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D "Operations,"—\$2,000.00 of the \$28,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$26,000.00 appropriated and approved, making a total of \$342,000.00 appropriated and approved out of State revenue for Central Missouri State Teachers College. The reasons for disallowing the above are lack of available revenue and because the amounts appropriated and allowed will be sufficient under presents conditions, for the purposes of the appropriation.

"For the Central Missouri State Teachers College," payable out of funds, Sub-division C "Repairs and replacements"—\$5,000.00 of the \$10,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$5,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D "Operations,"—\$5,000.00 of the \$35,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$30,000.00 appropriated and approved, making the total amount appropriated and approved for Central Missouri State Teachers College out of funds,—\$110,000.00. The reasons for disallowance are the same as last above stated.

“For the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College,” payable out of State revenue funds, Sub-division A “Personal service,”—\$20,000.00 of the \$280,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$260,000.00 appropriated and approved, and the \$10,000.00 appropriated for “Student labor,” is vetoed and disallowed; Sub-division B, “Additions,”—\$10,000.00 of the \$18,100.00 is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$8,100.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C, “Repairs and replacements,”—\$9,000.00 of the \$25,500.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$16,500.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D “Operations,”—\$6,000.00 of the \$31,400.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$25,400.00 appropriated and approved, making a total of \$310,000.00 appropriated and approved for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College payable out of the State revenue fund.

“For the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College,” payable out of funds, Sub-division A, “Personal service,”—\$20,000.00 of the \$80,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$60,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C, “Repairs and replacements,”—\$5,000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$10,000.00 appropriated and approved, and making the total appropriated and approved for Southeast Missouri State Teachers College out of funds—\$95,000.00.

“For Southwest Missouri State Teachers College” “payable out of State revenue fund,” Sub-division A, “Personal service,”—\$30,000.00 of the \$310,400.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$280,400.00 appropriated and approved; and the \$10,000.00 appropriated for “Student labor,” is vetoed and disallowed; Sub-division B, “Additions,”—\$13,000.00 of the \$28,450.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$15,450.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C “Repairs and replacements,”—\$10,000.00 of the \$20,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$10,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D, “Operations,”—\$5,000.00 of the \$21,150.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$16,150.00

appropriated and approved, making a total of \$322,000.00 appropriated and approved for Southwest Missouri State Teachers College out of State revenue.

"For Southwest Missouri State Teachers College," out of funds; Sub-division A, "Personal service,"—\$43,000.00 of the \$193,500.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$150,500.00 appropriated and approved, making the total amount appropriated and approved for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College out of funds \$217,100.00.

"For the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College," "payable out of State revenue fund," Sub-division A, "Personal service,"—\$20,000.00 of the \$290,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$270,000.00 appropriated and approved, and \$10,000.00 appropriated for "Student labor," is disallowed; Sub-division B, "Additions",—\$5,000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$10,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division C, "Repairs and replacements," \$7,000.00 of the \$15,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$8,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D, "Operations,"—\$3,000.00 of the \$35,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$32,000.00 appropriated and approved, making a total of \$320,000.00 appropriated and approved for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College out of State revenue fund. My reasons for vetoing the items and parts of items aforesaid mentioned, are the same as hereinbefore stated.

"For Missouri School for the Deaf," payable out of State revenue funds; Sub-division A, "Personal service"—\$7,000.00 of the \$229,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$222,000.00 appropriated and approved; Sub-division D "Operations,"—\$25,000.00 of the \$120,000.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving \$95,000.00 appropriated and approved, making a total of \$343,000.00 appropriated and approved for Missouri School for the Deaf payable out of State revenue funds.

Section 2—\$10,000.00 of the \$85,000.00 item appropriated is vetoed and disallowed leaving the total amount

appropriated and approved in that item—\$75,000.00, and making the total amount appropriated and approved in said section 2—\$90,000.00. It is my information that the amount appropriated and approved will be ample for the purposes appropriated.

Section 3, Sub-division A, "Personal service,"— \$2,-500.00 of the \$7,500.00 appropriated is vetoed and disallowed, leaving total amount of \$5,000.00 appropriated and approved in said Sub-division A, and making the total amount appropriated and approved under said Section 3—\$11,000.00.

My objections are the same as the last above set forth. The total appropriations approved are in excess of those allowed for the preceding biennium and, while in some instances, the amounts may not be wholly adequate, yet, the increase should result in better school facilities in Missouri.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

**VETO RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE**

JUNE 27, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1316-1317

June 27, 1935.

Secretary of State:

Sir: I have vetoed and return herewith, without my approval this 27th day of June, 1935, House Bill No. 517 entitled:

"An Act making it lawful for any person of whom a bond, undertaking or other obligation is required to agree with his surety or sureties for the deposit of any or all moneys and assets for which he and his surety or sureties are or may be held responsible, with a bank, savings bank,

safe deposit or trust company, authorized by law to do business as such, or with other depository approved by the court or a judge thereof, if such deposit is otherwise proper, for the safe-keeping thereof, and in such manner as to prevent the withdrawal of such money or assets or any part thereof, without the written consent of such surety or sureties, or an order of court or a judge thereof, made on such notice to such surety or sureties as such court or judge may direct; provided, however, that such agreement shall not in any manner release from or change the liability of the principal or sureties as established by the terms of the said bond."

The bill is vetoed and my approval withheld therefrom for the following reasons:

Under the law, surety companies and persons required to give bonds may enter into agreements provided for in this bill, except in those instances where the statutes regulate the selection of depositories by certain branches of the State Government; and in those instances the law, as written, should not be disturbed.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 19, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 66

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

January 19, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Commission of the Department of Penal Institutions, and director of Penal Institutions for a term ending January 19th, 1937, or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; this appointment to be effective January 20, 1933.

Harold W. Brown of Nevada, Missouri, as Adjutant General of Missouri, for a term of four years from January 9, 1933, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 2, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 154

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 2, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office: O. H.

Moberly of Harris, Mo., as finance commissioner for a term ending when his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice D. R. Harrison, resigned. This appointment to be effective as of this date.

Andy W. Wilcox of Lexington, Mo., as a member of the tax commission for a term ending June 17, 1937, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice Forrest Smith, resigned. This appointment to be effective as of this date.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 181-182

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

William L. Igoe, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a term ending January 1, 1937, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

George T. Priest, Central National Bank Building, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a term ending January 1, 1937, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

John J. Phelan, 211 North 7th St., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a term ending January 1, 1934, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Oliver T. Remmers, resigned.

Albert B. Lambert, 457 North Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a term ending January 1, 1937, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 7, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 197

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 7, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Charles H. Bothwell, Sedalia, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents of Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1939, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Leslie L. Lyons.

Adolph Musser, Holden, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents of Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1939, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Donald S. Lamm.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 8, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 196

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 8, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Edward A. Faust, No. 1 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Commission for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Henry Guhleman.

James E. King, Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Commission for the Blind for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Wilbur B. Jones.

[Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 13, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 255

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 13, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Orestes Mitchell of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph for a term ending April

28, 1935, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified; vice, Bartlett Boder.

Richard Johnson of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph for a term ending April 28, 1934, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified; vice, William R. Seaman.

John J. Downey of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Police Board of St. Joseph for a term ending April 28, 1935, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified; vice, A. H. Baker.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 13, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 271-272

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 13, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Clyde E. Tuck, Morrisville, Mo., as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending February 13, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, E. B. Julian, removed.

J. M. Sanders, Diamond, Mo., as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending February 13, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Leslie Rudolph, removed. Mr. Sanders is designated as Warden.

George D. Bryant, Marshall, Mo., as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending February

13, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Dwight H. Brown, resigned. Mr. Bryant is designated as Parole Commissioner.

Paul V. Renz, Tracy, Mo., as a member of the Board of Penal Institutions for a term ending February 13, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, J. H. H. Mote, removed. Mr. Renz is designated as Farm Commissioner.

[Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.]

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 13, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 272

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 13, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Edward M. Stayton, Kansas City, Mo., as Commanding General Missouri National Guard, with rank of Brigadier General.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 16, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 325

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

February 16, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

James A. Waechter, Telephone Building, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Miss Emma Bobb, term expired.

Stephen M. Wagner, Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Cliff Haley, term expired.

Joseph W. Hannauer, 3147 Allen, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Charles L. Moore, 1010 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, James Y. Player, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 24, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 398

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 24, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Edgar C. Nelson, Boonville, Mo., as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for a term ending November 16, 1938, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Evert Richardson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 6, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 494

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 6, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Scott Wilson of Ferguson, Mo., as a member of the Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Samuel B. McPheeters, not confirmed.

Arthur T. Nelson, Lebanon, Mo., as a member of the Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Charles Ferguson, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 10, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 580

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 10, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

L. N. Coffman, Salem, Mo., as a member of the board for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, George H. Lutzenburger, term expired.

T. H. Roberts, Steelville, Mo., as a member of the board for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

Earl E. Young, Lebanon, Mo., as a member of the board for the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. J. C. Scott, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 14, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 636

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 14, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

B. Julian, Marshfield, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Walter Rathbone, term expired.

V. A. Doby, Ava, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Mo., for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, C. E. Covert, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MARCH 14, 1933

From the Daily Capital News, Jefferson City, March 15, 1933

[To the members of the 57th General Assembly:]

First, may I take advantage of the occasion of your being assembled in joint session to sincerely thank you for your unselfish and valuable cooperation accorded me as governor of this state. Next, I desire to felicitate you upon

what has already been accomplished, and certainly will be accomplished before this session adjourns.

Never in the history of this state has the legislature entered upon its duties with more grave and intricate problems to meet and solve. You found the general revenue practically exhausted. You were left a heritage of economic collapse resulting in property values the lowest in history, incomes wiped out or substantially diminished, want and distress and hunger stalking the land, farm prices far below cost of production and business practically suspended. Only war could have wrought a greater havoc. Nevertheless you earnestly undertook the gigantic task of doing your part to bring order out of chaos. In the very midst of your labors came the financial earthquake that shook the very foundations of our economic structures. Your regular program was interrupted and delayed to permit enactment of emergency legislation.

Your program of consolidation, retrenchment and reduction of expenses of state, county and municipal governments is to be commended. It will result in great good and should be carried out in full. Although under existing conditions, with tax collections from all sources far below normal, legislation affecting these savings may not, at once, materially reduce taxes, certainly it will help prevent the necessity of imposing additional tax burdens, a result much to be desired; and it is my opinion that when effective, actual and substantial tax reduction will result.

In my inaugural message I stated, "the aggregate amount that may be saved to the taxpayer by reducing the number of state employees, cutting salaries and consolidating and eliminating state bureaus, while sizeable, will not alone materially diminish the direct tax paid by the property holder, because approximately only 18 per cent of all state revenue is derived from property tax. The heavy burden is a result of county, municipal, and local school taxes; and the same principles of strict retrenchment, reduction and consolidation must be applied to these subdivisions as to the state."

An examination and analysis of an average tax receipt best illustrates the accuracy of that statement. I have recently examined a tax receipt for a total of \$220.02 property tax paid by a Missouri taxpayer. It shows that only \$25.06 goes to the state and only \$8.36 of the entire \$220.02 into the general revenue fund of the state; and of this \$8.36, \$2.79 is returned to the school fund, leaving only \$5.57 in the general revenue for state purposes, \$10.02 in the soldier's bonus fund and \$10.03 in the blind pension fund. The county tax paid was \$33.40, county road and bridge tax \$23.40, special road and bridge tax \$16.70 and school tax \$121.46. To put it tersely, this taxpayer, out of a total of \$220.02, contributed only \$5.57 to pay the operating expenses of our state government. It is apparent that while economies in state government may be and will be effected, the principle cut must be made in its subdivisions.

The local burden, under existing conditions, is far too heavy on the farmer, the home owner, and other property holders. This load should be lightened. Values for the purposes of taxation must be lowered proportionately to the great decrease in actual values, for our constitution inhibits confiscatory taxation. At the same time essential functions of government must be preserved. If actual reduction of the tax levy on property cannot be had without impairment of government, then in equity and good conscience at least a portion of the burden should be shifted to where it could be more easily borne.

By levying a sales tax on non-essential things, or luxuries, the state would be enabled to assume many of the burdens now imposed by law on its subdivisions. This would not mean necessarily an increase in taxes, but lifting a weight from the oppressed to the shoulders of those able to afford the luxuries of life. Many items (none necessities) should be included so that, while the aggregate amount realized would be adequate, the tax on any one item light. By this means the state would be able to relieve the counties of the care of the insane and share the expenses of the schools, and local taxes substantially lowered.

Whether such action should be taken, and if so when, it is your problem to determine, but I take the liberty to suggest a rule in surgery; that the quicker an operation is performed, the less likelihood of infection.

I realize too that to continue this session much longer will work a hardship on its members, but I know that you are willing to make the sacrifice. While I do not hesitate to recommend the desirability of such legislation now; nevertheless I realize that it is in the nature of emergency legislation, resulting from deplorable conditions, and will be subject to later corrective amendments and possible repeal when normal conditions are restored. Extreme situations require extreme measures.

May I here digress to say that in my opinion we hit bottom on the 4th day of March, and that under the leadership of our fearless, wise and patriotic president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, backed by loyal citizens everywhere, regardless of political affinity, we have begun a steady climb to the level of the fruitful valley of plenty.

Representatives of Missouri Life Insurance Companies have caused to be introduced in the senate a bill, which if it becomes a law, will afford those companies emergency protection somewhat similar to that given to banks by a bill recently passed. It is claimed that the passage of similar laws in many other and adjoining states makes it imperative that our home companies have like protection. The original bill has been, or should be, so amended that during the period these companies are excused from payment of policy loans, debtors may be granted a like moratorium and policy holders relieved of payments. It may also be stated that under the terms of the act the companies are not relieved from the payment of death claims. With these amendments, I recommend the passage of the bill.

Our president has declared that state banks, not members of the Federal Reserve System, may obtain relief from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by borrowing on the preferred stock of those banks, or that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may purchase preferred stock

in such banks. In order that advantage may be taken of the benefits of this plan it is necessary and advisable that a law be enacted in this state authorizing state banks to issue preferred stock.

The wealth of southern Missouri is its beautiful streams. If preserved in their natural state, that section will soon become a playground for thousands who delight in scenic grandeur, out-door sports and that most delightful of all recreations—fishing. A law should be passed protecting these waters from indiscriminate acquisition and spoilation for mere commercial purposes. Such a bill is in one of your committees.

The fortitude and patience of the people of this state and nation, during these days of dire distress, have been remarkable. This is characteristic of Americans. Faith in government and loyalty to constituted authority is, and will always be, our nation's strength. You have the confidence and support of all Missourians. Carry on.

[GUY B. PARK]

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 15, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 656

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 15, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, Gallatin, Missouri, as Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Inspection for term ending July 3rd, 1935, and until her successor shall have been appointed and qualified; vice, Amanda D. Hargis, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 18, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 711

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 18, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Mrs. L. D. Murrill, Marshall, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until her successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. C. B. Faris, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldier's Home at Higginsville for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until her successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Mrs. Virginia Garrett Duggins, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 22, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 758

March 22, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Edmund McWilliams, Plattsburg, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest State Teachers College No. 5 at Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending Janu-

ary 1st, 1939, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice B. G. Vorhees, deceased.

Richard L. Douglas, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for Northwest State Teachers College No. 5, Maryville, Missouri, for term ending January 1st, 1939, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice George J. Stevenson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 23, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 758

March 23, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Ira A. McBride, Springfield, Missouri, as State Building and Loan Supervisor for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor; vice George Wagner, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 23, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 783

March 23, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

W. Ed. Jameson, Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for term ending January 19, 1936, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Jesse McDonald, not confirmed. I designate Mr. Jameson as President of the Board.

James W. Davis, Chillicothe, Missouri, as member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for term ending June 19, 1936, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Roy Monier, not confirmed.

Daniel G. Taylor, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for term ending June 19, 1935, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Augustus Hockaday, not confirmed.

Leslie Deason, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for term ending January 19, 1935, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed, and qualified; vice, C. F. Bloker, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 24, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 783

March 24, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

W. W. Graves, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City,

for term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice Virgil Yates, term expired. I designate Mr. Graves as Chairman of the Board.

George V. Aylward, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, for term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Charles H. Moore, term expired.

Charles A. Orr, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, for term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, William Buchholz, term expired. I designate Mr. Orr as Secretary of the Board.

M. A. O'Donnell, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice, Wilton A. Smith, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 27, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 811

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 27, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Father P. A. Dunn, Sedalia, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Charities and Corrections, for a term ending

June 25, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; vice Father John J. Butler, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 12, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1072

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 12, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Seneca C. Taylor of St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Athletic Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

G. L. Smalley of Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Athletic Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor, vice William Levy.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

APRIL 14, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1092

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 14, 1933.

To the members of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day made the following appointments to office:

Charles F. Ward, Plattsburg, as a member of the Board of Curators for State University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Frank M. McDavid, Springfield, as a member of the Board of Curators for State University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

George C. Willson, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Curators for State University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. K. Walsh, Webster Groves, as a member of the Board of Curators for State University for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Fred Naeter, not confirmed.

Helen C. Zwick, St. Joseph, as a member of the Board of Curators for State University for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Very truly yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 17, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1140

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 17, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Orville Zimmerman, Kennett, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents, for Southeast State Teachers Col-

lege No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice James A. Finch, term expired.

George Munger, Bloomfield, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for Southeast State Teachers College No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice H. J. Talbot, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 17, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1140

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Ed. Levy, Columbia, Missouri, as State Service Officer for a term ending September 14, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice William E. Leach, Jr., not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1185-1186

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 18, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

J. F. Fontana, 2605a Chippewa, St. Louis, (Missouri School), as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice H. J. Heitner, term expired.

T. C. Oyler, Brookfield (Palmer School), as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice P. E. Saxer, not confirmed.

L. H. Trotter, 2801 Charlotte, Kansas City (Palmer School), as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Thos. F. Maher, term expired.

L. J. Geers, 1521 Benton, St. Louis (Missouri School), as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Lewis Litsch, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 19, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1189

April 19, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General of Assembly Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Wilbur Buford, Ellington, Missouri, as Commissioner of Game and Fish Department for a term ending May 13, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice John Ross, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1194

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 20, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

William J. Thompkins, 1509 E. 18th Street, Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice T. B. Watkins, term expired.

Joseph L. McLemore, 2838 Pine, St. Louis, as member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term

ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice J. B. Edward, term expired.

Victor H. Collins, 227 East Dunklin, Jefferson City, as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice J. B. Coleman, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1215-1216

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 20, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

F. G. Gilbault, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Optometry for a term ending June 30, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Walter F. Kimbal, not confirmed.

Louis Megede, Richmond, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Optometry for a term ending June 30, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 20, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1216

April 20, 1933.*To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:*

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Emmett P. North, 3511 Washington, St. Louis, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending April 18, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice H. L. Kerr, term expired.

P. T. Bohan, Medical Arts Building, Kansas City, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending April 18, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Francis M. McCallum, term expired.

E. T. McGaugh, Richmond, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending April 18, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice James Stewart, term expired.

W. T. Elam, St. Joseph, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending April 18, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Horace W. Carle, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

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TO THE SENATE

APRIL 21, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1237

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 21, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

James A. Cooley, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Roland A. Zeigel, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Allan Ralston, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 22, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1290

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 22, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit the following appointments as members of the State Board of Pharmacy, subject to Senate confirmation.

C. N. Gardner, Kansas City, Mo., for a term ending July 2, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice T. S. Schuler, not confirmed.

Howard C. Jamison, Joplin, Mo., for a term ending August 16, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. M. Jackson, not confirmed.

W. H. Ellis, Vandalia, Mo., for a term ending August 16, 1933, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. W. Largent, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1383-1384

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 22, 1933.

GUY B. PARK
GOVERNOR

*To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:*¹

You are about to conclude your labors. I would not be true to my own feelings, nor to the sentiment of the people of this state, whom you represent, unless I expressed my own, and their appreciation of your accomplishments. You have labored well. Your work can but result in good. I doubt whether, in the history of this state, any legislature has done more to bring direct relief to the people. While your session has been a long one, it has been most economically conducted.

The bill legalizing the sale and manufacture of 3.2 beer will not only raise considerable revenue, but will have the direct effect of stamping out the bootlegger and illicit manufacturer of intoxicating liquors.

¹The identical text of this message was likewise read to the members of the Senate on April 22, 1933. (*Journal of the Senate, pp. 1290-1291.*)

Your call for a constitutional convention to pass on the proposal to repeal the eighteenth amendment, will afford the electorate of this state an opportunity to express their views on this question.

You have passed a fair and equitable redistricting bill, which when effective, will save the state the enormous expense of state-wide congressional elections.

You have relieved the already over-burdened property owner and farmer from the burdens of back taxes and penalties, provided a period in which property sold for delinquent taxes can be redeemed, have cut the penalty and eliminated fees of tax attorneys, sheriffs and court costs, and reduced the cost of publication. You have relieved property in drainage and levee districts from a system of double taxation.

The establishment of a state purchasing agency and an executive budget system for the state government should result in a substantial saving.

Many useless boards and bureaus have been abolished and many saving consolidations effected.

The reduction of the membership of the state penal board from five to three, with the reduction in salaries of all members of the board, is a substantial economy.

Establishment of a county budget system, consolidation of the offices of county treasurer and county collector in counties of less than 40,000 population, reduction of the salaries of county collectors, consolidation of the offices of circuit clerk and recorder in counties of 20,000 inhabitants and less with optional consolidation in counties between 20,000 and 200,000 population, reduction of the salaries of circuit clerks and county superintendents of schools, of prosecuting attorneys, abolition of county truant officers, doing away with the county experiment stations, reducing the number of election clerks and judges in precincts of less than 300 votes, cutting the cost of printing ballots and the expense of publication of financial statements of counties, will all bring about actual reduction of county expenses, as will the substantial reduction in salaries of Jackson county officials.

You have given aid to state banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations.

The bill reducing penalties on delinquent sewer taxes will result in enormous savings to the property owner of St. Louis county alone, and in nowise jeopardize the interests of outstanding bond-holders.

The act providing for the manufacture of automobile license plates and highway markers in the penitentiary will effect a substantial saving.

Much benefit will accrue to our state by reason of the erection of a toll bridge across the Missouri river between Parkville and Kansas City, Kansas.

It was most thoughtful in you and proper that a monument be erected in honor of our great statesman, Senator and governor, Missouri's distinguished citizen, the lamented William Joel Stone, whose memory is revered by all.

This is but a hasty and incomplete digest of your accomplishments. When you have returned to your homes, your constituents can truthfully say, "well done my good and faithful servant." Personally, I thank you sincerely for your splendid cooperation and interest. It has been a real pleasure to know and work with you.

Our common interest has been, and is, the welfare of the people of Missouri. The pledge of economy has been kept, and while no single legislature can accomplish all that should be done, yet your action means wonderful progress in the right direction.

To the distinguished Speaker of the House, Honorable Willis H. Meredith and Honorable Edgar J. Keating, the capable floor-leader of the House, am I under special obligations for their consideration, loyalty and support.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 24, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1302

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 24, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

J. C. Collett, Salisbury, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15th, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Almon Ing, term expired. I hereby designate Mr. J. C. Collett as chairman of the commission.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 24, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 1321-1322

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 24, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Mary Giles Phillips, St. Joseph Hospital, Kansas City, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1934, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mabel Kehoe, 6600 Wydown, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1,

1934, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Louise Ament, not confirmed.

Charles E. Hyndman, 314 Chemical Building, St. Louis, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Eleanora Keeley, Columbia, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1935, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Bonnie G. Meyers, not confirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

OCTOBER 20, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, pp. 26-28

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

Oct. 20, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the following appointments of office made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Marvin Casteel, St. Joseph, Missouri, Superintendent of Highway Patrol. Term ending at the pleasure of the Governor and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

DeWitt Masters, Perry, Missouri, as a Member of Board of Managers for School for Deaf for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

James Denny, Fayette, Missouri, as a Member of Board of Managers for School for Deaf for a term ending February 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Edgar C. Nelson, resigned.

C. M. Fleming, Knobnoster, Missouri, as a Member of Board of Managers for School for Deaf for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice A. H. Steinbeck, term expired.

Grover C. Sparks, Savannah, Missouri, as a Member of Board of Managers for School for Deaf for a term ending February 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Mrs. May S. Hunt, term expired.

Andrew J. Murphy, Louisiana, Missouri, as a Member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 17, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice John T. Waddill, term expired.

J. B. Hopper, Columbia, Missouri, as Grain and Warehouse Commissioner for a term ending April 16, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Ralph Brissenden, resigned.

J. H. Skaggs, 2622 S. 59th Street, St. Louis, Missouri, as a Member of the Barbers' Board, for a term ending May 4th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Ben H. Gist, term expired.

A. J. Hawkins, Webb City, Missouri, as a Member of the Barbers' Board, for a term ending May 4th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice William Robsman, term expired.

J. Frank Davis, 1014 E. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri, as a Member of the Barbers' Board, for a term ending May 4, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Claude M. Shepherd, term expired.

Robert Emmett O'Malley, Kansas City, Missouri, as Insurance Commissioner, for a term ending July 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Joseph B. Thompson, term expired.

H. A. Buehler, Rolla, Missouri, as State Geologist for a term ending August 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

William Stoecker, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a Member of the Public Service Commission, for a term ending

August 8, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Milton R. Stahl, resigned.

J. C. Breshears, Bolivar, Missouri, as Commissioner of Agriculture, for a term of four years beginning July 25th, 1933, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

E. T. McGaugh, Richmond, Missouri, as Commissioner of Health for a term of four years beginning on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1933, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

W. M. Anderson, Harrisonville, Missouri, as a Member, of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice J. H. Porter, resigned.

Roy H. Cherry, Goldsberry, Missouri, as State Inspector of Oils for a term ending August 16th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Henry A. Perriguy, term expired.

T. S. Bourke, Kansas City, Missouri, as a Member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending July 1, 1934, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Herman S. Gove, resigned.

George C. Johnson, Platte City, Missouri, as State Purchasing Agent for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

H. B. Pyle, Mound City, Missouri, as a Member of the State Highway Commission, for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice W. F. Phares, resigned.

C. O. G. Mueller, 2529 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30th, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Oliver Abel, resigned.

George J. Skipton, 918 East Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Sterritt S. Titus, term expired.

Newton R. Hatfield, Edina, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Lawrence Geiger, term expired.

Very respectfully yours,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOVEMBER 7, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, pp. 59-61

To the 57th General Assembly in Special Session Assembled:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the state, I did convene the 57th General Assembly of the State of Missouri in Extra Session to meet on the 17th day of October, 1933, to consider and enact such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the subjects and purposes mentioned in the proclamation convening said Extra Session of the General Assembly and in item twelve of the subjects submitted to the General Assembly for their consideration, I mention legislation authorizing the organization of sewer districts in counties now or hereafter having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants.

I now enlarge the subjects and purposes to be considered by the 57th General Assembly to include the consideration and enactment of such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes:

(A) An act to provide for the establishment of sewer districts in counties now having or which may hereafter have a population of not less than one hundred thousand nor more than four hundred thousand inhabitants, defining the powers and method of government of such districts,

providing for the appointment of engineers, attorneys and employees of such districts and their powers and duties, providing for the making of maps and profiles of such districts and holding of elections for the purpose of incurring indebtedness, the qualifications, powers, duties and manner of election of trustees of such districts, providing for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes for the design, maintenance and operation of sewers in such districts, authorizing the issuance of bonds and providing for the terms of such bonds and the manner of execution, sale and payment thereof, providing for the building, construction and maintenance of sewers in such districts and the method of contracting and paying thereof, the condemnation of lands for the purposes of such districts, with an emergency clause.

(B) An act to provide for the appointment of a liquidator for sewer districts in any county, now or hereafter having a population of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, nor more than 400,000 inhabitants, being or to be hereafter dissolved by law and fixing the powers, duties, supervision and method of appointment of such liquidator and empowering such liquidator to compromise debts and taxes of such sewer districts, with an emergency clause.

(C) An act to repeal sections 5312, 5313, 5314 and 5315 of article 1 of chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of 1929, entitled: "State Department of Finance," in relation to issuance and sale of certificates of indebtedness by banks and trust companies, denominations, rate of interest thereon and maturity thereof, for what purpose issued and how renewed or reissued and providing for the creation of a separate fund to be held in trust for the holders thereof, and providing that certain obligations shall be a prior claim, and to enact four new sections in lieu thereof to be known as sections 5312, 5313, 5314, and 5315, authorizing banks and trust companies to issue and sell capital certificates, and providing that in cases where the capital of the bank or trust company issuing such certificates is impaired, and such certificates are issued and sold in an amount equal to, or greater than, the amount of such impairment, the capital of such bank or trust com-

pany shall for all purposes be deemed to be restored, and prescribing the nature of such capital certificates, the denominations, income return thereon, retirement, and extension thereof, providing for setting apart a separate fund to be held in trust for the benefit of the holders thereof, with an emergency clause.

(D) An act to repeal sections 5941, 5945, 5946, 5948, 5950, 5951, 5953, and 5954, of article X, chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the liquidation or winding up of insurance companies and enacting eight new sections in lieu thereof to be known as sections 5941, 5945, 5946, 5948, 5950, 5951, 5953, and 5954, pertaining to the liquidation, winding up or rehabilitation of insurance companies, and providing for: the causes or grounds for such liquidation, winding up or rehabilitation of the affairs of insurance companies, the procedure to be taken in such proceedings, the duties of the court and the superintendent of the insurance department in regard to the same, the disposition of assets under an order of liquidation, settlement and winding up of the affairs of such insurance company, the powers and duties of the superintendent of the insurance department under an order to rehabilitate an insurance company, a classification of creditors and the method of payment of such creditors when an insurance company is being liquidated, reinsurance of dissolved insurance companies, and the payment of expenses of such proceedings of liquidation, settlement, winding up or rehabilitation.

(E) An act to amend article II, Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 5701a, providing for the right of the superintendent of the insurance department to suspend certain requirements of law pertaining to the organization of a mutual life insurance company in order that a mutual company may be organized to reinsure the risks of a dissolved company under section 5953, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, as same now is or as same may be hereafter amended, provided such action has the approval of the court.

(F) An act in relation to delinquent and back taxes and to personal and land delinquent tax lists, and for the relief of persons whose names or property appear on said delinquent lists or either or any of them or whose personal or real estate taxes became delinquent on or before January 1, 1933, repealing a conflicting act of the 57th General Assembly, regular session, with an emergency clause.

(G) An act to provide for the storage of grain in state licensed warehouses, and under state supervision, and the issuance of storage certificates therefor, and providing penalties for offenses thereunder, providing for the appointment of an official sealer and prescribing his duties.

(H) An act to amend sub-section (A) of section 7793 of article 11, chapter 41, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the definition of the term "person" and declaring an emergency to exist requiring such amendment.

(I) An act fixing salaries to be paid the county collectors in all counties of the state which now contain or may hereafter contain not less than fifty thousand inhabitants nor more than eighty thousand inhabitants, providing for the appointment and pay of deputies and assistants, providing for the collection of charges, penalties and interest, and their payment into the county treasury, and providing penalties for violation of this act and repealing all laws or parts of laws, in conflict with this act.

(J) An act to amend article 41 of chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1929, repealing sections 7761, 7762, and 7769, and enacting two new sections in lieu thereof to be known as sections 7761 and 7769, relating to the registration of the owners of motor vehicles, the fixing of the amount of motor vehicle registration fees and fixing the date when registration of motor vehicles, trailers, chauffeurs, registered operators and dealers shall be renewed annually, the date when certificates of registration and number plates shall expire, and limiting license tax levied on motor vehicles by municipalities.

(K) An act to amend an act of the 57th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled: "Drains and

Levees," providing for drainage of land containing valuable mineral deposits and for payment of drainage expenses by tax on ores mined, approved May 9, 1933, and found on pages 217 and 218 of the Laws of Missouri, 1933, regular session, by adding thereto four new sections pertaining to the same subject, to be known and numbered as sections 2a, 3a, 4a, and 5a, providing the Board of Supervisors of mine drainage districts may assess and collect said taxes in the form of a royalty on ores mined and produced and payable to the treasurer of such drainage district, and providing such drainage district may construct, own and operate, or lease custom mining mills or concentrating plants for the cleaning and preparing of ores and minerals for market, and providing Board of Supervisors may hear exceptions to levy of tax or royalty, and providing the Board of Supervisors of such districts may issue bonds, with an emergency clause.

(L) That an act of the 56th General Assembly, approved May 11, 1931, Laws of Missouri, 1931, pages 166 and 167, creating the Century of Progress Commission, be so amended as to extend until January 1, 1935, all of the provisions of said act.

(M) An act to amend article 8, chapter 59, Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1929, relating to Taxation and Revenue, by adding a new section providing for the installment payment of taxes, to be known as section 9914a.

(N) An act to authorize the Board of Managers of the Eleemosynary Institutions of the State of Missouri to convey to the city of Fulton, Missouri, an easement on and over real estate owned by the State of Missouri in the county of Callaway, title to which is vested in said Board of Managers, for the use and benefit of State Hospital No. 1, for the establishment and construction of a sewage disposal plant and any necessary connection or connections therewith, to be owned by said city of Fulton, and with an emergency clause.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NOVEMBER 7, 1933

*From Pamphlet entitled "Messages of Guy B. Park, Governor of Missouri,
To the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, [Extra Session],
Jefferson City, November 7, 1933," pp. 8-22*

To the Members of the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:

First, permit me to congratulate you upon having, by resolution, given assurance to those of your fellow citizens who are in distress that they shall not suffer during the coming year. Your action will hearten the discouraged and give renewed hope to the despondent. You have given expression to Missouri's spirit of charity.

It is my opinion still that the only means of raising the \$4,000,000 necessary for the coming year in time is by the adoption of a general sales tax.

Next in importance of the measures before you are those designed to furnish employment, for only by work may poverty be avoided. Wherefore, I respectfully urge that the series of Bills already introduced, permitting cities of less than 75,000 population to borrow funds from the Government on self liquidating power and light, gas, sewer and water works systems, be speedily enacted while the Government funds are yet available. This will mean work for thousands of our idle and materially lighten the relief load and, in my humble opinion, bring greater financial returns and benefits to the residents of these cities than any Act you could pass at this session.

It was reported to have been stated by a representative of the utility interests that there are two sides to this question. With this I agree, but I prefer to advocate and recommend the side of the people rather than the side of the utilities. To me it is inconceivable that even the paid lobbyists of public service corporations will seriously contend that the voters of such cities should be denied rights now

enjoyed by these companies. As stated in my message delivered at the beginning of this session "my recommendation is merely that you give the qualified voters of such cities the privilege if they see fit to exercise it, accorded these corporations and to pay for the construction of the plants out of their earnings. It is unthinkable that a gas company, power and light company or water works corporation should be given rights and these same rights denied the citizens."

The sound doctrine of majority rule should be made to apply. To require a two-thirds vote of the people to enjoy these rights is abhorrent to the above doctrine.

In my supplemental call which you have just heard read, I have attempted to add for your consideration a few recommendations which will, in my opinion, if followed, further ameliorate the condition of the over-burdened taxpayer.

One is a proposal to reduce the license tax on moderate priced automobiles. This may be done now without materially interfering with the road program or impairing the value of outstanding road bonds. The total gas tax for the first ten months of the present year exceeds, by approximately \$100,000, the same tax for a like period in 1932. But there has been a decrease of about \$800,000.00 in auto license fees. It is thought that by reducing the license fee for the moderate priced car, an increase both in the number of licenses issued and the amount of gas consumed will follow.

The road fund, created by a vote of the people, should not be diverted at this time. To do so would be to throw 20,000 men now engaged in road work in Missouri out of employment and stop the construction of necessary and desirable farm-to-market roads. Although the main arterial highways connecting the large cities have been nearly completed, it will not do to breach faith with the rural sections now that the time for their benefits has arrived.

Another recommendation is that the time for paying taxes without penalties be extended until the first of next year. It is founded on the principle that a tax-payer who is unable to pay should not be penalized because, without fault

of his he cannot pay. Many, who could not take advantage of the law in June, are now in condition to meet the primary obligation.

Mr. Roy Cherry, State Oil Inspector, informs me that the State is suffering heavy losses in oil license taxes by reason of the fact that a recent ruling of the Federal Court holds that our present motor vehicle fuel laws do not apply to receivers, trustees, conservators or other officers appointed by State or Federal Courts. In order to correct this defect it is recommended that Section 7793 R. S. Mo. 1929 (a) be so amended as to include receivers, trustees, conservators and other officers appointed by any State or Federal Court.

The supplemental call also includes matters of legislation suggested by the State Finance Commissioner and State Insurance Commissioner, respectively, to correct defects in and supply omissions from, existing laws, to make them more effective. It will be unnecessary at this time for me to call your special attention to other recommendations contained in the supplemental call for some were discussed in my original message and others will be explained by their authors.

It was my pleasure a few days ago, to receive a copy of a resolution passed by the Senate but not considered or concurred in by the House. The purport of which resolution was to depreciate the deplorable financial condition of the affairs of our State at the beginning of the present Administration, and to call attention to the urgent need for strict economy in all departments, and requesting the Governor of the State to cause to be made at once further reductions both in salaries and operating expenses. This resolution, also, requested the Governor to call upon all elective officials of the State Government, and the employees thereof, to make a reduction of at least 25% in all salaries, including their own, and all of the operating expenses of their respective Departments.

And it was further resolved "that if said reductions above mentioned are not made by the Governor and the elective officers in the respective departments and institutions of the State Government at once, and assurance given this

body that said reductions will be made at once, then this Senate respectfully requests the Governor to resubmit to this body all appropriation Bills passed at the regular session of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly, in order that reductions may be made for this biennium in line with this resolution, to the end that the operating expenses of the State Government may be reduced to a minimum, and that only such additional taxes may be voted as are absolutely necessary."

In this connection, it will be recalled that in my message to the General Assembly delivered on January 9th, 1933, it was stated: "No good reason occurs to me why practically every branch and department of Government cannot be operated with smaller force and at reduced expense, without impairment of efficiency. Neither political expediency nor any other reason will justify the employment of unnecessary help." * * * * "A readjustment of salaries, and in many instances reduction thereof to conform to changed conditions, will be necessary; but care should be taken not to reach a scale so low as to deter competent persons from accepting employment."

Later, I caused to be introduced a Bill affecting, within Constitutional limitations, the salaries of practically every employee of every branch of the State Government. This Bill was before the only branch of Government having the absolute right to pass laws fixing salaries or placing limitations on the number of employees, for its consideration, with right to amend to meet the exigencies of the situation. Neither this Bill nor a substitute therefor was passed. However, I am frank to say necessary and drastic reductions in appropriations were made by you, which I took the liberty to further cut more than one-half million dollars in order to come within the anticipated revenues.

It has been my endeavor (and in this I have had hearty support from my appointees) in all departments under my control to cut expenses to the minimum without impairment of efficiency. The other elective State officials have also been most considerate of the interests of the tax-payer. You

will, no doubt, be interested in the success of these efforts, as shown, by the following reports furnished me by the several officials and department heads.

COMPARATIVE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR
YEARS 1931, 1932 AND 1933.

	1931	1932	1933
<i>Governor's Office and Mansion:</i>			
First 10 months:			
Salaries.....	\$20,128.43	\$15,030.67	\$15,975.55
Expenses.....	14,122.01	9,011.93	6,974.08
Totals.....	<u>\$34,250.44</u>	<u>\$24,042.60</u>	<u>\$22,949.73</u>
Beginning August 1st salaries were reduced \$1,600.00 per annum; and in April a reduction in salaries of \$1,800.00 per annum was made.			
<i>Secretary of State:</i>			
Salaries and expenses for quarterly periods for 1931, 1932 and 1933:			
July-August-September:			
Salaries.....	\$77,309.94	\$83,338.64	\$62,768.47
Expenses.....	25,910.62	14,511.70	15,069.93
Totals.....	<u>\$103,220.56</u>	<u>\$97,850.34</u>	<u>\$77,838.40</u>
<i>Attorney-General:</i>			
For months of July, August and September:			
Salaries.....	\$14,859.79	\$14,153.15	\$15,238.58
Expenses.....	22,600.21	24,499.73	16,506.07
Totals.....	<u>\$37,460.00</u>	<u>\$38,652.88</u>	<u>\$31,744.65</u>
<i>Auditor's Office:</i>			
For 10 months:			
Salaries.....	\$114,845.95	\$120,767.56	\$93,930.81
Expenses.....	43,256.21	46,635.64	22,793.77
Totals.....	<u>\$158,102.16</u>	<u>\$167,403.20</u>	<u>\$116,724.58</u>
<i>Treasurer:</i>			
First 10 months of 1932 and 1933:			
Salaries.....		\$61,531.50	\$55,660.74
Expenses.....		19,936.29	14,784.72
Totals.....		<u>\$81,467.79</u>	<u>\$70,445.46</u>
<i>Oil Department:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$7,232.32	\$6,649.99	\$5,764.88
Expenses.....	3,925.18	3,043.08	2,780.54
Totals.....	<u>\$11,157.50</u>	<u>\$9,693.07</u>	<u>\$8,545.42</u>
Beginning November first a further reduction of \$691.65 per month was made in salaries.			

COMPARATIVE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR YEARS 1931, 1932
AND 1933—Continued.

	1931	1932	1933
<i>Public Service Commission:</i>			
Salaries and Expenses:			
September.....	\$41,767.80	\$41,559.95	\$28,034.11
Effective November 1st, 1933, expenditures were further reduced \$4,- \$750.00 per month.			
<i>Grain Inspection and Weighing Department:</i>			
Total Expenses and Salaries:			
September.....	\$24,323.37	\$20,611.50	\$15,475.19
In 1932 total salaries. \$16,081.66			
In 1933 total salaries. 12,087.00			
<i>Missouri Commission for Blind:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$4,500.00	\$4,575.00	\$3,584.00
Expenses.....	10,266.46	4,255.74	7,112.19
Totals.....	\$14,766.46	\$8,830.74	\$10,696.19
<i>State Federal Soldiers' Home:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries and Expenses.....	\$21,068.81	\$20,052.81	\$18,012.64
<i>Confederate Home:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$2,338.36	\$2,331.83	\$1,572.36
Expenses.....	2,067.81	3,354.01	1,609.75
Totals.....	\$4,406.17	\$5,685.84	\$3,182.11
<i>State Tax Commission:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$2,958.31	\$2,301.65	\$2,511.65
Expenses.....	276.82	207.32	57.67
Totals.....	\$3,235.13	\$2,508.97	\$2,569.32
<i>Finance Department:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$5,388.32	\$4,521.65	\$3,641.65
Expenses.....	2,491.39	2,044.87	1,673.45
Totals.....	\$7,879.71	\$6,566.52	\$5,315.10
<i>Building and Loan Department:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$2,075.13	\$2,444.00	\$2,488.35
Expenses (Traveling and General)	1,572.90	1,288.08	915.87
Totals.....	\$3,648.03	\$3,732.08	\$3,404.22

COMPARATIVE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR YEARS 1931, 1932
AND 1933—Continued.

	1931	1932	1933
<i>Adjutant General's Office:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$2,379.99	\$2,254.99	\$1,866.70
Expenses.....	370.75	91.65	227.12
Totals.....	\$2,750.74	\$2,346.64	\$2,093.82
<i>Bureau of Mines:</i>			
Total expenditures for June, July, August, September and Octo- ber.....	\$7,622.78	\$8,132.80	\$5,826.83
Salaries—October.....	1,072.50	1,365.00	850.00
<i>Game and Fish Department:</i>			
Total disbursements for 10-month period.....	\$332,918.97	\$339,695.15	\$285,787.96
Salaries for September.....	\$11,831.32	\$10,627.65	\$11,275.66
Expenses for September.....	17,861.88	18,822.76	19,897.76
Totals.....	\$29,693.20	\$29,450.41	\$31,173.42
<i>Labor Department:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$3,182.64	\$2,332.72	\$1,699.33
Expenses.....	1,164.24	380.72	300.00
Totals.....	\$4,346.88	\$2,713.44	\$1,999.33
In November the expenses of this office will be somewhat increased.			
<i>Agricultural Department:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$9,913.44	\$7,921.92	\$3,915.07
Expenses.....	6,109.20	2,402.88	961.85
Totals.....	\$16,022.64	\$10,324.80	\$4,876.92
Beginning November 1st additional expenses amounting to \$1,400.00 per month will be incurred.			
<i>Health Department:</i>			
For 12 months of 1931 and 1932 and 9 months of 1933:			
Salaries.....	\$124,700.25	\$101,592.45	\$81,190.86
Expenses.....	74,872.50	28,126.59	15,168.60
Totals.....	\$199,572.75	\$129,719.04	\$76,359.46
<i>Division of Cosmetology:</i>			
12 months 1931 and 1932 and 9 months of 1933:			
Salaries.....	\$11,850.00	\$16,699.75	\$8,730.80
Expenses.....	4,352.99	7,555.57	3,627.33
Totals.....	\$16,202.99	\$24,255.32	\$12,358.13

COMPARATIVE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR YEARS 1931, 1932
AND 1933—Continued.

	1931	1932	1933
<i>Permanent Seat of Government:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$5,616.45	\$5,391.45	\$6,895.85
Note—The Commissioner's salary \$2,- 500.00 per year is not included in the figures for 1931 and 1932, being out of a separate appropriation, but is included in the figures for October, 1933.			
<i>Eleemosynary Institutions:</i>			
For month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$76,011.62	\$75,035.35	\$67,892.08
Expenses.....	104,081.09	75,291.69	91,723.53
Totals.....	\$180,092.71	\$150,327.04	\$159,615.61
<i>Penal Institutions Embracing State Penitentiary, Industries, Intermediate Reformatory, Boonville Reformatory, Industrial Home for Girls, Chilli- cothe: Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tipton:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$57,361.05	\$58,466.80	\$52,985.64
Expenses.....	230,500.56	192,837.21	169,852.96
Totals.....	\$287,861.61	\$251,304.01	\$222,838.60
<i>Insurance Department:</i>			
Month of October:			
Salaries.....	\$8,861.69	\$6,861.63	\$7,074.46
Expenses.....	6,001.45	2,672.72	1,164.02
Totals.....	\$14,863.14	\$9,534.35	\$8,238.48
<i>Highway Patrol:</i>			
Month of September:			
Salaries.....	\$842.49	\$11,420.00	\$9,793.33
Expenses.....	68.77	3,632.51	9,192.56
Totals.....	\$911.26	\$15,052.51	\$18,985.89

These figures do not include the Highway Department, the expenses of which, of course, vary in proportion to the amount of work under way, but a material reduction of salaries in this department has been made. It will be observed, from an examination of these reports, that in 1931 the total salary and expense account from all sources for one month amounted to \$838,522.78; in 1932, \$681,309.74,

and in 1933, \$618,249.37. In other words the average monthly expense this year is \$220,273.41 less than in 1931 and \$63,060.37 per month less than in 1932. If these monthly averages are maintained, and I know of no reason, except in a few instances, why they will not be, the salaries and operating expenses of the above departments for this year will be \$2,643,289.92 less than in 1931 and \$756,724.44 less than in 1932, and it should be remembered that in 1932 Governor Caulfield compelled a reduction of 26% in all departments under his control. It will be observed that in the above table the month of September was used in some instances and October in others. This was because October figures were not available in some departments when requested. In other instances quarterly comparisons are made, and in a few, the full ten months used. The report of the State Treasurer does not contain the figures for 1931 and the totals given above are on the assumption that the 1931 figures were less than the 1932 figures.

So drastic have been the reductions of appropriations of some of the self-supporting departments that they have been unable to function for the best interests of the State. For instance, no funds were appropriated out of the general revenue for the Mine Inspection Department, with the result that the present Inspector was compelled to borrow money from a local bank to pay salaries and expenses. An appropriation should, of course, be made to repay him.

It will be seen from the above that the request made by the Senate for drastic reductions has been anticipated. In many instances a 25% further reduction cannot and should not be made. A striking example of the impracticability of complying with the request for a flat 25% reduction is the present condition of the Eleemosynary Institutions. The larger part of their support comes from the several counties in payment for the care of their Wards. Many of these counties are not financially able to pay. Jackson County, for instance, which has 961 patients in Asylum No. 2, St. Joseph (or about one-third of the entire number of its inmates) owes to that Institution the sum of \$181,000.00, and \$26,-

529.00 to No. 3 at Nevada. Many other counties owe proportionate amounts. To require No. 2 Asylum to cut its expenses 25%, would mean that the 961 patients would have to be turned back on Jackson County, or allowed to suffer hunger and privations in the Asylum.

The request "that the Governor call upon all Elective officials of the State Government and the employees thereof, to make a reduction of at least 25% in all salaries, including their own, and all operating expenses of their respective departments, until such time as the present crisis in the revenue funds of the State has passed," assumes a power of the Chief Executive he neither possesses nor covets.

If a discussion of legislative problems at the forum of the people subjects him to thoughtless criticism of usurping legislative functions, certainly for him to ask the State Judiciary to surrender rights guaranteed by the Constitution would expose him to ridicule [sic] and just charges of usurpation of power. Nor has he any such authority over the several elective State officials or their subordinates.

Under our scheme of Government there are three departments. This Legislature has the same right to make an impotent [sic] demand as has the Chief Executive, and more power to enforce its demand.

Of course, appropriation Bills passed and approved cannot now be resubmitted. However, so thoroughly am I in accord with your expressed desire for economy that if you are still of the opinion, after being advised of the economies affected [sic] by this Administration, that further cuts in salaries and expenses should be made, you are hereby authorized to enact at this Session any law or laws to that effect you may deem proper.

It is my opinion, however, that our elective State and Judicial officers can be trusted to see to it that the interests of those who elected them are safe-guarded.

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

NOVEMBER 27, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 116

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

November 27, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Edwin J. Stark, Louisiana, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15th, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Clyde Cleveland, Brookfield, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15th, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. A. Gardner, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 1, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 145

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 1, 1933.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Jay Church, 923 Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, Mo., as a member of the Barber's Board for a term ending May 4, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, J. D. Hawkins, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DECEMBER 4, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, pp. 165-169

To the 57th General Assembly in Special Session Assembled:

The subjects and purposes to be considered by the 57th General Assembly are hereby enlarged and supplemented to include the consideration of enactment of such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes:

(A) An Act to repeal Section 5720, Article II, Chapter 37, R. S. of Mo., 1929, relating to the "Valuation of policies and annuity bonds, when and how such evaluation shall be made, and the duties of the Superintendent of Insurance in regard to such evaluation" and to enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as Section 5720 pertaining to the same subject.

(B) An Act to amend Section 5691, Article II, Chapter 37, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, as amended by the Laws of Missouri, 1933, page 275, relating to the definition of various insurance companies by striking out that part of said section beginning with the word "Provided" in line 12 and ending with the word "state" in line 22 of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "PROVIDED, that an association consisting of not more than one thousand five hundred (1,500) citizens and residents of the State of Missouri, all living within the boundaries of

not more than three counties in this state, said counties to be contiguous to each other, organized not for profit and solely for the purpose of assessing each of the members thereof upon the death of a member, the entire amount of said assessment, except ten (10c) cents paid by each member, to be given to a beneficiary or beneficiaries named by the deceased member in his or her certificate of membership, said certificate of membership to be issued by such association, shall not be construed to be a life insurance company under the laws of this state, but PROVIDED, however, no officer, trustee, or other employee of such association shall receive any remuneration for any services rendered except the secretary of such association who shall be permitted to charge each member, for his services and for the cost of collecting the assessment, not more than ten (10c) cents for each assessment levied, and PROVIDED FURTHER, that said association may if necessary assess not more than twenty-five (25c) cents per member in any one year to be used only to purchase necessary supplies, pay court costs and attorney fees; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that whenever the Superintendent of the Insurance Department suspects or believes that any officer, trustee or other employee of such association is, in fact, directly or indirectly, receiving remuneration, or that the secretary of such association is collecting and receiving more than herein provided for, he may cause an examination of the books, records and other effects of such association, including its officers and employees, to be made in order to ascertain the true condition of affairs, and whenever such examination is made, an assessment shall be levied on the members thereof sufficient to pay the cost of such examination, but no such assessment shall be for more than one (\$1.00) dollar per member."

(C) An Act to repeal Section 9961 of Article 9, Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to limitation of actions in connection with delinquent and back taxes, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as Section 9961, relating to limitation of sales for delinquent taxes and validity thereof.

(D) An Act to repeal Section 5379 of Article 2 of Chapter 34, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to the sale by a bank of its business, or the business of any of its departments, to any other bank or trust company, and the transfer of its affairs, assets and liabilities to any other bank or trust company for the purpose of consolidating or merging with such other bank or trust company, and providing the procedure with reference thereto, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as Section 5379, relating to the sale by a bank of the whole or any part of its assets or business, or the whole or any part of the business of any of its departments to any other bank or trust company, and the transfer of its affairs, assets and liabilities, or any part of the same, to any other bank or trust company for the purpose of consolidating or merging with such other bank or trust company, and providing the procedure with reference thereto, with an emergency clause.

(E) An Act authorizing and empowering any trust company doing a banking business to sell the whole or any part of the assets or business of its banking department to any other bank or trust company, and to transfer its affairs, assets and liabilities or any part of the same to any other bank or trust company for the purpose of consolidating or merging with such other bank or trust company, and providing the procedure with reference thereto, with an emergency clause.

(F) An Act relating to "Building and Loan Associations: Relating to the Building and Loan Bureau and the Supervisor thereof" to amend Chapter 35, of an Act of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1931, in regular session, relating to the same subject, approved May 22nd, 1931, and found in Laws of Missouri, 1931, at pages 141 to 165, both inclusive, by adding a new section thereto to be known as Section 5594a, authorizing building and loan associations to accept bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in payment of or exchange for their mortgages or evidences of indebtedness secured thereby, and for real

estate owned by the association and to dispose of said bonds, with an emergency clause.

The legislation recommended in paragraphs A and B is recommended by the Superintendent of Insurance. The recommendation contained in paragraph C is to make the five-year statute of limitations, which now applies to actions in connection with delinquent taxes, also apply to sales for delinquent taxes. The recommendations in paragraphs D and E were suggested by the State Finance Commissioner and the State Bankers' Association and are intended to prevent the closing and liquidation of many banks and trust companies in our State by permitting solvent banks to acquire a part or all of their assets by purchase. Paragraph F is for the purpose of correcting an error in the original call, intended to cover the same subject matter.

It is also recommended that the following appropriations be made:

1. To cover the expenses of the present Extra Session of Legislature.

2. To correct an apparent error in Section 25-A, page 78, Session Acts of 1933, relating to Children's Home and Child Welfare work by transposing the appropriation of \$21,700.00 and \$7,025.00 in Section A, Personal Service.

3. On page 75, Section 21, Session Acts of 1933, there should be transferred from Section D, the appropriation for operation, the sum of \$10,000.00 to Section A, Personal Service. Under Section A, \$31.50 only appears to have been appropriated when, evidently, the amount intended was \$31,500.00.

4. On account of an unusual number of requests for county audits, it is advisable and necessary that the appropriation for the beinnium made for the State Auditor be amended by transferring \$15,000.00 from Operation to Salaries.

5. At the last session no appropriation was made from the General Revenue for the State Mine Inspection Department. This necessitated the State Mine Inspector borrowing money from a local bank. I recommend that the sum of \$10,-

000.00 be appropriated to that department from the General Revenue.

6. The State Purchasing Agent should have an additional appropriation of \$20,000.00 in order to install necessary equipment, pay for printing and advertising and employ necessary assistants. I am glad to advise that this department is already showing a great saving to the taxpayers of this State.

7. An additional appropriation of \$25,000.00 should be made to the Secretary of State for the printing of laws, journals and appendices for the Extra Session and \$11,000.00 additional to cover a deficiency for an edition of 30,000 Blue Books.

8. An additional appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection should be made. Under present conditions the work of this department has materially increased. Already, for the year of 1933, it has earned \$15,166.00 in excess of the amount appropriated and has paid \$13,324.00 of the debts of the previous administration. The State Labor Commissioner has informed me that if she received this additional appropriation the Federal Government will add thereto approximately \$80,000.00.

9. I further recommend that in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated to the State Insurance Department, 58,478.00 be appropriated under Paragraph A of Section 16 of the General Appropriation Act, Laws of Missouri, 1933, page 99, and \$55,850.00 to Section 16-A thereof. These recommendations are made at the request of the Superintendent of Insurance.

10. The appropriation for School for Deaf should be increased by \$65,000.00 in two items; one \$30,000.00 for salaries and one \$35,000.00 for operations. Unless this is done the appropriation will be exhausted by September, 1934, with no funds available for operating the 1934-1935 school term. This will make the total appropriation \$300,000.00 for the biennium or \$202,262.00 less than was appropriated for the preceding biennium.

11. That the \$11,000.00 appropriated by the last session of the Legislature to take care of a deficiency, but by mistake was added to the operation expense of the Federal Soldiers Home of Missouri, be transferred from the operation expense to the personal service fund. A reduction of 24.2% has been made in the salaries of that institution.

12. That there be appropriated out of the State Highway funds the sum of \$5,000.00 for additional operating expenses of the State Oil Department.

13. That Section 2-A, Missouri State Fair, Session Acts of 1933, page 64, be repealed and \$20,000.00 of the amount paid into the State Treasury out of the earnings of the Fair, be reappropriated.

14. That Section 5, page 92, Session Acts of 1933, entitled "Board of Chiropractic Examiners" be amended by adding thereto an appropriation of \$5,000.00 to Section A, Personal Service, out of the general revenue funds. At the last session of the Legislature, \$9,500.00 were taken from this fund and appropriated to the general revenue and thereafter no appropriation from the general revenue was made back to that fund.

May I again respectfully direct your attention to the series of bills already introduced, permitting cities of less than 75,000 population, to borrow funds from the Government on self-liquidating power and light, gas, sewer and water works systems. Col. Hugh Miller, Engineer of the Advisory Board for Missouri of Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, today informed me that applications had been filed with him for twenty-five water works projects, totaling \$4,751,000.00; 8 sewer systems or disposal plants, totaling \$354,000.00; 8 electric light plants totaling \$1,068,000.00. Col. Miller states that between forty and fifty percent of the entire \$4,751,000.00 for the water works projects and of the \$354,000.00 for the eight sewer systems or disposal plant projects, will be expended directly for labor and about thirty per cent indirectly, and that 26% of the \$1,068,000, proposed to be spent for the

erection of the eight electric light plants, will be directly for labor and about the same per cent indirectly. Upon this assumption it appears that if laws are passed authorizing the carrying out of these projects, more than \$3,000,000 will, as a result, be expended in this state directly and indirectly for labor and work for our unemployed.

A letter from Secretary Ickes states in part, "The existing status of law in Missouri makes it difficult, if not impossible, to assist municipalities desiring to construct such utilities."

Four separate bills, each covering one of the recommendations, are now before a Senate committee and have not yet been reported out. One bill, comprising all of the proposals, has recently passed the House by a vote of 112 to 3. Eminent attorneys who prepared these several measures, are of the opinion that they are constitutional.

While there is no disposition on my part to attempt to any degree to dictate or coerce the action of any member of this General Assembly or to usurp any of the functions of this body, yet I very respectfully but seriously submit that, in view of the fact that this legislation is requested by the National Administration, has been recommended by me as Governor, is of great public importance and interest, has met the nearly unanimous approval of one branch of this Assembly and if passed will result in the expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000.00 for labor in our state, that opportunity be afforded each member to express his views and record his vote upon each of these important measures. As I have advocated majority rule for the municipalities, so will I cheerfully submit to the action of the majority of this General Assembly.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 15, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 261

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 15, 1933.

*To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri in
Extra Session:*

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Dulaney Mahan, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice R. S. Brownlee, term expired.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DECEMBER 15, 1933

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, pp. 310-311**To the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:*

The subjects and purposes to be considered by the 57th General Assembly are hereby enlarged and supplemented to include the consideration of enactment of such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes:

1. Fifteen thousand dollars additional appropriation for personal services for the Building and Loan Department.

2. A transfer of forty-two thousand five hundred dollars from operation to personal service in the Motor Vehicle Registration Department.

3. An additional appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the Attorney-General for prosecution or defense of cases.

4. An appropriation of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents for the Duncan Bridge School District in Monroe County.

5. An appropriation of three thousand dollars for operation to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of putting into operation the provisions of the farm warehouse act.

6. An appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars to the Agricultural Advisory Council for operating expenses in connection with Federal aid to the farmers in cancellation of farm debts.

7. An appropriation of ten thousand five hundred eighteen dollars and sixteen cents to cover deficiency of regular session of the Legislature.

8. An appropriation to pay per diem of members of Constitutional Convention called for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for publishing notices of the election.

9. An appropriation of seven thousand five hundred dollars to the Veterinary Department of the State Department of Agriculture to pay indemnity for diseased cattle.

10. An appropriation for emergency relief.

11. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to Department of Health.

12. An appropriation of eight thousand dollars to the Department of Cosmetology and Hairdressing for salaries and six thousand dollars for operation and ten thousand dollars to the Food and Drug Department.

13. An appropriation for the Administration of the Liquor Control Act.

14. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for Missouri School for the Blind.

15. An appropriation of three thousand dollars out of the general revenue fund for the State Barber Board.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

December 15, 1933.

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DECEMBER 18, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, p. 356

[INVITATION]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 18, 1933.

Members of the 57th General Assembly in Extra Session:

Governor and Mrs. Guy B. Park request the honor of the presence of Members of the Senate and House, and their wives, at an informal reception to be given at the Mansion at Eight O'clock p. m. on Thursday, December 21st.

TO THE SENATE

DECEMBER 28, 1933

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 329

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

December 28, 1933

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly of Missouri in Extra Session:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Fred Bellemere, Kansas City, Missouri as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Kansas City,

for a term ending January 15th, 1937, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, vice W. W. Graves, resigned. I designate Mr. Bellemere as Chairman of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 2, 1934

From the Journal of the Senate, Extra Session, p. 351

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 2, 1934.

To the Senate of the 57th General Assembly in Session:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as a Commissioner of the Penal Institutions for a term ending August 3, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, and I designate him as Director of Penal Institutions.

Paul V. Renz, Tracy, Missouri, as a Commissioner of Penal Institutions for a term ending August 3, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, and I designate him as Superintendent of Farms.

George D. Bryant, Marshall, Missouri, as a Commissioner of Penal Institutions for a term ending August 3, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, and I designate him as Commissioner of Paroles and Pardons.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 4, 1934

*From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, pp. 395-396**To the 57th General Assembly in Special Session:*

The subjects to be considered by the 57th General Assembly in Special Session convened are enlarged to include the following:

An act to repeal an act of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly entitled: "An act to provide for the drainage of lands certified by the Chief Geologist of the Bureau of Mines to contain or probably contain valuable mineral deposits, and the formation of a drainage district therefor, and providing for a tax on the gross value of all ores mined from said land to pay the expenses of drainage," approved May 9th, 1933, and an act of the Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly entitled: "An act to amend an act of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled 'Drains and levees'; providing for drainage of land containing valuable mineral deposits and for payment of drainage expenses by a tax on ores mined, approved May 9, 1933, and found on pages 217 and 218, of the Laws of Missouri, 1933, Regular Session, by adding thereto four new sections pertaining to the same subject, to be known and numbered as Sections 2a, 3a, 4a and 5a, providing that the Board of Supervisors of Mine Drainage Districts may assess and collect said taxes in the form of a royalty on ores mined and produced and payable to the Treasurer of such drainage district, and provided that such drainage districts may construct, own and operate, or lease custom mining mills or concentrating plants for the cleaning and preparing of ores and minerals for market, and providing that the Board of Supervisors may hear exceptions to levy of tax or royalty, and providing that the Board of Super-

visors of such districts may issue bonds, with an emergency clause," approved December 22, 1933, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections providing for the organization of mine drainage districts; providing that such districts may purchase, construct, own or lease and operate a plant or plants for the pumping of water, a custom concentrating plant or plants for crushing and cleaning ores and minerals; providing for the levy and collection of taxes or charges for the pumping of water and for the crushing and cleaning of ores and minerals; providing for the acquisition by lease, purchase, donation or condemnation of lands and rights of way; providing for a survey of the lands within the district and lands adjacent thereto, and a report thereon; providing for notice of and hearing on tax rates or charges established by the Board of Supervisors; providing that the district shall have a first lien upon the ores and concentrates mined and produced from the lands affected by the plan for reclamation and that such district may hold possession thereof pending payment of taxes; and providing for sale thereof by the Board of Supervisors; authorizing Boards of Supervisors to contract with landowners to secure continuous operation of mines and concentrating plant or plants; authorizing the issuance of bonds and the pledging or mortgaging of the district's property and of all net taxes and charges received by the district to secure the payment of such bonds; providing that such bonds shall be registered in the office of the State Auditor and providing for the sale thereof; providing that the repeal of said acts shall not affect or impair districts organized under the act approved May 9th, 1933; and with an emergency clause.

An act to repeal Section 12279 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, pertaining to bonds of township collectors and township trustees, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof pertaining to the same subject to be known as Section 12279 and to read as follows:

And for such additional appropriations as the Legislature may deem necessary for the conduct of the business of the State and to meet emergencies.

Respectfully,

January 4, 1934. GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 52-53

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY,

January 15, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

James A. Potter, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the University of Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice A. A. Speer, term expired.

John H. Lathrop, Fidelity Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the University of Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Helen C. Zwick, term expired.

John H. Wolpers, Poplar Bluff, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for the University of Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Mercer Arnold, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 15, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 53-55

January 15, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly in Regular Session:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Harry E. McPherson, St. Joseph, Missouri, member of Public Service Commission. Term ending April 15th, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. Fred Hull, resigned.

Edward J. Becker, Kansas City, Missouri, as Supervisor of Liquor Control for term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

N. R. Holcomb, Oak Grove, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri for a term ending January 15th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Jess Martin, Independence, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending January 15th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Frank Marqua, Commerce Building, Kansas City, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending January 15th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. I designate Mr. Marqua as Chairman of the Board.

Harvey Roney, Independence, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for Jackson County, Missouri, for a term ending January 15th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Rex V. Hedrick, term expired. I designate Mr. Roney as Secretary of the Board.

Owen Jackson, Webster Groves, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, Missouri, for a term ending January 15th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Louis Kunz, term expired. I designate Mr. Jackson as Chairman of the Board.

J. C. A. Hiller, Kirkwood, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, Missouri, for a term ending January 15th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Lon Sanders, term expired.

Mrs. Martha McAtee, Clayton, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County, Missouri, for term ending January 15th, 1938, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Samuel J. Crecelius, term expired. I designate her as Secretary of the Board.

Peter C. Bopp, Kirkwood, Missouri, as a Member of the Board of Election Commissioners for St. Louis County for a term ending January 15th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Frank S. Spencer, term expired.

John J. Phelan, 211 North 7th St., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a term ending January 1st, 1938, or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Richard Johnson of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for St. Joseph for a term ending April 28th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Margaret Shirley Smith, 7200 Creveling Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for Blind, term ending February 1, 1937, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Forrest Donnell, term expired.

Stephen K. Owen, of St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19, 1938,

and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Allen McReynolds, term expired.

W. H. Ellis, Vandalia, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term ending August 16, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

George J. Skipton, 918 East Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Optometry, for a term ending June 30, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Sterritt S. Titus, term expired. (This appointment made because of mistake in the original appointment.)

Carl L. Baskin, Hayti, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, for a term ending August 16, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice W. C. Bender, term expired.

W. A. Cable, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice J. E. Wetherly, deceased.

Allen T. Broughton, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1, 1935, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. L. D. Murrill, Marshall, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1st, 1935, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Roy D. Williams, Boonville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, for a term ending December 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

F. L. Wallace, Lexington, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. C. B. Faris, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville, Missouri, for a term ending December 1, 1937, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

W. L. Brandon, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending July 1, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

T. S. Bourke, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending July 1, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

E. Sanborn Smith, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health for a term ending July 1, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Orin H. Shaw, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for a term ending November 16, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Ruth Storey, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Nurse Examiners, for a term ending June 1, 1936, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Robert M. Hitt, Koshkonong, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Fruit Experiment Station, for a term ending November 15, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[JANUARY 1935]

*From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly,
vol. II, pp. V-VII*

STATE OF MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, JEFFERSON CITY.

*To the Members of the 58th General Assembly:*¹

Complying with a constitutional amendment approved by the people at the general election in 1932, and also pursuant to the law enacted in 1933 establishing an Executive budget, it is my honor to present to your honorable body the first biennial budget authorized by the Constitution and this law.

This budget includes a complete, itemized account of the appropriations and expenditures for each department and expending agency of the state government for the past four years. On the same line with these appropriations and expenditures, you will find the request from the department heads for 1935-36, and also the amount we recommend should be appropriated for their maintenance considering the condition of the revenue as a whole.

It has not been easy or simple to reduce the budget when so many new demands are constantly being made on the state government. The usual tendency in budgets is upward. The following table is ample proof of this statement:

¹This message is undated, and no reference to its transmittal is found in either the *House Journals* or the *Senate Journals* of the 58th General Assembly. By the provisions of a law approved May 12, 1933, entitled, "AN ACT to establish an executive budget system for the state; . . ." the governor is required to prepare, from the estimates submitted by the various departments, sub-departments, divisions, bureaus, and units of government, his tentative recommendations. After such recommendations and public hearing, if any, held thereon, the governor shall prepare his final budget for submission to the legislature within the second week after the session convenes, except that in any year when a new governor takes office, such budget need not be submitted until the third week. (*Laws of Missouri, 57th G.A., 1933, pp. 459-463.*)—Ed.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS SINCE 1925

	General Revenue.	Funds and Earnings.
1925-26.....	\$17,553,610	\$103,950,012
1927-28.....	19,151,795	90,635,401
1929-30.....	21,823,527	122,000,227
1931-32.....	24,281,308	164,726,211
1933-34 (Regular).....	15,895,007	113,267,572
(Special).....	5,478,325	11,385,755
1933-34.....	\$21,373,332	\$124,653,327
1935-36 (Recommended).....	23,000,029	80,149,685

The amounts shown in this table for 1935-36 are the total appropriations recommended by me for the coming biennium. Under the present laws this is the maximum amount that may be available out of the General Revenue fund. Elsewhere in this report you will find the detailed recommendations for each department and institution. This \$23,000,000 recommendation out of Revenue does not take into account any appropriation for Relief for 1936, but it does include a \$6,000,000 appropriation for Relief for 1935, which will leave only \$15,000,000 of general revenue for the coming two years.

In order to give some comparative figures for your guidance, the total expenditure out of the General Revenue for 1931-32 after all transfers were deducted, was \$18,107,033, and of this amount only \$163,992 was used for Relief during that biennium. In the biennium of 1933-34 the total expenditure, after deducting transfers, was \$18,732,878, and of this amount \$2,362,336 was paid out for Relief. There was also paid out of the General Revenue \$2,134,226 for old bills, deficiency appropriations and personal relief bills carried over from the 1931-32 biennium. This leaves an actual expenditure of \$14,186,316 for the biennium just closed for general state expense.

A table is attached hereto showing the receipts into the General Revenue fund for the past three bienniums, and an estimate of income for 1935-36. This will show the amount accruing to the public school fund from the General Revenue.

Under present laws there will accrue to the General Revenue approximately \$33,489,090. From this, as provided by law, should be deducted \$1,055,000. Setting aside one-third, or \$10,811,000 for the public school fund, there will be left in the General Revenue \$22,677,727. There will be available about \$800,000 of Sales Tax money for November and December of 1934, which should be added to above amount. The estimated income for the coming biennium will be \$3,000,000 more than for the biennium of 1933-34. However, the demands for Relief will more than wipe out this increase. The total requests from department heads for this biennium are \$37,054,589, which include fixed charges and Relief.

Your attention is called to the Funds and Earnings account in the following manner:

FUNDS AND EARNINGS

1931-32 Expenditures	\$108,060,487
1933-34 Expenditures	87,062,899
1935-36—It is recommended that \$80,149,- 658 be appropriated from Funds and Earnings for the maintenance of the different institutions and departments..	80,149,658

This will result in the expenditure from funds of \$27,-910,829 less than in 1931-32, and \$6,913,241 less than in 1933-34.

Attached to this report you will also find a table on school collections and expenditures by counties. It shows that in 1931 the counties and the city of St. Louis paid into the school fund \$817,840, and received from the State \$4,-220,102, and in 1934 they paid into the school fund \$670,333, and received \$4,979,123.

It is apparent that the more school monies the State returns to counties, the lighter will be the local school levy.

The demands of the 1931 equalization school law upon the State cannot be fully met until the State shall raise a very large additional sum each biennium. Your attention is called to the fact that the counties, in the closing biennium, expended approximately \$3,000,000 to maintain their insane patients in our hospitals, and over \$700,000, is due and unpaid. It seems that many of our counties are unable to carry this tax load, and you are urged to transfer half of this burden to the State. In order to direct the Legislature's attention to the new demands for State Relief and for the lightening of the local tax load in the counties, I will put it in this form:

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE PROBLEMS FOR THE LEGISLATURE

To pay one-half of the county insane patients cost.....	\$1,500,000
For removal of the 5c state property tax...	3,500,000
Employment relief for 1936.....	6,000,000
Old age pensions (cannot now be estimated).....	
Total.....	<hr/> \$11,000,000

The recommendations for appropriations are apparently below the estimated revenue available under the present laws. This should leave a balanced budget. These recommendations are only advisory, and the General Assembly has authority to make such changes as judgment may dictate.

This completes the transmission to the General Assembly of the facts and figures required of me in conformity with our Budget law.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 17, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 67-68

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 17, 1935.

Members of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly in Regular Session:

I herewith communicate to you in writing, each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted by me, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same, as provided by Section 8, Article 5 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 28, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 90

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 28, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Fred W. Bailey, 634 North Grand Boulevard, Saint Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Health, for a term ending April 18th, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Emmett P. North.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 1, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 127

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 1, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Dr. Doyle C. McCraw, Bolivar, Missouri, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Doctor M. A. Bliss, deceased.

Dr. McCraw's name was inadvertently omitted from the original list of recess appointments previously submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 178

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 12, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

James R. Denny, Fayette, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the School for the Deaf at Fulton, Mo., for a term ending February 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Waldo Smith, Fulton, Mo., as a member of the Board of Board of Managers for the School for the Deaf at Fulton, Mo., for a term ending February 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 178

February 12, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Charles L. Woods, Rolla, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James, Mo., for a term ending February 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice T. H. Roberts, term expired.

E. K. Lyles, Houston, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers for the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James, Mo., for a term ending February 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Leslie Randall, term expired.

T. E. Ruffing, Desloge, Mo., as a member of the Board of Managers of the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James, for a term ending February 1st, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice John F. Hodge, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 19, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 228

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 19, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Marion C. Early, Wainwright Building, Saint Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending January 19th, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Daniel G. Taylor, regrettably removed on account of disability incapacitating him to serve.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 25, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 264

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

February 25, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Berryman Henwood, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Eleemosynary Board for a term ending June 19th, 1936, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Les C. Deason, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 18, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 465

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 18, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

T. C. Oyler, Brookfield, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1st, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

L. J. Geers, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1st, 1938, and until his successor is only appointed and qualified.

Roy Meade Keller, Sedalia, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1st, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Doctor B. Boyer, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 21, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 536

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

MARCH 21, 1935

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Ethel Conner, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, for a term ending February 1st, 1941, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice C. W. Green term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 22, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 554

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March 22, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Lionel Davis, Fayette, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 1 at Kirksville, for a term ending February 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice C. J. Baxter, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

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TO THE SENATE

MARCH 27, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 606

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 27, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

R. E. Bailey, Sikeston, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John F. Lottes, Perryville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. C. Bahn, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 29, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 630

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

March 29, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Jack Stapleton, Stanberry, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 5 at Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice L. D. Green, term expired.

Jesse Miller, Maryville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 5 at Maryville, Missouri, for a term ending February 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 1, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 658

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 1, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Daniel Hoefler, Higginsville, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri State Teachers College No. 2 at Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Charles E. Dewey, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Central Missouri State Teachers College No. 2 at Warrensburg, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 9, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 719

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 9, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

R. W. Anderson, Mount Vernon, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice C. H. Skinker, term expired.

W. J. Sewall, Carthage, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 15, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 767

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 15, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

J. B. Hopper, Columbia, Missouri, as Grain and Warehouse Commissioner for a term ending April 15th, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 19, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 800

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY
April 19, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Garrett L. Smalley, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Athletic Commission for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor. I designate Mr. Smalley as Chairman of the Commission.

Ben J. Harrison, Springfield, Missouri, as a member of the State Athletic Commission for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 29, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 869

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

April 29, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Sister Mary Giles Phillips, St. Joseph Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1st, 1937, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mabel Kehoe, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1st 1937 and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 29, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 869

April 29, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Earnest Oakley, 705 Olive St., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the State Athletic Commission, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

APRIL 29, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 869

April 29, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Orestes Mitchell, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending April 28th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

John J. Downey, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners for St. Joseph, Missouri, for a term ending April 28th, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 7, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 926

May 7, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

John S. Boyer, St. Joseph, Missouri, as a member of the Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15th, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Harry E. McPherson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 14, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 951-952

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 14, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Wilbur C. Buford, Ellington, Missouri, as Commissioner of Game and Fish Department, for a term ending May 13th, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 15, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 953

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 15, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

E. J. Becker, Kansas City, Missouri, as Supervisor of Liquor Control for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 17, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 977

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 17, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointment to office:

Grover C. James, Joplin, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College No. 4 at Springfield, Missouri, for a term ending January 1st, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. S. Candler, deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 25, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1047

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

May 25, 1935.

To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your advice and consent the following appointment to office:

Fred A. Groves, Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a member of the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Julian N. Friant, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE SENATE

MAY 25, 1935

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 1047

May 25, 1935.*To the Senate of the 58th General Assembly of Missouri:*

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your advice and consent, the following appointments to office:

Joseph D. Eliff, Columbia, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

S. V. Bedford, Jefferson City, Mo., as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice, Edward J. Hopson, term expired.

Respectfully submitted.

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1935

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, pp. 1212-1213

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the 58th General Assembly:¹

Before the adjournment of your present session, I deem it appropriate to express to you my appreciation of your accomplishments. Much good, sound and progressive legislation has been enacted.

¹This same message was delivered to the Senate on May 28, 1935. (*Journal of the Senate, 1935, p. 1084.*)—Ed.

In my opinion, the passage of the old age pension bill, in harmony with the Federal plan, will be recognized as the major accomplishment. It will not only extend relief to the dependent aged but will ease the burdens of the counties.

The law shifting to the State two-thirds of the burden of the cost to the counties of the care of insane will, no doubt, materially relieve the financial situation in many of the counties of the State.

The act forgiving the taxpayers penalties and back interest on delinquent taxes should be of great benefit to the property taxpayers of Missouri.

The creation of a State Planning Board and the passage of a Housing Bill, and the removal of restrictions from the amount of land the Federal Government may purchase for National Park purposes, all in harmony with the plans of the National Administration, can but result to great good and will be followed by a systematic development of the great resources of our State.

The creation of a permanent system of registration for St. Louis County should work so efficiently and economically and tend to guarantee clean elections as to be an incentive to future legislatures to pass similar legislation for other jurisdictions.

The amendments to the liquor laws giving the right of search and seizure changing the closing hour and in other respects rendering enforcement more effective, can but result in better regulation of the traffic. I fear, however, that lowering the tax on intoxicating beer will result in loss of revenue to the State but this will be definitely determined with the passage of time.

Your humane action in providing for more adequate medical aid and attention for our unfortunate insane is to be commended.

Important amendments to the banking and building and loan laws have been passed which will enable those departments to function more effectively for the best interests of the people of the State.

These and many other beneficial Acts of minor or local importance have been passed.

You are to be complimented upon the fact that no action has been taken to increase the burden of the taxpayers of this State, except insofar as was absolutely necessary in order to do our part toward relief of the unfortunate, the unemployed and those in dire distress. It is my opinion that every cent of the revenue to be derived from the increased sales tax will be necessary for direct relief, for old age pensions and for care of the insane, and that to fully meet these obligations, it will be necessary to draw upon general revenues derived from other sources, thereby necessitating a continued economical administration of the State's affairs.

In these things you have done well and the record you have written is one of accomplishment and, although your session has been a long one, it has been conducted with economy. While many things have been left undone, for no one Legislature can do all that may be desirable to be done, yet, you have made progress.

As Governor, and personally, I desire to express to the distinguished officials and the members of the House my sincere thanks for your many courtesies and to extend to you, as you return to your homes and take up your work, my best wishes.

Respectfully,

GUY B. PARK,

Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 4, 1937

From the Appendix to the Journals of the General Assembly, 1937

STATE OF MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, JEFFERSON CITY

January 4, 1937.

To the Members of the 59th General Assembly:

Pursuant to a constitutional provision, and the law establishing an Executive Budget, I have the honor to hereby

present to your honorable body the second biennial budget authorized under this law.

The Budget includes a complete, itemized account of the appropriations and expenditures for each department and expending agency of the state government for the past four years. You will also find the requests by the departmental heads for 1937-38, and the amount recommended should be appropriated for their maintenance. The Budget contains much valuable statistical data on each department and institution, giving the number of employees and inmates, also other worth-while information which will be of assistance to you in your deliberations.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE SENATE

JANUARY 9, 1937

From the Journal of the Senate, pp. 16-18

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 9, 1937.

To the Senate of the 59th General Assembly in Regular Session:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, the following appointments to office made in vacation of the General Assembly, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Lopez McAllister, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Curators for Lincoln University for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Edward Perry, term expired.

Jesse A. Mitchell, Ava, Missouri, as a member of the State Tax Commission for a term ending June 17, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, Gallatin, Mo., as Labor and Industrial Inspection Commissioner for a term ending July 3, 1939, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

C. O. G. Mueller, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Optometry for a term ending when his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (Term ending June 30, 1940.)

Walter T. Meissler, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy for a term ending July 2, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice H. W. Reuter, term expired.

Allen M. Thompson, Nashua, Missouri, as State Old Age Assistance Commissioner for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

George F. Olendorf, Springfield, Missouri, as member of State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Scott Wilson, term expired.

H. B. Pyle, Mound City, Missouri, as member of State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, resigned January 9, 1937.

Allen T. Broughton, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers Home at Higginsville for a term ending December 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Mrs. L. D. Murrill, Marshall, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Confederate Soldiers Home at Higginsville for a term ending December 1, 1939, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. F. Fontana, 2605a Chippewa, St. Louis, Mo., as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

L. H. Trotter, 3137 Main, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of the State Board of Chiropractors for a term ending January 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

J. C. Houck, Shelbina, Missouri, as a member of Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Number One, at Kirksville, Missouri, for a term ending January 1, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice W. L. Shouse, deceased.

H. G. Simpson, Charleston, Missouri, as a member of the State Highway Commission for a term ending December 1, 1939, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Dulany Mahan, resigned.

Albert D. Nortoni, 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of Public Service Commission for a term ending April 15, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice William Stoecker, term expired.

Ruth Storey, Kirksville, Missouri, as a member of Board of Nurse Examiners for a term ending June 1, 1939, and until her successor is duly appointed and qualified.

W. Ed. Jameson, Fulton, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. I designate Mr. Jameson as President of the Board.

Marion C. Early, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

James W. Davis, Chillicothe, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Berryman Henwood, Jefferson City, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Managers for the Eleemosynary Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1940, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

C. N. Gardner, Kansas City, Missouri, as a member of Board of Pharmacy for a term ending July 2, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

Harvey S. Stephenson, California, Missouri, as member of State Board of Pharmacy for a term ending August

16, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Howard C. Jamison, resigned.

Virgil R. Wilson, Rosendale, Missouri, as member of Board of Managers for Eleemosynary Institutions for a term ending June 19, 1938, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice Stephen K. Owen, removed.

Dr. F. C. Hopkins, Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Osteopathic Board for a term ending May 1, 1941, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, vice E. D. Holme, term expired.

Charles P. Williams, Democrat, 6215 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice James A. Waechter, removed. I designate Mr. Williams as Chairman of the Board.

Marvin E. Singleton, Democrat, 37 Washington Terrace, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Joseph Hannauer, removed.

George L. Dyer, Republican, 4443 West Pine, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Charles L. Moore, removed. I designate Mr. Dyer, as Secretary of the Board.

Arthur J. Freund, Republican, 6235 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for a term ending January 15, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice Stephen M. Wagner, removed.

Claud C. Earp, Nevada, Missouri, as Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, for a term ending at the pleasure of Governor, vice Harold W. Brown, deceased.

Dr. H. S. Gove, Linn, Missouri, as State Health Commissioner for a term ending July 25, 1937, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; vice E. T. McGaugh, resigned.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 9, 1937

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 18

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

January 9, 1937.

To the Members of the 59th General Assembly in Regular Session:

In accordance with Section 8, Article 5, of the Constitution of Missouri, I have the honor to transmit herewith each case of reprieve, commutation, and pardon granted by me during the years 1935 and 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY B. PARK,
Governor.

PROCLAMATIONS

CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OCTOBER 4, 1933

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, Extra Session, pp. 4-10

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has enacted laws, raised revenues and created agencies for the purpose of relieving and aiding the states in relieving a condition of unemployment, financial distress and disorganization of industry, affecting the public welfare, and it being proper and desirable that this state co-operate with the United States as far as is possible to this end; and in order so to do it being necessary that some of our existing laws be amended and changed; and new laws enacted; and

WHEREAS, It is imperative that additional revenues be raised for the above and other purposes;

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the 21st Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will soon be adopted and the 18th Amendment thereto thereby repealed.

Now, therefore, I, Guy B. Park, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the State, do hereby convene the 57th General Assembly of the State of Missouri in extra session and I do hereby call the Senators and Representatives of the said General Assembly to meet in their respective places in the State Capitol in the City of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. on the 17th day of October, 1933, to consider and enact such legislation as may to the General Assembly seem proper concerning the following subjects and purposes:

1. The repeal of Chapter 31, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, and amendments thereto, or any part thereof.

2. Regulating the manufacture and (or) sale of intoxicating liquors; the taxation and (or) licensing the manufacture and (or) sale thereof; fixing penalties for the violation of such laws, and providing the means and manner of enforcing said laws and the means, methods and safeguards governing the manufacture, sale, possession, transportation and disposition of intoxicating liquors; regulating and controlling the same.

3. Legislation generally concerning intoxicating liquors.

4. To raise revenue for the state and (or) any subdivision thereof by increasing the franchise tax on corporations; by increasing the tax on beer sold within the state; by taxing the manufacture of beer within the state; by increasing the license tax for the manufacture and (or) sale of beer within the state and by authorizing counties, cities, towns and villages to license, tax and (or) regulate the manufacture and (or) sale of beer and (or) to tax, license, and (or) regulate the manufacture and (or) sale of intoxicating liquors; by a general sales tax; by a gross sales tax; by a tobacco tax and by any other constitutional method of raising revenue.

5. To provide revenue and ways and means for emergency relief administration.

6. Relieving property within the state of the five-cent general revenue tax for state purposes.

7. Amending Section 11072, Page 283, Session Acts of Missouri, 1933, approved April 21, 1933, by striking out the following language to-wit: "Provided, however, that the total acreage acquired for any purpose under this Act shall not exceed twenty-five thousand (25,000) acres in any one county."

8. To authorize any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than 75,000 inhabitants to purchase, construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate, either within or partly within and partly without the corporate limits of such cities, towns or villages, a water-works or water supply system or plant or extensions to or

improvements of any existing waterworks plant or water supply system for public, domestic and commercial uses, and to provide for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds, payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, providing for an election on the question whether such bonds should be issued, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services thereof.

9. To authorize any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than 75,000 inhabitants to purchase, construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate, either within or partly within and partly without the corporate limits of such cities, town or villages, a gas works or gas supply system or plant or extensions to or improvements of any existing gas works or gas supply system for public, domestic and commercial uses, and to provide for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds, payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, providing for an election on the question whether such bonds should be issued, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services thereof.

10. To authorize any city, town or village now or hereafter having a population of less than 75,000 inhabitants to purchase, construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate, either within or partly within and partly without the corporate limits of such cities, towns or villages, an electric or other light and power plant or system or extensions to or improvements of any existing electric or other light and power plant or system for public, domestic and commercial uses, and to provide for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds, payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, providing for an election on the question whether such bonds should be issued, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services thereof.

11. Authorizing any city, town or village in the State of Missouri to construct, establish, erect, maintain and operate, either within or partly within and partly without the

corporate limits of such cities, towns or villages, sewer systems, including sewerage disposal plants, and to construct extensions to or improvements of existing sewer systems, and to provide for the cost thereof by the issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation thereof, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services thereof.

12. Authorizing the organization of sewer districts in counties now or hereafter having a population of more than One Hundred Thousand inhabitants, providing a governing authority for any such sewer district, authorizing such authority to construct, operate and maintain sewers therein, and to pay therefor by the issuance and sale of bonds of the district, authorizing such authority to construct, operate and maintain sewers therein, and to pay therefor by the issuance and sale of bonds of the district to be authorized on a two-thirds vote of the electorate of the district voting on the proposition, such bonds to be payable from a general ad valorem property tax, or by the issuance and sale of sewer revenue bonds issued on the authority of a majority vote of the electorate voting on the proposition, such revenue bonds to be payable solely from revenues to be derived from the operation of the sewer system in such district, or by the issuance of both general ad valorem bonds and sewer revenue bonds, and authorizing the fixing and revision of rates to be charged for the services of such sewer system.

13. The amendment of Senate Bill 283 of the Fifty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri, approved May 12, 1933, so as to authorize the sale of toll bridge revenue bonds by any county, political or civil subdivision of a county, including road districts and municipalities, and including also the State Highway Commission, so as to authorize the sale of such toll bridge revenue bonds to any agency of the United States Government or to any other investor or investors; or in lieu of amending said act, to repeal said act and to enact new legislation on said subject.

14. To enact legislation for the purpose of enabling cities, towns and villages within the state to obtain assistance

and loans as provided by the Federal Emergency Relief and Construction Acts. And for that purpose to acquire property by gift, purchase or condemnation, and to build, own and operate public self-liquidating projects contemplated by said Act, and to mortgage, convey and pledge such properties, and to issue bonds which shall be liens thereon but which shall not be redeemable by taxation.

15. To enact legislation to authorize state banks and trust companies to subscribe for, purchase and hold stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and to pay such assessments made by said corporation under the Federal Banking Act of 1933 and the amendments thereto for such deposit insurance account as may be necessary to procure the benefits of the insurance of deposits as provided by "The Banking Act of 1933."

16. That adequate laws be enacted and necessary sections repealed so that the laws of Missouri will provide for compulsory registration of life insurance policies issued by life insurance companies organized under Article 2 of Chapter 37, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, and (or) a compulsory deposit of the reserves on such policies as so registered.

17. That suitable legislation be enacted and present laws revised so that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri shall have the right, under proper supervision of Court or Courts within the state, to conduct an operating receivership and to rehabilitate an insurance company or companies in financial and (or) managerial distress.

18. That present laws affecting the investment of funds of insurance companies be repealed and suitable legislation enacted providing for kinds and types of investments that shall be made by insurance companies organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, and existing laws changed so that life insurance companies at present holding real estate and mortgagors who at present have real estate mortgaged to insurance companies, may take advantage of the provi-

sions of the Act of Congress providing for and establishing the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

19. The issuance and sale of bonds or evidences of indebtedness in an amount not to exceed fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) for the purpose of repairing, remodeling and (or) rebuilding all or any of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of this state and (or) building additions thereto and authorizing the state to borrow monies from and receive donations from the Government of the United States for such purpose or purposes, and providing for an election on the question whether such bonds should be issued.

20. To provide revenue by taxation for the purpose of repairing, remodeling and (or) rebuilding all or any of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of this state and (or) building additions thereto.

21. That Section 5594 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri 1929 be so amended as to provide for Missouri building and loan associations exchanging their real estate mortgages for bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

22. Such other matters and subjects as may be recommended by the Governor by special message to the special session of the General Assembly for its consideration after it shall have been convened.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri. Done at the City of Jefferson, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1933.

By the Governor: GUY B. PARK,

Attest: DWIGHT H. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

MEMORANDA OF PROCLAMATIONS AND WRITS OF ELECTION

JANUARY 19, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 491

The Gov. called a Special Election for the purpose of electing a Representative for Sullivan County vice Hon. A. C. Roach, deceased.

JANUARY 20, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 492

The Gov. offered a reward of \$200.00 for arrest and conviction of person or persons who murdered *Emmet Howard* of Johnson County."

FEBRUARY 13, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 511

The Governor offered a reward of \$300.00 for the person or persons who murdered *C. K. Kelley*, Sheriff of Howell Co., Mo.

MARCH 13, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 529

The Governor issued a proclamation relative to banks which are members of Federal Reserve System.

MARCH 31, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 541

The Governor issued a proclamation as follows: Thursday, April, 6th next being Army Day sponsored by the Military Order of the World War, I hereby request all citizens of Missouri to honor the Army on that day by a display of the Flag of our country on their places of business and at their homes.

APRIL 3, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 543

The Governor by proclamation designated April 7, 1933 as Arbor Day.

APRIL 5, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 545

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring Thursday, April 13, 1933, as a public holiday, in honor of the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

APRIL 12, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 548

The Governor ordered the Flag of the United States displayed to observe Pan-American Day on April 14th.

APRIL 26, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 558

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for the arrest and delivery of person or persons guilty of the murder of *Wes Harriman*, Constable of Newton County, and *Harry McGinnis*, a detective of the Joplin Police Department.

APRIL 27, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 559

Governor Park issued a proclamation declaring May 7, 1933 as "Go-to-Sunday-School Day."

JUNE 9, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 589

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding June 14th as *Flag Day* and requesting the display of the United States Flag at places of business and residences by all citizens.

JUNE 15, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 593

The Governor offered a reward of \$300.00 each for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Boone County of the person or persons guilty of the crime of murdering *Roger Wilson*, Sheriff of Boone County, and *Ben Booth*, Highway Patrol Sergeant on June 14, 1933.

JUNE 21, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 598

The Governor offered a reward of \$300.00 each for the person or persons who murdered *Raymond J. Caffry*, *Otto Reed*, *Frank Hermanson* and *W. J. Grooms*, in Jackson County on June 17, 1933.

JUNE 24, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 600

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding the *Cotton Acreage Reduction Campaign* beginning June 26.

JULY 25, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 615

The Acting Governor issued a proclamation and notice of special election and proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. (18th Amendment).

AUGUST 7, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 622

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring August 10, 1933, as Missouri Day at the Century of Progress, Chicago Exposition.

AUGUST 14, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 626

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for the arrest and delivery of *Joe Downs alias Joe Watts* to the Sheriff of St. Francois County.

AUGUST 25, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 633

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for the arrest and delivery of the murderer of *Forrest Fullington*.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 640

The Governor proclaimed the period from October 8th to 14th as *Fire Prevention Week*.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 645

The Governor called the following special elections:

An election to be held in Vernon County for the purpose of electing a State Representative, caused by resignation of Richard K. Phelps.

An election to be held in Johnson County for the purpose of electing a State Representative, caused by resignation of E. L. Sutherland.

An election to be held in City of St. Louis, Fifth District, for the purpose of electing a State Representative, caused by death of William J. Ryan.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 647

The Governor called a special election to be held in Chariton County for the purpose of electing a state representative, caused by resignation of *John G. Alsbaugh*.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 648

The Governor proclaimed October 7th as *Forget-Me-Not Day*, on behalf of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

OCTOBER 4, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 651

The Governor issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature for October 17, 1933.

OCTOBER 9, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 653

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning Oct. 22, 1933 as Missouri Education Week.

OCTOBER 23, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 659

The Governor called a special election to be held in Moniteau County for the purpose of electing a state representative, on November seventh, caused by the death of Sidney Cicero Mahaney.

NOVEMBER 27, 1933

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 673

The Governor issued a proclamation, designating November 30, 1933, as Thanksgiving Day.

FEBRUARY 26, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 717

The Governor issued a proclamation endorsing National Business Women's Week from March 11 to 17, 1934.

MARCH 2, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 720

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding Army Day on April 6.

MARCH 6, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 722

The Governor offered a reward of \$300.00 for arrest and delivery of murderer of *B. L. Van Hoose*.

MARCH 14, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 726

The Governor issued a proclamation calling a special election to be held May 15, 1934, for submitting amendment to the State Constitution, viz: authorizing General Assembly to contract debt of \$10,000,000 for repairs and rebuilding of state buildings of eleemosynary & penal institutions.

MARCH 28, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 736

The Governor offered rewards of \$300.00 for the arrest and delivery of the murderers of *Larry Capps*, *William Finley*, *P. W. Oldham*, and *Lee Flacy*, all of Jackson County.

APRIL 11, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 743

The Governor issued a proclamation designating Apr. 13 as a public holiday in honor of the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

APRIL 17, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 746

The Governor issued a proclamation designating May 1, 1934, as Child Health Day.

APRIL 20, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 748

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for arrest and delivery of murderers of *John W. Whitted* and *Edwin C. Shane*.

APRIL 21, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 749

The Governor proclaimed the week of May 6 to 12, 1934, as National Music Week in Missouri.

MAY 1, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 754

The Governor issued a proclamation designating May 6, 1934 as "Go-to-Sunday-School-Day."

MAY 7, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 757

The Governor issued a proclamation designating May 12, 1934 as National Hospital Day.

MAY 18, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 763

The Governor issued a proclamation designating June 14th as Flag Day.

MAY 31, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 768

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring amendment to constitution, covering special bond election held on May 15, 1934, duly ratified and adopted.

AUGUST 28, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 809

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the month of September, 1934 as Highway Safety Month.

AUGUST 29, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 809

The Governor ordered a special census to be taken in Camdenton, Missouri, and appointed *Mrs. R. W. Baught* as census supervisor.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 820

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding the observance of Forget-Me-Not Day on September 29.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 821

The Governor proclaimed and designated October 11, 1934 to be General Pulaski's Memorial Day.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 823

The Governor offered a reward of \$150.00 for arrest and final conviction of murderers of *Jess and Dan Coffey* of Mississippi Co.

OCTOBER 15, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 832

The Governor authorized a reward of \$200 for arrest and conviction of person or persons who assaulted *C. Arthur Anderson*.

OCTOBER 16, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 832

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding American Educational Week, Nov. 5 to 11, inc.

NOVEMBER 24, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1930-1934, p. 852

The Governor issued a proclamation designating November 29, 1934 as Thanksgiving Day.

NOVEMBER 30, 1934

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 4

The Governor issued a proclamation covering the results of election held on November 6, 1934, on Constitutional Amendments 1, 2, and 3.

JANUARY 14, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 23

The Governor proclaimed January 20, 1935, as Palestine Day.

JANUARY 14, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 23

The Governor proclaimed the week of March 17 to 23, 1935 as Business Women's Week.

JANUARY 21, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 29

The Governor offered a reward of \$100.00 each for the murderers of A. W. Castille of Iron County.

JANUARY 22, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 30

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for arrest and final conviction of *Oral Reich* for murder of *Dave McWherter*.

JANUARY 25, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 32

The Governor ordered a special election to be held in Crawford County on Feb. 9, 1935 to elect a state representative.

FEBRUARY 26, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 51

The Governor issued a proclamation designating April 6th as Army Day.

MARCH 30, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 72

The Governor issued a proclamation regarding Crippled Children's Week.

APRIL 8, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 76

The Governor designated May 5, 1935 as Go-to-Sunday-School Day.

APRIL 17, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 81

The Governor proclaimed the week May 5 to 11, 1935 as Music Week.

MAY 27, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 100

The Governor issued a proclamation designating the week of June 10 to 15 as Railroad Week.

MAY 28, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 101

The Governor issued a proclamation setting aside June 15, 1935 as Better Housing Day.

JUNE 1, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 102

The Governor issued a proclamation designating June 14 as Flag Day.

JULY 22, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 124

The Acting Governor offered a reward of \$100.00 for the arrest and delivery to Sheriff of Clifford Woolery.

AUGUST 13, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 134

The Governor order [sic] a special census of Braymer, Mo., and appointed S. J. Millett as census supervisor.

AUGUST 19, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 137

The Governor issued the following proclamations:
Declaring Sept. 24th, 1935 a holiday in honor of American Legion Parade in St. Louis.

Declaring the week of Sept. 23 to 30, 1935 as Parent-Teachers Week.

Declaring the anniversary of the Battle of the Argonne as Forget-Me-Not Day.

AUGUST 28, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 141

The Governor proclaimed the month of September as Street and Highway Safety Month.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 148

The Governor designated October 11 as General Pulaski's Memorial Day.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 155

The Governor proclaimed the week beginning October 12 as National Dairy Show Week.

OCTOBER 23, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 166

The Governor issued a proclamation designating the week of November 1 to 9, as National Art Week.

OCTOBER 28, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 168

The Governor issued a proclamation designating Nov. 11 to 19 as Educational Week.

OCTOBER 31, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 170

The Governor issued a proclamation set [ting] aside the week beginning November 10 as Public Welfare Week.

NOVEMBER 25, 1935

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 180

The Governor issued a proclamation designating Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving Day.

FEBRUARY 3, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 211

The Governor proclaimed the week of March 15 to 22, 1936 as Business Women's Week in Missouri.

MARCH 4, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 227

The Governor offered a reward of \$200.00 for arrest & delivery of *Oral Reich* charged with murder of *Dave McWherter*.

MARCH 14, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 232

The Governor issued a proclamation requesting citizens of Missouri to observe Army Day, April 4.

APRIL 3, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 242

The Governor proclaimed the week prior to Easter Sunday as Crippled Children's Week.

APRIL 10, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 245

The Governor issued a proclamation designating May 3, 1936 as Go to Sunday School and Church Day.

APRIL 15, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 247

The Governor issued a proclamation designating the week May 3 to 9 as National Music Week.

APRIL 29, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 252

The Governor issued a proclamation designating May 1, 1936 as Child Health Day.

MAY 18, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 260

The Governor proclaimed May 22 to 28 as dedicated to memory of Will Rogers.

JUNE 8, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 269

The Governor issued a proclamation designating July 11 as Missouri Night at the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

JUNE 8, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 269

The Governor issued a proclamation designating June 14 as Flag Day.

JUNE 16, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 272

The Governor proclaimed July 13 to 18 as Railroad Week.

AUGUST 5, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 294

The Governor offered reward for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Knox County, of the person or persons, guilty of stealing cattle from *Frank Dieringer* on June 19, 1936.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 309

The Governor issued a proclamation designating October 11 as "General Pulaski's Memorial Day."

OCTOBER 3, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 320

The Governor proclaimed the week of Nov. 9 to 15 as Education Week.

OCTOBER 26, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 329

The Governor proclaimed the week of Nov. 8-14 as National Art Week.

NOVEMBER 21, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 339

The Governor designated November 26 as a day of thanksgiving in this state.

DECEMBER 1, 1936

From the Register of Civil Proceedings, 1934-1938, p. 342

The Governor issued a proclamation declaring Constitutional Amendments 2, 3 and 4 duly ratified and adopted as a part of the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

